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An edition of the register of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury 1486-1500.

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AN EDITION OF THE REGISTER OF JOHN MORTON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
1486-1500,

WITH CRITICAL INTRODUCTION

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The register of Archbishop Morton, bound in two volumes at Lambeth Palace Library and here edited in calendar form, contains not only literae diversae, minutes of the Convocation of Canterbury, and institution and ordination lists for the diocese, but also a large number of sede vacante registers for the sees of the archbishop's suffragans. Matters of particular interest are accounts of the litigation between the archbishop and Bishop Richard Hill of London concerning the testamentary prerogative of the church of Canterbury, and between the metropolitan and the cathedral chapter of Winchester concerning rights of sede vacante administration. A number of documents emphasise Morton's part in the consolidation of the Tudor dynasty. Outstanding among the sede vacante registers is that for the diocese of Norwich in 1499, in which are preserved judgements in the consistory court and the comperta et detecta of the visitation of the two southern archdeaconries. Financial accounts for the vacancies for the first time appear regularly in a Lambeth register. The visitations of the religious houses of the dioceses of Exeter and Winchester are recorded, and clergy lists are provided for the archdeaconry of Exeter and for a large part of the diocese of Worcester.

The introduction examines Cardinal Morton's relations with the English crown and the papacy, with the religious orders and with his suffragans. His defence and extension of the rights and jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury is stressed. Finally, an attempt is made to examine the group of clerics employed in Canterbury administration, and to formulate some picture of the early Tudor ecclesiastical administrator.

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ABBREVIATIONS

abp.	archbishop	O.E.S.A.	Augustinian friar
adn.	archdeacon	O.F.M.	Franciscan
appr.	appropriated	O.P.	Dominican
bp.	bishop	O.S.A.	Augustinian canon
br.	brother	O.S.B.	Benedictine
ch.	chaplain	O.S.J.J.	Hospitaller
d.	death	P.	patron
fo.	folio	par.ch.	parochial chaplain
I., ind.	inductor	preb.	prebendary
inst.	institution	pres.	presentation
inv.	inventory	prop.	proprietor
kt.	knight	res.	resignation
l.d.	letters dimissory	stip.	stipendiary
O.Carm.	Carmelite	t.	title
O.Carth.	Carthusian	V.	vicar
O.Cist.	Cistercian	vic.	vicarage

The phrase in mandates for institution " to the archdeacon of N. or his Official" has been rendered as "adn.of N."

B.I.H.R.	<u>Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research</u>
B.R.U.C.	<u>Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to A.D. 1500</u>
B.R.U.O.	<u>Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500</u>
C.C.R.	<u>Calendar of Close Rolls</u>
C.F.R.	<u>Calendar of Fine Rolls</u>
C.P.L.	<u>Calendar of Papal Letters</u>
C.P.R.	<u>Calendar of Patent Rolls</u>
C.S.P.	<u>Calendar of State Papers</u>
C. & Y.	Canterbury and York Society
E.H.R.	<u>English Historical Review</u>
J.E.H.	<u>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</u>
O.H.S.	Oxford Historical Society
P.B.A.	<u>Proceedings of the British Academy</u>
P.C.C.	<u>Prerogative Court of Canterbury</u>
<u>Rot.Parl.</u>	<u>Rotuli Parliamentorum</u>
S.R.	<u>Statutes of the Realm</u>
V.C.H.	<u>Victoria County History</u>

CHAPTER 1

THE ARCHBISHOP

John Morton¹ was born about the year 1420 at either Bere Regis or Milborne St Andrew, Dorset. His family can be traced back to the early fourteenth century, when it was established in Nottinghamshire, of which county his great-great-grandfather, Sir Robert Morton, was sheriff in 1364.² Sir Robert had a single son, Charles, who himself had two sons. The elder remained in the Midlands while the younger, William, the archbishop's grandfather, moved south to Dorset. William had two sons, the elder Richard being the archbishop's father, the younger, William, acting as member of Parliament for Shaftesbury in 1437. John therefore came of a family of middling gentry, who were prominent in the affairs of the county but took little part in national politics. His own younger brother Richard served as sheriff of Dorset and Somerset in 1483.

Morton's early years, including his university education, are obscure. Anthony Wood asserted that he had been educated by the monks of Cerne, and subsequently at Balliol College, but gave no evidence for these statements.³ A recent survey of medieval schools in western England makes no reference to any educational establishment at Cerne,⁴ and the lack of any patronage dispensed to Balliol men while he was archbishop casts doubt on any connection with that college.⁵ His first appearance in official records is in the form of a faculty from the pope to the bishop of Salisbury, dated 7 October 1447, permitting him to confer upon John Morton, clerk, the office of notary public, provided he was found fit and had completed his twenty fifth year.⁶ The following year he proceeded Bachelor of Civil Law at Oxford, by November 1451 he was described as Bachelor of Both Laws, and he was eventually incorporated as Doctor of Civil Law in March 1452. Meanwhile between 1448 and 1451 he had practised as a proctor in the chancellor's court, and in 1451 was serving as commissary and Official of the chancellor of the university, Mr George Neville; his selection by this man, soon to become a noted patron of scholars, probably indicates some academic distinction. In 1452 he was principal of the Oxford civil law school, and in September 1453 he was admitted as principal of Peckwater Inn.

In January 1453 he obtained his first benefice, Shellingford in Berkshire.⁷ From this year he ceased to appear regularly in the records of the university, and it is probable that he had begun to practise in the court of Arches; this was a well established step in the career of a young academic lawyer. In July 1455 he was appointed with others as a commissioner to hear an appeal from the court of Admiralty - a task traditionally assigned to practitioners in the court of Canterbury.⁸ In May 1456 he was commissioned to visit the hospital of St John the Baptist, Oxford, where works of piety were alleged to have ceased, while the master was selling off the vestments and ornaments; Morton was in fact appointed as the Chancellor of England's deputy for the visitation of a royal free chapel.⁹ The Chancellor was at this time Thomas Bourghier, archbishop of Canterbury, and it is probable that his appointment eased the

transition for Morton from practice as an ecclesiastical lawyer to royal service.

In September 1456 Morton was appointed chancellor to Edward, prince of Wales.¹⁰ This important position immediately made him the recipient of ecclesiastical patronage. In March 1457 he became rector of Maiden Newton, Dorset.¹¹ In February 1458 a papal dispensation, granted out of consideration for the prince of Wales, permitted him to receive two incompatible benefices in addition to his present church.¹² In May 1458 he received from Bishop Chedworth collation of the subdeanery and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, in November a prebend of Salisbury was collated to him by Bishop Beauchamp, and by 1461 he had also received the church of Bloxworth, Dorset, and was archdeacon of Norwich.

In 1459 he was already considered a suitable candidate for a bishopric. John Bere, bishop of St David's, had indicated to the pope that he was too old and infirm to administer the diocese, especially since St David's was wild country full of rude and uncivilised men, and asked that the pope should provide a suitable substitute, preferably John Morton, who was acceptable to the king and queen. Pius II on 12 September appointed a commission to examine Morton's suitability, and to test the opinion of the court, and subsequently to negotiate between Morton and Bere for the provision of a suitable pension for the retiring bishop.¹³ Nothing came of this plan, and Robert Tully received the see; probably St David's was considered too impoverished a see for such a promising royal servant.

Morton was inevitably drawn into the developing political crisis in England. In the Parliament of 1459 he was one of the triers of Gascon petitions,¹⁴ and as a distinguished lawyer closely connected with the government, he was concerned with the drafting of the act of attainder against Richard of York and his supporters.¹⁵ In 1461 his association with Margaret of Anjou, mother of his nominal master, led him to reject the opportunity open to civil servants to safeguard their own position by anonymous neutrality. He was probably on the destructive Lancastrian march from the north after the battle of Wakefield, and it was believed that it was his advice which had dissuaded the queen from an attack on the city of London.¹⁶ He was one of the twenty-two men specifically excluded by Edward from the pardon offered after his seizure of the throne,¹⁷ and after Towton, he was captured with the earl of Wiltshire and others at Cockermouth while attempting to escape to Scotland.¹⁸ He was imprisoned in the Tower, and was included in the bill of attainder of 4 November 1461.¹⁹ This deprived him of all his property and benefices, and three years later the issues of his archdeaconry of Norwich, valued at 160 marks per annum, were granted to the prior and convent to contribute to the repair of the cathedral after extensive damage by lightning.²⁰

Morton soon managed to escape from prison and joined Margaret of Anjou in exile in France.²¹ He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in the government in exile, and was one of the embassy which in June 1462 negotiated the treaty

of Tours with Louis XI.²² He accompanied the queen on both her unsuccessful Northumbrian expeditions, and was present at the defence of Dunstanborough Castle against Warwick.²³ After these abortive attempts to recapture political power he returned with Margaret to France and remained in her court alongside Sir John Fortescue.²⁴ When after the Readeption Lancastrian hopes were finally dashed at Tewkesbury, Morton, who hitherto had not wavered in his loyalty, at last came to terms with the de facto king of England. On 3 July 1471 he received a royal pardon,²⁵ and by Michaelmas he was at work in the chancery.²⁶ His attainder was reversed the following year, when he became master of the Rolls.²⁷ He was a member of the council by December 1473.²⁸ Morton's change of heart represented no opportunism, but political realism. According to Thomas More, he admitted twelve years later that he would have preferred Edward prince of Wales to have the crown, but saw no point in backing a dead man against the live occupant of the throne.²⁹ More also states that Edward actively sought Morton's support,³⁰ and certainly the subsequent rapid elevation of one of the most consistent opponents of the house of York is a further indication of his outstanding ability.

Morton's new eminence resulted in the accumulation of benefices on a grand scale. In October 1472 he received from Bourghier the church of St Dunstan-in-the-East, and in the same month Bishop Kempe collated to him a prebend in St Paul's. In May 1474 Bishop John Halse granted him the archdeaconry of Chester, and later in the same year he exchanged St Dunstan's for the church of South Molton, Devonshire, and St Bartholomew's hospital, Bristol. By August 1474 he had been appointed by Bourghier dean of Arches. In March 1475 he received the archdeaconry of Winchester from Waynflete, and that of Huntingdon from Bishop Thomas Rotherham of Lincoln. In 1476 he accumulated prebends in the cathedral churches of Wells, York, Salisbury and Exeter, and in November Beauchamp collated to him the archdeaconry of Berkshire. In January 1477 the archdeaconry of Norwich, restored by the reversal of his attainder, was surrendered in return for that of Norfolk, and the archdeaconry of Leicester replaced that of Huntingdon. At the time of his elevation to the episcopate Morton held four cathedral prebends and five archdeaconries.

To this period belong an interesting group of documents enrolled on the Close Rolls. In June 1472 the dean of Norwich and Taverham entered into a bond or recognisance of 100 marks to pay by Michaelmas the arrears of procurations and synodals for these deaneries, and the rector of Gunthorpe entered into a similar bond to pay all synodals and procurations due from his church.³¹

In January 1474 William Mustarder, rector of Sparham and Bawdeswell, similarly obliged himself for £40.³² Mr Edward Shuldham, archdeacon's Official entered in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and two London mercers into a recognisance to pay Morton £100 and £110 respectively at Whitsuntide 1472, this recognisance to be void if Shuldham rendered a true account of the revenues of the archdeaconry for the year.³³ Morton had the easiest access to the rolls for

the recording of these obligations; it would be interesting to know how common this was as a method of ensuring the payment of ecclesiastical dues.³⁴

In the early years of his mastership, Morton provided an important strand of continuity; there were three chancellors between 1471 and 1474, Robert Stillington, Laurence Booth and Thomas Rotherham, who retained the office until Edward IV's death. This was a crucial period in the history of Chancery.³⁵ Between 1475 and 1485 the number of extant petitions to the equitable jurisdiction of the chancellor reached 553 per annum, compared with an average yearly total of 136 during Henry VI's reign. By the beginning of Henry VII's reign the volume of Chancery litigation had overtaken that in the Exchequer court and was approaching that of King's Bench. It was also a period of change in the character of personnel; the masters ceased to be mere clerical officers, with no university education, and were increasingly recruited from the most able of the academic lawyers.

The most obvious facet of Morton's activities in these years in his participation in diplomatic missions. This had traditionally been the province of the Privy Seal office, but Morton's experience during his exile in France, when he had constantly been negotiating from an extremely weak position, must have been invaluable. Throughout 1474 Morton was engaged in negotiating with Charles of Burgundy, in an effort to recreate the alliance of Henry V's reign.³⁶ The embassy which he led in December of that year was also instructed to negotiate alliances with Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary and the emperor Frederick III.³⁷ Nothing practical emerged from this mission, as Morton had found Charles preoccupied with his assault on the archbishopric of Cologne. Next year Morton accompanied the king on his French expedition, and was one of the four commissaries appointed to conduct the initial negotiations which led to the treaty of Picquigny;³⁸ he subsequently received an annual pension of 600 crowns from the French king.³⁹ In February 1477 he was appointed an envoy to Louis XI in the wake of the death of Charles of Burgundy, when it was obvious that the French king was intent on destroying that principality as an autonomous entity; the aim of these negotiations was to extract further concessions from France in return for Edward's non-intervention in Burgundy.⁴⁰ Morton continued as chief negotiator when the French envoys came to England to discuss the extension of the truce required by the English government. He placed great pressure on them, threatening that if the English requirements were not met the government would break off negotiations and form an alliance with Maximilian, king of the Romans; the leader of the French delegation, the bishop of Elne, who was subsequently tried for exceeding his powers, complained bitterly of Morton's influence over Edward IV.⁴¹ He was, finally, also closely involved in the confused French negotiations of 1481-82.⁴²

In the last years of Edward IV's reign Morton stood at the centre of governmental activities. He was elevated to the bishopric of Ely by papal provision on 30 October 1478.⁴³ Dominic Mancini noted how the king relied on his counsel,⁴⁴ and since their reconciliation Morton had done nothing to betray

Edward's confidence in him. With the assumption of power by Richard duke⁹ of Gloucester his position collapsed, although it is impossible to know whether the alleged treason which led to his arrest in the council chamber on 13 June 1483 was prompted by anything more than personal animosity on both sides.⁴⁵ In the following January he suffered a second attainder.⁴⁶ He was transferred from the Tower to the custody of the duke of Buckingham at Brecon, and again it is uncertain whether he prompted the duke to rebellion, or whether Buckingham drew Morton into a pre-existing conspiracy.⁴⁷ The rebellion failed and Morton, with a price on his head, effected his escape to Flanders; although he did not join Henry Tudor in exile, he was able to warn him of the plot of the treasurer of Brittany to surrender him to Richard.⁴⁸ In January 1485 he was in Rome with his nephew Robert and Mr Oliver King, perhaps preparing the curia for the coming coup.⁴⁹ After Bosworth he returned rapidly to England where the new king, completely innocent of governmental experience, desperately needed the service of reliable administrators. The attainder against him was reversed, he became a member of the king's council and on 6 March 1486 was appointed Chancellor, a position which he was to retain for the remainder of his life.⁵⁰ Following the death of Cardinal Bourghier he was in October 1486 translated to the see of Canterbury.⁵¹ Had the political vicissitudes of 1483-85 never taken place, allowing Morton to become instrumental in the accession of a new king, he would nevertheless have been a probable, and highly suitable, candidate for the primacy, a prelate in the tradition of Hubert Walter and Thomas Arundel who had the rounded career which was the ideal preparation for the varied duties traditionally associated with the highest office in the English church.

This introduction is concerned with Morton's activities as archbishop. An assessment of his pontificate is overdue, for few primates since Pecham can have made a greater impact upon their province. Previous treatments, those of Dean Hook in his Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury and the biography by R.L.K. Woodhouse, published in 1895 and heavily reliant upon Hook, have concentrated on Morton's political role as 'foster-father of the Tudors', and while Prof. Claude Jenkins provided a brief survey of the register, he was more concerned with the evidence supplied by the visitation documents for the state of the late medieval church than with the policies of the archbishop.⁵² It is possible to draw a coherent outline of the episcopate, although despite the abundance of material in the register, supplemented by the records of the cathedral priory, there is almost nothing of a personal nature and as always, it is more difficult to estimate the character or sentiments of a fifteenth century bishop than of his twelfth century predecessor. Moreover, Prof. Brentano wrote of Prof. Cheney's work on Hubert Walter, an archbishop similar in many ways to Morton: 'that old model of secular prelacy, looked at hard and freshly, can be shown to be genuinely zealous for the welfare of the church; this seems to me a remarkable revelation; Cheney seems to change Hubert Walter as one watches'.⁵³ A concentration on ecclesiastical records will lead to the same transformation of Morton, especially since so many documents

relating to his secular activities have not yet been digested or even sorted. A study of Morton's rôle in the formation of early Tudor government is a serious need, but so far Mr Pronay has only given some indications of what may one day emerge.⁵⁴ It is always necessary to bear in mind that Morton lived from day to day preoccupied with the affairs of the realm and surrounded by the king's servants, and that a genuine concern for the welfare of the church and the souls committed to his charge had to take its place in the pressing round of daily business.

The original secretarial functions of Chancery changed little under Morton but the equitable jurisdiction of the court of Chancery, which attracted from rural areas mainly petitions relating to uses, and from towns mercantile cases, especially those concerning aliens, continued the expansion inaugurated during the Yorkist period. Statutes of the early years of the reign laid additional judicial responsibilities on the Chancellor, so that the drive against disorder and criminality came under his general supervision. Morton's most important function was, however, surely political; he was the closest of Henry's advisers, was present at nearly all the council meetings of which record has survived, and was responsible for explaining royal policy to Parliament.

Foreign ambassadors and reporters recognised Morton's key rôle in the formulation of policy. In December 1490 Adrian Castellesi assiduously communicated to Rome Morton's warning that the English government might soon start to think the Papacy pro-French.⁵⁵ In the same year the Doge of Venice instructed his consul in London to negotiate with Morton and the Lord Mayor in order to discourage the government's plan to establish the wool staple at Pisa,⁵⁶ while in 1497 the Duke of Milan instructed his ambassador to visit the cardinal to demonstrate his esteem.⁵⁷ The various collections of state papers show Morton constantly acting as spokesman at audiences with ambassadors, and the Spanish representative in England, de Puebla, who had considered him to be more pro-Spanish than any other member of the government, at his death expressed the view that there was no comparable statesman in England.⁵⁸

Within the realm Morton was blamed for the heavy taxation which characterised the first twelve years of Henry VII's reign. Although that famous device 'Morton's Fork' was an invention of Bacon rather than of the archbishop, there can be no doubt that the Cornish rebels of 1497, resenting taxation supposedly levied to defend the northern border, blamed Morton along with specified colleagues for the harshness of government policy, and wished to execute Morton and Sir Reginald Bray as evil counsellors.⁵⁹ Nevertheless, by the time of his death those with political perception had come to appreciate the cardinal's rôle. It is not necessary to rely solely on the eulogy of Sir Thomas More, although it would be wrong to attribute this praise to youthful impressionability in a man so utterly devoid of sycophantic tendencies. The London chronicler, representing a group which had suffered more than most from the fiscal policy of the government, considered him 'a man worthy of memory for his many great

acts and specially for his great wisdom, which continued to the time of his decease, passing four score years and odd; in our time was no man like to be compared with him in all things, albeit he lived not without the great disdain and hatred of the commons of this land.'⁶⁰ Polydore Vergil considered him 'a man who was preeminent not only in the uprightness of his life, but in all the other outstanding qualities of his mind', and one who, like Bray, did not fear to reprove the king when necessary;⁶¹ it was mistakenly that people used to consider both of them to be quite otherwise. After they had both died, it was quite obvious to all that these two were above all responsible not for aggravating royal harshness, but for restraining it'.⁶¹ Whatever the opinions of later historians, from Bacon in the seventeenth century to Prof. Elton,⁶² contemporaries believed that Morton's death was followed by a decline in the political morality of the king and the council. The archbishop's determination to establish security within the realm had been tempered by a concern for justice, whereas those closest to the king after 1500 participated in a campaign of financial terrorism.

The various salient features of John Morton's episcopate at Canterbury will be considered in the following chapters, but some effort must be made to draw from the impersonal documents contained in the register an impression of the archbishop's own character and aspirations. The overall view must be of an episcopate characterised by aggressive assertion and extension of the traditional rights of the church of Canterbury - the amplification of legatine power to embrace exempt religious houses,⁶³ the defence of the appellate jurisdiction of the court of Arches and the prerogative testamentary jurisdiction,⁶⁴ the extension of financial and administrative rights in vacant sees.⁶⁵ The obvious comparison is with the pontificate and policies of John Pecham two centuries before. Yet there must be some doubt as to how far the archbishop himself was responsible for the acrimony of the various disputes. The rights of the church of Canterbury transcended the personal inclinations of any primate, who must, in the fifteenth century as in the twelfth, endeavour to pass them undiminished to his successor. Morton was constantly preoccupied with the affairs of the king and the realm, and ecclesiastical administration was left perhaps more than in other episcopates to the very able and highly trained lawyers who staffed the archbishop's secretariat and courts.⁶⁶ The crisis with the monks of Winchester was provoked by the actions of the Official sede vacante,⁶⁷ and the testamentary conflict with the bishop of London came to a head while Morton himself was dealing with insurgents in Kent.⁶⁸ No archbishop, however, could afford to appear lax in the maintenance of his rights, and Morton gave his full support to the actions of his officials.

The most obvious manifestation of Morton's personal concern for his responsibilities is the indulgences which, following the practice of his predecessors, he issued for various causes.⁶⁹ On two occasions these were of a political nature, when the archbishop ordered processions throughout his province for the safety of the king and the realm, in May 1489 for deliverance

from the machinations of rebels during the Yorkshire rising following the murder of the earl of Northumberland,⁷⁰ and for success against the king of France in the war which was avoided by the treaty of Etaples.⁷¹ In the first case Morton was disappointed by the poor result, which he attributed to the bad weather which was threatening crops and made even more urgent the need to propitiate the deity. A similar lack of enthusiasm had greeted the overtures of the collectors despatched around the kingdom by the hospital of St Thomas Acon in London; the archbishop had learned with sorrow that both clergy and laity had physically hindered the collectors, and he issued an admonition against such behaviour, adding forty days to the accumulation of remission granted by successive popes and archbishops.⁷²

In February 1488 Morton granted an indulgence to all those attending the sermons of Mr John Veysey, a noted Oxford theologian whom he had licensed to preach throughout the province.⁷³ In November 1489 he encouraged donations to the repair of Rochester bridge, an eminently practical cause since the archbishop would cross there on his way from Lambeth to Canterbury, and a party of travellers had recently been drowned due to its disrepair.⁷⁴ St Michael's Queenhithe benefitted from Morton's support after a fire had destroyed its ornaments and vestments,⁷⁵ as did the Guild of Holy Wisdom founded in conjunction with Whittington College to provide an annual divinity lecture in the capital.⁷⁶ The archbishop also issued a littera questuaria urging support in his own diocese for the hospital of St Mary outside Bishopsgate, where dilapidation was prejudicing the effective care of the sick.⁷⁷ These indulgences were for the most part practical incentives to support eminently worthy causes, rather than the profligate dispensation of spiritual benefits for financial ends; when he believed that indulgences were being abused, he took steps to curb the vendors.⁷⁸

Proceedings in Convocation, over which the archbishop presided, may also reflect Morton's own policy. It had long ago become traditional that Convocation was assembled only upon the archbishop's receipt of a royal writ, with the express purpose of discussing and voting a subsidy,⁷⁹ and Morton's registrar was mainly concerned, for the two meetings which were described in the register, with the recording of financial measures.⁸⁰ The clerical assembly was also the occasion for political propaganda; in 1487 William Symonds, the priest who had coached Lambert Simnel, made his confession before Convocation, and the young earl of Warwick was exhibited before the clergy to prove that he was still alive and in custody.⁸¹ In the midst of these proceedings, however, the prelates and clergy discussed liturgical revision and the reform of abuses within the church. In 1487 the feast of the Transfiguration was formally added to the calendar of the English church, which was in 1489 supplemented by the feast of the Name of Jesus;⁸² in the same year the archbishop emphasised the unity of the episcopal hierarchy on earth and in heaven by ordering the celebration of the obsequies of any bishop by all his

colleagues.⁸³

The discussion of reform also appears to reflect the archbishop's own attitudes. In both recorded meetings of Convocation attacks were mounted on the abuse by the Hospitallers of their many privileges, and in 1489 investigation of this problem was delegated to a committee of diocesan chancellors and officials;⁸⁴ this concern was consistent with Morton's own attempts to reform the exempt religious houses. In 1487 a provincial statute was concerned with the regulation of the dress, morals and pastoral obligations of the clergy,⁸⁵ and the measures to control non-residence were implemented in the archbishop's own diocese.⁸⁶ Most indicative of Morton's own feelings, however, are the attempts to curb the extravagant criticism of the church made by various London preachers, particularly from the mendicant orders.⁸⁷ The archbishop admitted freely that there were abuses within the church perpetrated by unworthy clergy; in the same convocation he admonished a group of London clergy who dressed ostentatiously, wore their hair long and spent all their time in taverns.⁸⁸ He insisted, however, that it was folly for preachers to castigate these abuses in sermons directed at the laity, who were already highly critical of the church; rather such discreditable clerks should be denounced first to their ordinary, and if he took no action, to the archbishop; only then, if he failed to take action, would the preachers be entitled to rail against him personally. Appeals to popular opinion, however well intentioned, could only lead to disaster for the church as a whole.

Morton was concerned not only with the preservation of the rights of his churches, but with the physical improvement of their possessions. His episcopal career was characterised by an energetic building programme. At Ely he rebuilt the episcopal palace at Hatfield and the castle at Wisbech, and cut a great dyke through the fens from Peterborough to Wisbech;⁸⁹ he was 'the first person not only to project but also to carry into effect a large design of draining'.⁹⁰ At Canterbury cathedral the Angel Steeple (i.e. Bell Harry) was completed, certainly with his encouragement and assistance, and fines in vacant dioceses were levied for the repair of his cathedral church.⁹¹ He apparently intended to duplicate his drainage achievements in Kent, and to make a new haven at Thanet.⁹² In July 1493 licence was granted for the impressing of stonecutters and bricklayers for a programme of building and repairs on the manors of the church of Canterbury in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.⁹³ The obvious results were the rebuilding of the archbishop's palace at Croydon⁹⁴ and the great brick tower which still dominates the entrance to Lambeth; Leland also attributed to him work at Maidstone, Allington Park, Charing and Ford.⁹⁵

Morton's own life after his appointment as Chancellor and archbishop appears to have been remarkably sedentary.⁹⁶ In the summer of 1487, 1489 and 1491, when the consolidation of the new regime was still an urgent problem, he undertook itineraries through East Anglia, the Midlands and the North; thereafter, apart from occasional sojourns with the king at Windsor or Woodstock, he seldom moved from his manor of Lambeth, conveniently situated on the opposite

14.

bank of the Thames to Westminster and linked with it by his own ferry,⁹⁷ unless it was to go to one of his own manors in Kent. Christmas was normally spent at Knole or Maidstone, which from the frequency with which they were visited were certainly his own favourite residences, but there are also records of visits to Charing, Ford and Saltwood, and also, nearer London, Croydon and Mortlake. After 1488, Easter was invariably spent at Canterbury.

Morton was certainly a patron of learning and scholarship, but produced no writings of his own. The suspicion that he wrote a history of Richard III, normally attributed to Sir Thomas More, who had grown up in his household, was laid to rest long ago by R.W. Chambers.⁹⁸ More's own literary work was produced long after Morton's death, and although his household was filled by the best young men from the universities, no truly learned work can be attributed to its members. John Holt's Lac Puerorum was a valuable elementary grammar book, and Henry Medwall's play Fulgens and Lucrece⁹⁹ represented a break with the tradition of allegorical morality and heralded the introduction of freer forms of imaginative drama,¹⁰⁰ but no legal treatise proceeded from the lawyers of the court of Canterbury, and no theological work from his chapel. John de Giglis dedicated to him a treatise on canonisation,¹⁰¹ and Prior William Sellyng presented to him a Latin translation of Chrysostom;¹⁰² he was obviously respected by humanist scholars, but when the archbishop paid for the printing of a book, he was more practical, choosing the Missale ad usum Sarum. The number of books known to have belonged to him is very small compared with the library of his successor William Warham; they include Seneca's letters and Quintilian's Institutiones Oratoriae, but the majority were works of canon or civil law.¹⁰³ Very few of his letters survive, compared with those of Wolsey; the twelfth and sixteenth century habit of collecting correspondence had not caught the imagination of the archbishop or his secretaries.¹⁰⁴ One slight indication of the range of his own interests is provided by his speeches as chancellor; he tended to use classical, rather than the traditional scriptural allusions, comparing the diplomacy of the French to the deceits of Jugurtha, and, when he needed to urge the necessity for a subsidy for a campaign against the Scots, pointing out that the Romans had responded to their defeat at Cannae by despatching Scipio to Carthage.¹⁰⁵ Yet this is hardly evidence of scholarship, and indeed it is not surprising that there is no indication of sustained intellectual pursuits; affairs of state can have left Morton little time for elegant composition or leisured reading.

The personal preoccupations and affections of his last years are reflected in his will and last testament, drawn up shortly before his death at Knole on 15 September 1500 during the outbreak of pestilence which also carried off Archbishop Rotherham and Bishops Langton, Alcock and Jane.¹⁰⁶ The estates which he had accumulated in the course of forty years of interrupted political influence, in Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Essex and the city of London were granted to his various surviving nephews, with the exception of lands at Maidstone acquired from Lord Rivers and the

marquis of Dorset, which he willed to remain in perpetuity to the church of Canterbury and his successors in the see. Included among the beneficiaries of his last testament were Edith Coker, widow of his brother Richard, and her kinsman Robert Turberville, who was finally present at the archbishop's deathbed. He provided also for the members of his household; the Brounsopp and Parham families, whose members had acted as the custodians of various manors, received legacies,¹⁰⁷ and all his secular servants were given their wages for a year, together with a bed appropriate to their station as gentleman or valet; every priest of the chapel or household not in receipt of wages was given five marks.

Morton's intimate connection with the new dynasty was expressed by bequest to members of the royal family; the king received his best porters, Queen Elizabeth his best breviary; to the lady Margaret Beaufort he left a gold medallion of the Virgin and to Henry's eldest daughter, the princess Margaret, who was his god-daughter, a gold goblet and £40. His only bequest to a fellow member of the government was another gold goblet left to Sir Giles Dawbeny, the king's chamberlain, who had been one of Henry's companions in exile.

Making provision for the health of his soul, the archbishop commended it to God, the Blessed Virgin, SS Peter and Paul, Thomas and Christopher, Etheldreda, Catherine and Mary Magdalen; he requested that his body should be buried before the statue of the Virgin known as Our Lady of Undercroft under a marble slab, without expensive adornment. He left money to provide for masses for twenty years to be celebrated by two monks at Canterbury, one monk at Ely and a hired priest at his native parish of Bere Regis in Dorset. He bequeathed a sum of money to every individual monk at Canterbury and Ely, and left 1000 m. for the needy sick. The most significant provision, however, was for the payment for twenty years of £128 6s 8d per annum to maintain at least thirty poor students, of whom two thirds, including two monks of Christchurch, were to be at Oxford, and one third at Cambridge, of both of which universities the archbishop was chancellor.¹⁰⁸

Just as the death of Cardinal Morton initiated a decline in the judicial morality of the council, so it was rapidly followed by a decline in the fortunes of the church in England. Bishop Richard Fox, so long his colleague in secular government, soon retired to his diocese, and Archbishop Warham never achieved undisputed domination in the councils of the king. The church of Canterbury was within a quarter of a century eclipsed by the ambition of the cardinal of York, and after Wolsey's fall the nature of ecclesiastical administration and jurisdiction was transformed by the Henrician reformation. The most serious effect of Morton's policies had been the exacerbation of latent rivalries within the church; the age old tensions between metropolitan and suffragans and between seculars and regulars had been brought into the open at a time when the resentment felt against the governmental structure of the church by educated laymen was increasingly vocal. The acrimonious conflicts between ecclesiastics in the 1490s, especially in London, must have provided much material for

contemptuous critics of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Morton's position in the government of the realm might, while he lived, divert the worst consequences of anticlericalism, but his ecclesiastical policies revealed weaknesses which were, ultimately, a major factor in the failure of the church to resist radical change imposed from without.

Concentration on jurisdictional disputes should not, however, obscure the fact that Morton used his powers to attempt reform. It was, in fact, the peculiar circumstances of the early sixteenth century, first the character and aspirations of Wolsey and subsequently the king's domestic and dynastic requirements, which rendered ineffective the policy of reform by centralisation which Morton initiated in England, and which was so successful under Jimenes in Spain. If the archbishop's actions were often unpopular, he never attracted the general contempt which was felt for Wolsey, and there were some contemporaries who could appreciate the judgement of Mr John Harrington, LL.D., proctor of the English Cistercians in their efforts to safeguard their exemption: 'Whatever I have said above of the archbishop of Canterbury, I see in him nothing but the qualities of a good judge, that is, he wishes to extend his jurisdiction. In my opinion he is a man of great learning and profound wisdom, devoted to the service of God, concerned for the public welfare rather than for his own advantage, immersing himself profitably in both religious and secular affairs, and not shrinking from the heat and burden of the day. Take care that as he seeks to expand his jurisdiction, so you are diligent to preserve yours'.¹⁰⁹

Appendix to Chapter 1

MORTON'S ITINERARY

Because of his crucial position in the king's council and his continual tenure of the office of Chancellor, Morton's movements were restricted and the majority of his time was spent at Lambeth, where he had easy access to Westminster. Listed below are those occasions when he can be shown to have been elsewhere. The list is based on his acta in the archiepiscopal and priory registers and on the Calendar of Patent Rolls. The numbers of days are linked by a hyphen when every intervening day was spent at the place concerned, and by dots when not all intervening days can be accounted for by an entry. It is certain that there were other occasions when the archbishop was absent from the capital, but this list at least gives an approximate picture of his movements.

1487

January 22	Canterbury
March 22	Croydon
April 2	Colchester
5-8	Bury St Edmunds
10	Colchester
12 ...17	Norwich

April 18-20	Cambridge
22...	
May 8	Coventry
9...	
June 6	Kenilworth
24	Leicester
27...	Kenilworth
July 22	
25-26	Nottingham
29	Pontefract
31...	York
August 6	
7	St Saviours
8...13	Durham
14...18	Newcastle upon Tyne
19-20	Durham
20	Raby
22	Richmond
24	Ripon
25-27	Pontefract
28-29	Newark
29	Stamford
30	Huntingdon
September 1...7	Mortlake

1488

January 2	Knole
12	Canterbury
22	Maidstone
March 15-20	Canterbury
21	Sandwich
24	Dover
25...	
April 12	Canterbury
16	Charing, Maidstone
17	Canterbury
26-28	Windsor
May 24...	
June 2	Croydon
8	Maidstone
17	Battle
August 2	Windsor
8	Knole
13	Horsham
15...23	Lewes
27	Arundel
September 6	Mayfield
10	Knole
16	Ashford
19...22	Canterbury
26	Windsor
November 21	Knole
December 18	Knole
23-26	Maidstone

1489

January 2	Knole
2-3	Maidstone
April 18	Canterbury
May 8	Hertford
27...	York
June 4	

June 4	Pontefract
June 10	Nottingham
June 11	Harborough
June 12	Northampton
June 14	St Albans
August 13...18	Windsor
September 4-6	Windsor
11	Knole
December 23...28	Knole

1490

January 5...9	Knole
April 10-20	Canterbury
August 5	Mortlake
September 3	Windsor
10...17	Woking
17	Knole
October 11	Knole
16...19	Ewelme
24	Mortlake
27	Knole
November 12...26	Windsor
December 4...7	Knole
10	Woking
11	Knole
15	Woking
20-21	Knole
23...29	Maidstone
29	Knole

1491

January 2...8	Maidstone
11...30	Knole
February 3	Maidstone
March 25	Maidstone
March 29...April 8	Canterbury
July 4	Bury St Edmunds
5	Ely
19-20	Colchester
28	Norwich
August 10	Northampton
14	Leicester
31	Tewkesbury
September 2...6	Gloucester
8	Kingswood
10...14	Bristol
29	Shaftesbury
29...	
October 2	Salisbury
5	Marlborough
19	Wells

1492

April 5-6	Canterbury
7	Maidstone
15-24	Canterbury
May 1	Mayfield
27	Croydon
31	Mortlake
June 7...22	Croydon
July 25...30	Knole
August 2...13	Canterbury
14	Maidstone

September 7	Maidstone, Knole
14...30	Canterbury
December 26...	Knole

1493

...January 4	Knole
March 1	Canterbury
30...April 14	Canterbury
April 20	Knole
May 31	Knole
August 9...13	Knole
22	Saltwood
27	Maidstone
September 1...7	Knole
13	Canterbury
December 26	Maidstone

1494

March 20	Maidstone
29...	Canterbury
April 14	
25	Knole
May 24	Croydon
September 12...16	Canterbury
September 17	Maidstone
26...October	
1	Knole
December 22...	Knole

1495

...January 3	Knole
20	Canterbury
March 6	Canterbury
April 16...29	Canterbury
June 9	Mortlake
July 20...August 1	Knole
September 13-14	Canterbury

1496

March 24...April 10	Canterbury
April 15	Maidstone
19	Knole
August 12...22	Knole
25...28	Lewes
September 21-22	Windsor

1497

March 11	Canterbury
18	Maidstone
21-28	Canterbury
April 22	Knole
August 1...September 17	Woodstock
November 7	Woodstock

1498

January 2...14	Knole
March 15...21	Knole
23...26	Maidstone
28	Charing
April 5	Ford

April 9...20	Canterbury
August 9	Knole
22	Maidstone
29...September 1	Knole
September 13	Maidstone
21...30	Knole
October 2	Croydon
11	Knole

1499

January 16	Knole
March 11-12	Knole
17	Charing
23	Ford
28...April 27	Canterbury
May 28	Mortlake
August 3...15	Knole
20	Charing
24-27	Maidstone
September 1	Knole
6	Maidstone
11,...30	Knole

1500

January 6...13	Knole
March 23	Knole
March 25	Maidstone
26	Canterbury
27	Maidstone
28...May 2	Canterbury
June 12	Canterbury
16	Knole
July 28	Croydon
August 10...	
September 15 (death)	Knole

NOTES

1. Morton's life was treated by Dean W.F. Hook in Lives of the Archbishops, and in R.L.K. Woodhouse, Archbishop John Morton (1895) which is heavily reliant upon Hook; and more briefly in the Dictionary of National Biography, and, most recently, A.B. Emden, Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500 (Oxford 1957-59) - henceforth B.R.U.O. - pp. 1318-20, from which are drawn all unattributed statements regarding degrees and benefices.
2. A genealogical table is provided by J. Hutchins, History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset (3rd ed. 1861-70) ii, 594-5. Such pedigrees are very hard to substantiate and are based to a large extent on local, oral, tradition. There is no information about his father, Richard, save that he occurs in 8-9 Henry VI (Hutchins, op. cit., ii, 593). According to Anthony Wood, he may have been a member of the corporation of shoemakers, (Athenae Oxonienses, ed. P. Bliss (Oxford 1813-20) i, 643).
3. Wood, op. cit., ii, 683-8.
4. N. Orme, Medieval Education in the West of England (Exeter, 1976).
5. Compare the extensive patronage dispensed to Balliol men by William Gray, alumnus of that college and Morton's predecessor as bishop of Ely; cf. R.M. Haines, J.E.H., xxv (1974) 225-47.
6. C.P.L. x, 1447-55, 373.
7. Reg. Beauchamp, Sarum, i, pt. i, fo.21.
8. C.P.R., 1452-61, p. 246.
9. Ibid., p. 303.
10. Ibid., p. 323.
11. Reg. Beauchamp, Sarum, i, pt.i, fo.51.
12. C.P.L. xi, pt.ii, 1455-64, 176.
13. Ibid., p. 556.
14. Rot. Parl. v, 345.
15. Paston Letters and Papers of the Fifteenth Century, ed. N. Davis (Oxford 1971-6), ii, no. 617.
16. The Historical Collections of a London Citizen, ed. J. Gairdner (Camden Soc., n.s. xvii, 1876), p. 214.
17. GC.R., 1461-68, p. 55.
18. Paston Letters, ii, no. 625.
19. Rot. Parl. v, 477, 480; C.P.R., 1461-67, p. 30.
20. C.P.R., 1461-67, p. 327. The revenues were in fact retained by Robert Ippeswell, Bishop Lyhert's official in the archdeaconry, who was pardoned in March 1465, ibid., p. 436. In July 1467 they were granted to Lionel Woodville, clerk, the queen's brother, who, ironically, was to share Morton's second exile during the reign of Richard III (C.P.R., 1467-77, p. 39).
21. Historical Collections of a London Citizen, p. 218.

22. C.L.Schofield, The Life and Reign of Edward IV (1923) ii, 220,231,252. 22.
23. Ibid., 264,301; Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles, ed. J. Gairdner (Camden Soc., n.s. xxviii, 1880) p. 158.
24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France, ed. J. Stevenson (Rolls Series 1861-64) ii, 781; Schofield, op. cit., i, 301, ²³
25. C.P.R. 1467-77, p. 261.
26. R.J. Knecht, The Episcopate and the Wars of the Roses, University of Birmingham Historical Journal, vi (1957) 119, citing P.R.O. C.404/75 pt.ii/44.
27. C.P.R., 1467-77, p. 334.
28. J.R. Lander, Crown and Nobility 1450-1509 (1976) p. 312, citing P.R.O. C.81/1384/3.
29. T. More, The History of King Richard III, ed. R.S. Sylvester (Complete Works, Yale edition, ii, 1963) p. 92.
30. Ibid., p. 91.
31. C.C.R., 1468-76, nos. 878, 882.
32. Ibid., no. 1210.
33. Ibid., no. 1452.
34. Similar recognisances were used by Morton when he was archbishop and Chancellor; on 15 October 1494, Mr Thomas Hobbys, warden of All Souls, was bound in the sum of £200 to resign his office if so required by the archbishop (C.C.R., 1485-1500, no. 811).
35. Cf. N. Pronay, The Chancellor, the Chancery and the Council at the End of the Fifteenth Century, in British Government and Administration, ed. H. Hearder and H.R. Loyn (Cardiff 1974) pp. 87-103.
36. Schofield, op. cit., ii, 91,94; Paston Letters, i, no. 289.
37. Foedera xi, 834; Schofield, op. cit., ii, 107 f., 113.
38. Foedera xii, 14; C.P.R., 1467-77, p. 583.
39. J. Calmette et G. Périnelle, Louis XI et l'Angleterre (Paris 1930) pp. 214-16, 375.
40. Schofield, op. cit., ii, 176-82; Calmette et. Périnelle, op. cit., pp. 221-23.
41. Foedera xii, 97, 104; Schofield, op. cit., ii, 245-48; Calmette et Périnelle, op. cit., p. 266 n. 2.
42. Schofield, op. cit., ii, 324.
43. C. Eubel, Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi (Munster 1898-1901) ii, 166. His episcopal register has not survived, and the contemporary priory register Almack, deposited in the Cambridge U.L., contains no documents of interest for Morton's own career.
44. D. Mancini, The Usurpation of Richard III, ed. C.A.J. Armstrong (Oxford 1936) p. 82.
45. More, Richard III, pp. 49, 127.
46. Rot. Parl. vi, 250.

47. Polydore Vergil believed that Buckingham had informed Morton of his intention of declaring for Henry Tudor, Polydore Vergil's English History, ed. H. Ellis (Camden Society xxix, 1844) p. 194. More believed that Morton attached Henry's claim to a plot originally intended to be in favour of Buckingham himself; Richard III, pp. 91-3.
48. Vergil, ed. Ellis, p. 206.
49. S. B. Chrimes, Henry VII (1972) p. 106, n. 2.
50. Rot. Parl., vi, 273; The Anglica Historia of Polydore Vergil, A.D. 1485-1537, ed. D. Hay (Camden Society, 3rd series lxxiv, 1950) p. 7; C.C.R. 1485-1500, no. 67.
51. Eubel, op. cit., ii, 131; Reg. nos. 1-6; the grant of the temporalities on 13 July 1486 preceded papal translation by three months (C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 119).
52. Supra, n. 1; C. Jenkins, Cardinal Morton's Register, in Tudor Studies presented to A. F. Pollard, ed. R. W. Seton Watson (1924) pp. 26-74.
53. R. Brentano, Two Churches, England and Italy in the Thirteenth Century (Princeton 1968) p. 221, n. 6; cf. C. R. Cheney, Hubert Walter (1967).
54. Cf. N. Pronay, art. cit.
55. C.S.P. Venetian, i, no. 597.
56. Ibid., no. 562.
57. C.S.P. Milan, i, no. 525.
58. C.S.P. Spanish, i, nos. 221, 292.
59. C. L. Kingsford, Chronicles of London (Oxford, 1905) p. 216; Vergil, ed. Hay, p. 92.
60. Chronicles of London, p. 232.
61. Vergil, ed. Hay, pp. 92, 132-4.
62. G. R. Elton, Henry VII: Rapacity and Remorse, Historical Journal, i (1958), p. 21 ff.
63. Infra, chapter 3.
64. Infra, chapter 6.
65. Infra, chapter 4.
66. Infra, chapter 7.
67. Reg. no. 194.
68. Reg. nos. 261, 263.
69. These were limited to forty days, according to the decree of the Fourth Lateran Council (c. 14 X v 38).
70. Reg. no. 33.
71. Reg. no. 54.
72. Reg. nos. 23-5.
73. Reg. no. 27.
74. Reg. no. 53.

75. Reg. no. 58.
76. Reg. no. 65.
77. Reg. no. 57.
78. Infra, p. 49
79. Reg. Chichele, i, cxvi.
80. Five Convocations were summoned during Morton's archiepiscopate. Those of 1487 and 1489 are recorded in the main register; for the remainder, see inter alia; 1491: Reg. nos. 811, 813, 817-8 (Bath and Wells sede vacante register) and Reg. Courtenay, Winchester, fos. 34v-36v; 1495: Reg. Langton, Winchester, fos. 59v-62; 1497: Reg. Langton, Winchester, fos. 66v-72.
81. Reg. no. 87-8.
82. Reg. nos. 92, 116; cf. R.W. Phaff, New Liturgical Feasts in Later Medieval England (Oxford 1970) chapters 2 and 4.
83. Reg. no. 91.
84. Reg. nos. 88, 105; in 1511 the prelates and clergy of the province wrote to the pope urging him to curtail the privileges of the Hospitallers and the mendicant orders, which were injurious to the rest of the church (Reg. R. Mayew, ed. A.T. Bannister (C. & Y. Soc., xxvii, 1921) pp. 50-2).
85. Wilkins, iii, 619-20.
86. Reg. Nos. 31, 60.
87. Reg. no. 89.
88. Reg. no. 90.
89. J. Bentham, History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely (2nd. ed., Norwich 1812) p. 181.
90. H.C. Darby, The Medieval Fenland (Cambridge, 1940) p. 167.
91. C.E. Woodruff and W. Danks, Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral (1912) pp. 207-10.
92. The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the Years 1535-1543, ed. L.T. Smith (1909) iv, 60.
93. C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 443.
94. V.C.H. Surrey, iv, 267-8.
95. Leland, op. cit., p. 62.
96. See appendix to this chapter.
97. A commission to John Michell to act as keeper of the ferry, dated 9 September 1500, is in Canterbury, D. & C. Library, Reg. S., fo. 439.
98. R.W. Chambers, The Authorship of The History of Richard III, Modern Language Review, xxiii, 405-23. The latest treatment is A. Hanham, Richard III and his Early Historians 1483-1535 (Oxford 1975).
99. For Holt and Medwall, infra., pp. 125-6.
100. A.W. Reed, Early Tudor Drama (1926) pp. 94-117.
101. B.L. Arundel MS 366; Giglis returned to England in 1485 for a second term as papal collector, and the Libellus is dedicated to John Morton, bishop of Ely.

102. B.R.U.O., p. 1320; J.K. MacConica, English Humanists and Reformation Politics (Oxford 1965) p. 71, n.I.
103. B.R.U.O., loc. cit.
104. Christ Church Letters, ed. J.B. Sheppard (Camden Soc., n.s. xix, 1877) p. 57; Epistolae Academicae Oxon., ed. H. Anstey (O.H.S. ~~xxxv~~-~~xxxvi~~, 1898) ii, nos. 340, 470, 473; C.S.P. Venetian, i, no. 745 - a total of five letters.
105. Rot. Parl., vi, 440, 509.
106. Sede Vacante Wills, ed. C.E. Woodruff (Kent Arch. Soc., Records Branch, iii) pp. 85-93.
107. Commissions to Parhams are in Priory Register S, fos. 351, 435; to Brounsopps, ibid., fos. 339 bis, 364.
108. Lists of payments to these scholars from Michaelmas 1501 to midsummer 1508 are printed in Canterbury College, Oxford (O.H.S. n.s. vi-viii, 1941-44) iii, 227-45.
109. Letters from the English Abbots to the Chapter at Citeaux 1442-1521, ed. C.H. Talbot, (Camden Soc., 4th series, vol iv, 1967) no. 66.

CHAPTER 2

THE ARCHBISHOP, THE CROWN AND THE PAPACY

It has become a commonplace to emphasise the control exercised by the crown over the church in England in the two centuries before the Reformation, and the fact that the obligations of a prelate to his secular lord in practice outweighed those to the apostolic see. The most obvious obligations of the church to the crown were financial, and Morton, like all late medieval archbishops who acted as Chancellor of England, was in the paradoxical position of presiding in Convocation when the financial demands of the crown on the church, which he had helped to formulate, were discussed. The level of clerical taxation in the first twelve years of Henry VII's rule was high. Not since the reign of Henry V and the special effort required for his French campaigns had the clergy been required to pay so much. It may be presumed that Morton, while resisting the attempts of the laity to place a disproportionate burden of taxation on the church, exhorted the assembled prelates and clergy to accept the government's demands as they were finally formulated.¹

The Convocation of Canterbury in 1487 granted the king the traditional tenth. This was the clerical counterpart to the grant of two fifteenths and two tenths by parliament, partly in lieu of the uncollected balance of a grant to Richard III in 1484.² But it had long ago become apparent that the clerical tenth, based on the assessment of the value of benefices detailed in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV of 1291, was no longer satisfactory from the governmental viewpoint.³ The Taxatio, despite contemporary complaints, had been generous in its assessment. In the intervening two hundred years the value of some benefices had declined, and the ordinaries were perhaps over-eager to certify that they should be exempt from taxation;⁴ but the vast majority had increased in real value, so that the 1291 figure was far from a true valuation. Bishop Stubbs calculated that according to the Taxatio figures, a tenth in the province of Canterbury should yield £16,902. In 1489, the prolocutor stated that two tenths of the province would hardly yield £25,000.⁵

In 1489 the king requested financial aid for his proposed expedition to Brittany. The government asked for £100,000 to pay for ten thousand archers for one year, and parliament reluctantly agreed to raise three quarters of this amount by the levy of a graduated income tax, a method employed several times during the fifteenth century, last in 1472, without conspicuous success, and in the end only £27,000 was provided by the laity.⁶ On 19 January Lord Dinham, the Treasurer, supported by the earls of Derby and Oxford, entered the meeting of Convocation at St Paul's, and informed the prelates and clergy that in his efforts against the king of France the king had need not only of their prayers, for which he was profoundly grateful, but also of their financial aid.⁷ The initial demand is not recorded, but in two reports to Rome in the same month John de Giglis stated that it was rumoured that the clergy would be asked for three tenths, and that parliament had wanted them to raise two thirds of the total required by the king.⁸ The demands of Henry's representatives caused

prolonged discussion, and they returned on 30 January to tell Convocation that the king had just received intelligence from France which indicated that Charles VIII was preparing an invasion of England, and that the need for a subsidy was therefore now urgent.⁹ Nevertheless, it took eight more days of discussion before Convocation agreed to levy the £25,000 needed to meet the royal requirements. The bulk of this sum was to be raised by the levy of two tenths, payable at the feasts of the Annunciation and Michaelmas.¹⁰ Parliament had agreed that if the forces were to remain abroad for more than a year and expenses consequently were to rise about £100,000, then the tax was to be automatically renewed for a further two years, provided that not more than £25,000 was raised in either year, but also insisted that if the military requirements were reduced, the grant of taxation should decrease proportionately. These stipulations were echoed by Convocation. If the war for the defence of the church and the realm lasted for more than a year, the clergy would grant further subsidies to the king in the same proportion to the amount contributed by the laity as in the current year, but if military circumstances made the full amount now granted superfluous, then it should be diminished as far as possible. The grant, moreover, was not to be taken as a precedent, as in former times the Convocation of Canterbury had acknowledged such obligations only in cases of urgent necessity.

In 1491 parliament reverted to the traditional means of taxation, granting two fifteenths and two tenths to finance the king's impending invasion of France.¹¹ Convocation, sitting from 21 June to 8 November, responded with a parallel grant of two tenths, payable on the feasts of the Purification and St George.¹² In the parliament of 1495, no subsidy was voted, although authority was granted for a proclamation condemning to imprisonment all those who had refused to contribute to the 'benevolence' recently sought by the king.¹³ Convocation, however, granted the king one tenth, to be collected in two moieties at Midsummer and Martinmas 1496.¹⁴

In the course of 1496 war with Scotland once more erupted. James IV had agreed to aid the pretender Perkin Warbeck in return for £50,000 and the cession of Berwick. The Scots invasion in September caused little damage, but the English government determined that it must be punished. When parliament assembled in January 1497 Cardinal Morton, as chancellor, emphasised the continuing danger from the north. In the previous October a Great Council, attended by a number of wealthy merchants and urban representatives, had promised that the next parliament would grant the king £120,000.¹⁵ The parliament of 1497 initially offered two tenths and two fifteenths, but under pressure agreed to double this, thus arriving at the figure which the Great Council had promised.¹⁶ This heavy taxation, which provoked the Cornish Rising, was complemented by a grant of £40,000 by the Convocation of Canterbury, meeting from 23 January to 11 March.¹⁷ The details of the apportionment of this subsidy between the dioceses has not been printed, and is here transcribed from the

register of Bishop Langton of Winchester:¹⁸

Canterbury and the immediate jurisdictions	£2742
Rochester	£272
London	£2772
Norwich	£5680
Ely	£1727
Chichester	£1467 10s
Winchester	£2952 10s
Salisbury	£3560
Bath and Wells	£1728 10s
Exeter	£1420 18s 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
Worcester	£1855
Hereford	£1315
Coventry and Lichfield	£2070
Lincoln	£9187 10s
St David's	£505 1s 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
Llandaff	£270
Bangor	£160
St Asaph	£270
Total	£40,000 (recte £39,955) ¹

Payable in two moieties on 1 June and 21 November 1497.

The distribution between the dioceses varies significantly from that of 1489, which was based on the traditional tenth, and this may reflect an attempt to achieve a more realistic assessment of the resources of the various dioceses.²⁰ The assessments of Canterbury, Ely, Winchester, Salisbury, Rochester, Bath and Wells and Exeter dioceses are proportionately lower, those of the other dioceses higher, in the case of Coventry and Lichfield, Hereford, Lincoln and most especially the Welsh diocese considerably so. These sums were not, however, levied in full. Just as part of the secular aid equivalent to one tenth and one fifteenth was made dependent upon the launching of a campaign against Scotland, which was not fought, so the king was obliged to remit £10,000 of ecclesiastical taxation.²¹

Taxation of the beneficed clergy of the province was in the later fifteenth century supplemented by the levy of 'charitable subsidies' which sought to tap the resources of the large class of the unbeneficed. These charitable subsidies were in theory granted to the archbishop or to other prelates rather than to the crown, and the archbishop rather than the collectors eventually rendered them to the Exchequer.²² The antecedents and operation of the system have been fully discussed for the period up to 1489.²³ The grants of 1487, 1491 and 1495 were made in addition to the tenth.²⁴ In 1489, however, it was necessary to include the two charitable subsidies granted by Convocation, on a higher scale and with a lower level of exemption than hitherto, within the sum of £25,000 conceded to

the king. Each of the two subsidies raised £354 7s 10½d.²⁵ In 1497, with the need to raise £40,000, it was once more agreed that a charitable subsidy should be included within the grant, but on this occasion the subsidy was granted initially not to the archbishop alone, but to all the ordinaries within their individual dioceses.²⁶

In the sphere of parliamentary legislation which affected the church there was also potential conflict between Morton's role as chancellor, closely involved in the formulation of governmental policy, and as archbishop. In practice this dichotomy did not loom large, for the measures initiated by the government and passed by parliament represented desirable reforms rather than encroachments upon the fundamental liberties of the church. A statute of 1489 declared void letters patent granted to religious superiors and certain other ecclesiastics exempting them from appointment as collectors of clerical tenths; this was a measure which had long been advocated by Convocation and the bishops, who resented royal interference with their freedom to delegate this onerous duty.²⁷ Three years later a limitation to the beginning of Edward IV's reign was placed upon royal grants of exemption from payment of the tenth, but the diocesans were still permitted to certify to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer the names of communities or churches which they considered should be exempt from a particular grant because of their poverty.²⁸

Neither were the restrictions imposed by parliament on benefit of clergy radical in extent. In 1489 benefit was restricted, for those clerks who were not in orders and who relied on their literacy to evade secular justice, to one occasion only. Clerks convicted of murder were to be branded on the thumb with an M, other felonious clerks with a T, before delivery to their ordinary, and any person brought before a secular tribunal a second time was to be refused benefit unless he could immediately produce certification of his ordination.²⁹ A subsequent statute withdrew benefit of clergy from military deserters,³⁰ and in 1497 an act of parliament attainted for petty treason any man who claimed benefit of clergy after murdering his master.³¹ These measures, like the curtailment of the privilege of sanctuary expedited with papal support, were a minor manifestation of the great drive against criminality following a prolonged period of unrest in England. They were in no sense an attempt to subordinate the clerical order as a whole, and many responsible ecclesiastics who were experienced in the administration of both church and state must have welcomed them. Considerable latitude continued to be allowed to the bishops. Henry VII's first parliament passed a statute authorising ordinaries to imprison religious or clerks found guilty of sins of the flesh.³² Yet the disciplinary cases recorded in Morton's register provide no evidence that this course was ever adopted, although stiff penalties, often financial, were imposed upon incontinent clerks.

Morton's paramount position in the king's service was to the advantage of the English church. The archbishop had a keen interest in royal solvency, and the clergy were compelled to contribute to this laudable ideal. He was not prepared

to protect those peripheral members of the clerical order who brought disgrace upon the church. Yet from his position of power he did much to protect the clergy from the growing hostility of the laity which had been lamented in the Convocation of 1487. The very occasional prosecutions under the Statute of Praemunire during the first fifteen years of Henry VII's reign stand in marked contrast to the persistent legal harassment which after Morton's death plagued ecclesiastical officials in the licit exercise of their functions;³³ this campaign was apparently inspired by Sir James Hobart, the king's Attorney. Edmund Dudley's petition listed seventeen ecclesiastics among the eighty four persons 'ill-used' by the king in his last years,³⁴ and the hierarchy suffered along with the nobility from the bonds of recognisance which after 1500 became a normal instrument of government.³⁵ Morton appears to have preserved a balance between strong government and sound finance on the one hand, and the maintenance of the liberties of the church on the other. After his death this balance was lost, with momentous consequences for the future.

Few archbishops since Hubert Walter had been so intimately and consistently involved in the formulation and execution of royal policy. Yet as archbishop and legatus natus Morton was also the servant of the pope. Dean Hook believed that the main characteristic of his episcopate was the imposition upon England of the full weight of papal authority, and that this policy, continued by Wolsey, provoked a strong reaction in the reign of Henry VIII.³⁶ It was the multitude of bulls addressed to Morton, authorising him to act in cases beyond his competence as archbishop or primate, which led Hook to this view. These bulls did not, however, represent papal aggression. The papacy by the late fifteenth century had become increasingly, almost exclusively, preoccupied by its central Italian commitments. The belligerence which had characterised papal policy in the years immediately after the Council of Constance had evaporated, and Morton had to face none of the harassment from Rome which Chichele had experienced at the hands of Martin V.³⁷ Papal authority was freely invoked by the rulers of England to add moral and ecclesiastical sanctions to governmental policy, and Morton was certainly eager to obtain bulls which safeguarded or expanded his jurisdiction within the English church. In return for its willing support, the papacy received remarkably little from England.

The most obvious example of papal acquiescence in the wishes of the English government was the ratification of every measure conducive to the smooth succession of the new dynasty. Morton's visit to Rome in January 1485 may have prepared the curia for the Tudor coup.³⁸ On 16 January 1486 the apostolic nuncio with powers of legatus a latere, James bishop of Imola, granted a dispensation for the marriage of Henry and Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.³⁹ On 2 March Innocent VIII granted a similar dispensation,⁴⁰ and on 27 March a further bull confirmed the validity of the marriage if it had already been contracted by virtue of any other dispensation.⁴¹ This last bull acknowledged that Henry was king by right of conquest, by lawful succession, and by the election of prelates, magnates and people, and confirmed the declaration of

parliament concerning the lawful succession of the king and his heirs.⁴² Further disputation of Henry's right to the throne was prohibited on pain of excommunication, and all clergy were instructed to publicise this papal declaration and to constrain those contesting it by ecclesiastical censure and if necessary by the invocation of the secular arm. A plenary indulgence was granted to those who might die in defence of the lawful king. Finally, Innocent specifically confirmed the dispensation granted by the bishop of Imola, so as to close any possible legal loophole; the marriage was declared to be lawful as if the dispensation had been granted by the pope ab initio.⁴³

These sanctions did not, of course, prevent rebellions by Yorkist sympathisers, but the initial threat from Lambert Simnel's supporters was countered at the battle of Stoke on 16 June 1487. Thereafter the king sought further papal support.⁴⁴ On 5 January 1488 Morton, together with bishops Courtenay, Alcock and Fox, the main episcopal supporters of the Tudor regime, was commissioned by the pope to examine the alleged treasonable activities of Bishop Redman of St Asaph,⁴⁵ while on the same day the pope authorised investigation of the activities of four dissident Irish bishops.⁴⁶ A subsequent bull of 17 May 1488 clarified the fact that the excommunication promulgated against rebels did apply, despite assertions to the contrary, to all areas under the governance of the king of England, and not merely to the realm itself.⁴⁷ The final document in this Irish series is a remarkable bull of pope Alexander VI, dated 28 October 1496, when in response to a royal request probably delivered by Robert Sherborne, who had gone to Rome to signify Henry's adherence to the Holy League, the pope authorised the convocation of a council of the whole Irish church for the reform of ecclesiastical government. This synod was to be convened not by the primate and his three archiepiscopal colleagues, but by Morton, together with three other English bishops, Fox, King and Savage, all prominent members of the English government.⁴⁸ Meanwhile the power of absolving those excommunicated for rebellion, previously reserved to the pope himself, had been committed to the archbishop of Canterbury, whose decisions in such cases cannot have been unaffected by his role as the king's chief minister.⁴⁹

The papacy also eased the way for the English government's attempts to restrict the right of sanctuary, which had long been under attack from the common law judges.⁵⁰ The most immediate legal decision, following the removal of the Stafford brothers from Culham, had been that sanctuary was not pleadable in treason. The issue was probably brought to a head by the sally of the Westminster sanctuary men after rumours of Henry's defeat at Stoke had reached London. The king wrote personally to the pope explaining that unlimited rights of sanctuary were a threat to good order in the realm,⁵¹ and on 6 August 1487 Innocent VIII decreed that henceforth any criminal who sought sanctuary, reemerged to engage in further crime and then returned might be withdrawn by the king's officers without their incurring any ecclesiastical penalty.⁵² This bull was confirmed by Alexander VI in 1493.⁵³ Innocent's bull also referred to those debtors who went into sanctuary and then lived off their incomes legally committed to their friend

to their use. An act of parliament had, as long ago as 1381, forbidden such assignments of property, and the pope now decreed that debtors in sanctuary should enjoy immunity only in respect of their persons, not of their goods.⁵⁴ Subsequently in March 1490 the pope committed to Morton power to take two bishops and two abbots of his own choosing and with them conduct a visitation of sanctuaries, modifying and restricting their immunities even if granted by papal authority, according to his own conscience.⁵⁵ Similar discretionary powers were granted to the archbishop in the case of exempt religious houses requiring reform by the bull Quanta in Dei Ecclesia.⁵⁶

The papacy certainly received little financial return for this cooperation.⁵⁷ Despite papal instructions in 1491 to Peter Huse, archdeacon of Northampton, to test the opinion of the king and the archbishops as to the possibility of a papal tenth, there is no indication of any positive attempt to levy an income tax on the English clergy before the death of Innocent VIII. In June 1493 Alexander VI wrote to his collector in England, Adrian Castellesi, instructing him to levy 100,000 florins (£22,200 plus) from the English clergy. This he failed to do, doubtless because he could not obtain governmental consent. In July 1496 the pope appointed Morton to collect a subsidy of 50,000 ducats payable within six months. By this time Henry had joined the Holy League and had received confirmation of Innocent VIII's bulls excommunicating rebels, but he too was desperate for money, and the papal demand came between two royal levies on the clergy, who traditionally objected to concurrent taxation by king and pope. Not until 1501, when his own needs were less urgent, did the king allow papal taxation of the clergy in aid of the war against the Turk. The papacy still received from England the traditional tax known as Peter's Pence, but the amounts involved were very small, as is illustrated by the accounts for vacant sees in the register; and there were in addition the common services payable by a bishop upon assumption of his see. Morton paid 4,750 florins in comparison with the 5000 florins normal for Canterbury in the fifteenth century.⁵⁸ The total amount derived by the papacy from England was, however, no more than £4000 per annum, compared with the average £9000 obtained by the crown from clerical taxation alone.⁵⁹

Another method of raising revenue for the papacy was the sale of indulgences. On 18 September 1488 Innocent VIII decreed an indulgence to be offered in England for aid against the Turks who, it was feared, were about to descend on Italy.⁶⁰ He appointed as collectors John de Giglis and Perseus de Malviciis, with the two archbishops and the bishops of Winchester, Exeter and Durham as associate commissioners. Morton declined to act as a collector, but arranged for the publication of the bull, and suggested that bishops should administer the indulgence in their own dioceses. Malviciis wrote to the pope saying that they had all willingly agreed to this, but although they all seemed honest men he would keep a close watch on them. The total receipts for the indulgence are not certain, but were at least 4462 florins.

The second papal indulgence issued in England during Morton's episcopate was

that of Alexander VI for the support of the burdens and necessities of the Roman church, announced in a bull of 30 May 1497.⁶¹ A letter was despatched to Morton, ordering him to urge the publication of the indulgence in England. He replied on 18 July, suggesting that publication should be delayed until the following Lent, due to the current heavy royal taxation; he also suggested that administration of the indulgence should not be committed to him, which was wise, since he was widely blamed for the royal exactions. His advice was followed, for he did not authorise publication of the indulgence in the province until 17 February 1498. It remained in force until 27 March 1499, and receipts suggest that probably the parishioners of 2000 churches were entitled to this indulgence.

In some matters the English government was not immediately successful in its representations to Rome. The most obvious example is the petition of the king for the canonisation of his Lancastrian predecessor, Henry VI. The cult of the martyr-king, which antedated Henry VII's accession, was a useful political weapon which was woven into the spectacles and pageants designed for performance before the king. The obvious culmination of this programme of propaganda would be the canonisation of the present king's great-uncle. Steps must have been taken to begin the process before the death of Innocent VIII, since the commission issued by Alexander VI on 4 October 1494 refers to a similar commission issued by his predecessor.⁶² The task of investigating the morals and miracles of the candidate for canonisation was entrusted to Morton and Bishop Fox of Durham, both committed to the official view of the late king's character, and the testimony of a large number of witnesses was collected. The canonisation was not, however, effected. The chronicler Hall suggests that this was because of the large capital outlay necessary to facilitate the process - a scale of fees had been sent from Rome together with a treatise on the necessary criteria for canonisation - but it is unlikely that the English government, after years of negotiation, would have begrudged a sum expended some years earlier by the chapter of Salisbury for the canonisation of St Osmund.⁶³ It is more likely that the pope and cardinals considered that the king's noted simplicity disqualified him from such veneration. Associated with the attempt at canonisation was a request from the king that Henry VI's relics might be translated from Windsor, whither they had been removed from their original burial place at Chertsey by Richard III, to the abbey of Westminster.⁶⁴ The abbot of Chertsey and the dean of Windsor had conflicting claims, and the matter was eventually decided in favour of Westminster by the king's council in March 1498.⁶⁵ Morton's intimate involvement with the whole project is further emphasised by the transcription in his register of an account of the translation of the relics of St Swithun to a new tomb in Winchester cathedral priory in 1476, obviously intended as a model for the expected translation of the Lancastrian king,⁶⁶ and by the dedication to Morton by John de Giglis of a treatise on the canonisation of saints.⁶⁷

A commission was also issued for Morton and Fox to investigate the sanctity of Anselm, sometime archbishop of Canterbury.⁶⁸ This too was issued at the

request of the king, but it is likely that it was Morton himself who instigated this petition. There was a revived interest in the archbishop within the community of Christchurch, Canterbury; in this period one of the brethren took the name Anselm, and within a few years Richard Stone made a compilation of all the materials relating to him which he could find. Again, this campaign came to nothing, although by the later sixteenth century Anselm was reckoned as a saint, although no formal declaration had been made.⁶⁹

Neither was the elevation of John Morton to the cardinalate accomplished without delay and difficulty. On 10 November 1488 the king wrote to Innocent VII reminding him that he had often written about this matter before, that the delay was contrary to his expectation and that it was a matter 'much to the inconvenience of the commonwealth.'⁷⁰ In the following March Henry expressed his great surprise that Morton had not been among the pope's new creations.⁷¹ Not until the accession of Alexander VI was Morton created cardinal priest of St Anastasia on 20 September 1493.⁷²

His elevated position within the realm of England and the universal church did not protect Morton from the consequences of litigation at the papal curia. Appeals were lodged against him by the bishop of London concerning the alleged abuse of the prerogative jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury in testamentary matters, and by the prior and convent of Winchester over Morton's interpretation of his rights of sede vacante jurisdiction.⁷³ In both cases the appellants alleged that the court of Rome was their only recourse, due to the formidable power and influence of the archbishop-Chancellor, but Morton countered that he had never obstructed or persecuted any person who had cited him to the curia. Almost certainly Morton's position ensured that ceteris paribus the papacy would be well disposed towards him in litigation, but papal rulings were by no means unambiguous. If the eventual decisions were in favour of the archbishop, the use of every legal stratagem coupled with the distribution of largesse at Rome ensured that his opponents did not lose hope early in the proceedings. The prevarication of the papal court in the St Albans case, when it had to judge between the claims of one of the richest English abbeys and one of the richest European archbishoprics, is obvious.⁷⁴ The appeal of the monks of Winchester was not finally dismissed by the pope for seven years, after inconclusive hearings at Rome and by judges delegate. Morton, however, did not attempt to use the statute of Praemunire against his opponents, and the government of Henry VII, like that of Henry I and II in the twelfth century, apparently saw no reason to restrict the free exercise of papal jurisdiction when royal interests were not at stake.⁷⁵

The register bears abundant testimony to the English church's continuing need and use of papal jurisdiction. On 4 October 1494, when the commissions for the canonisation enquiries were issued, the archbishop's proctors also obtained bulls confirming the customary testamentary and sede vacante rights, while further bulls guaranteed the same rights to the prior and convent of Canterbury during vacancies of the archiepiscopal see, and yet more appointed three English religious superior

to safeguard these rights.⁷⁶ A mandate was issued for the investigation by the abbot of Faversham and the prior of Dover of the state of Folkestone parish church, which the archbishop wished to be separated from the priory,⁷⁷ and a dispensation was granted to Morton releasing him from his obligation to triennial ad limina visits, with a further privilege allowing him free disposal of all his goods in his testament.⁷⁸ On a lower level, the Coventry and Lichfield sede vacante register of 1490-91 contains exemplifications of two dispensations for marriage within the prohibited degrees issued by the papal penitentiary, and another for the son of a priest who wished to be ordained.⁷⁹ When Morton's commissaries visited the archdeaconries of vacant sees, they required the production of papal dispensations authorising the tenure of incompatible benefices and the service of parish churches by individual religious. Other documents amplify this picture; papal bulls issued during Morton's episcopate authorised the union of two parish churches in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield,⁸⁰ sanctioned the suppression of the small religious houses of Mottisfont and Luffield,⁸¹ and transferred ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Channel Islands from Coutances to Winchester.⁸² There remained a great many jurisdictional matters where no action could be taken without papal approval, and it was expedient for the archbishop to harness papal authority in the interests of his see and of his secular lord.

Dean Hook's view of Morton as the agent of papal authoritarianism had a dual origin. He was unable to distinguish between the policies of Henry VII and his archbishop, which were aimed at consolidation within England after a long period of unrest, and those of Cardinal Wolsey, inspired by the overriding need to prevent the domination of the Papacy by a hostile power and by personal ambition for the papal tiara. Nor did he distinguish between the traditional position occupied within the English church by the archbishop of Canterbury and legatus natus and the constitutional innovations of Wolsey designed to strengthen his power over the whole English church.⁸³ Moreover Hook, like so many Englishmen of his generation, felt that his native suspicion of popery had been justified by the 'papal aggression' of the 1850s. Morton's position was, in fact, no anomaly. While the late fifteenth century papacy never totally renounced its universal jurisdictional responsibilities, its Italian preoccupations, coupled with the rise of the 'new monarchies' eager to centralise authority in their own hands, led to the delegation of very great power to prominent ecclesiastics in the provinces who were normally also the chief ministers of their sovereigns. Morton's position in England was paralleled by his contemporaries Cardinal Georges d'Amboise in France and Francis Jimenes de Cisneros in Spain; in Spain especially papal authority was used to strengthen rather than to undermine the power of the Crown, and there can be no reasonable doubt that, while both were conventionally religious and entertained no doubts as to the theoretical primacy of the pope, this was the intention of the king and the archbishop in England.

The ecclesiastical policy of Henry VII and Cardinal Morton typifies that of

that of the English government throughout the period 1450-1509. With the loss of Gascony in 1453, England had become increasingly isolated. The control achieved by the crown over ecclesiastical taxation and patronage in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries was not disturbed, and vexatious diplomatic issues arising from the French wars were now removed. Delays in provision or the high charges for servitia might cause inconvenience, but papal policy no longer threatened the interests of the English government, as had the manoeuvres of Eugenius IV which had facilitated the Franco-Burgundian reconciliation of 1435 and had led to the end of the dual monarchy.

England's isolation explains to a great extent the absence of any phenomenon closely akin to Gallicanism.⁸⁴ France in the later fifteenth century became increasingly embroiled in Italy, and treated with the Papacy as a political ally or rival. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges was suspended when the French monarchy wished to reach temporary accommodation with Rome, but for most of the period it remained in force, and provoked far more consistent complaints from the Papacy than the English Statute of Provisors, which attracted little vituperation after the pontificate of Martin V. Conciliar theory continued to be debated in the University of Paris in the late fifteenth century, and it was convenient for the monarchy to subscribe to the view that the authority of a general council was superior to that of the pope; the Gallican council of Pisa in 1511 was the culmination of a long series of threats. The French crown encouraged the creation of an anti-papal ideology, designed to weaken the power and prestige of the apostolic see on the European stage. The relationship of the English government with Rome in this period was almost entirely jurisdictional, and the safeguards against papal encroachments in the spheres of finance and patronage which were provided by the common law and by previous parliamentary legislation sufficed to protect the interests of the crown. Laymen in England certainly resented ecclesiastical fees and jurisdiction, but their anger was directed against the courts of the diocesan and the archdeacon. Until England once again became involved in a political conflict with the Papacy in the reign of Henry VIII, the crown did not need to transform anticlericalism into antipapalism. The undramatic nature of relations between pope, king and archbishop during Morton's episcopate is a reflection of an equilibrium which it was in the interests of no party to disturb.

NOTES

1. Cf. the remarks of E.F. Jacob, Wilkins' Concilia and the Fifteenth Century, T.R.H.S., 4th Series, vol. xv (1932) p. 128 f.
2. Reg. no. 94; Rot. Parl. vi, 400-09.
3. Cf. the letter of Edward IV on this subject in 1461, Reg. Beckington (Somerset Record Soc.) i, 362-3.
4. Ibid.; cf. E.W. Kemp, Counsel and Consent (1961) pp. 115-41 passim.
5. W. Stubbs, Constitutional History of England (5th ed., Oxford 1891) ii, 580; Reg. no. 118.
6. Rot. Parl. vi, 420-4; cf. S.B. Chrimes, Henry VII (1972) pp. 198-9.
7. Reg. no. 101.
8. C.S.P. Venetian, i, no. 550.
9. Reg. no. 106.
10. The allocation of this sum between the dioceses is given in Reg. no. 126.
11. Rot. Parl. vi, 442-4.
12. Reg. no. 811; C.F.R., 1485-1509, pp. 169-73.
13. II Henry VII cap. 10, S.R. ii, 576-7.
14. C.F.R. 1485-1509, pp. 233-7.
15. Chrimes, op. cit., p. 144.
16. Rot. Parl. vi, 513-9. The average yield of a tenth and fifteenth was £31,000 gross (Chrimes, op. cit., p. 197, n.1).
17. C.F.R., 1485-1509, p. 253.
18. Hampshire County Record Office, MS Register of Bishop Thomas Langton, fo. 67.
19. The exempt jurisdiction of St Albans, included in the 1489 allocation, is here omitted.
20. Cf. the attempt to rationalise the lay subsidy (Chrimes, op. cit., p. 199 f.)
21. M. Bowker, The Secular Clergy in the Diocese of Lincoln 1495-1520 (Cambridge 1968) p. 138.
22. Payment was, however, rigorously enforced. In July 1488 Morton instructed Bishop Myllyng of Hereford to excommunicate twenty five chaplains who had refused to pay their share of the charitable subsidy granted by Convocation, Reg. Myllyng (G & Y. Soc., xxvi, 1920) p. 140 f.
23. F.R.H. DuBoulay, Charitable Subsidies Granted to the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1300-1489, B.I.H.R., xiii (1950) 147-64.
24. Reg. nos. 93, 813, Bowker, op. cit., p. 138 f. The 1491 grant exempted, in addition to the normal categories, those clerks otherwise liable who contributed a benevolence to the king.
25. Additional information on the collection of the charitable subsidy is provided by Reg. Courtenay, Winchester, fos. 29-30. In the archdeaconry of

- Winchester in 1487 68 chaplains paid a total of £24 5s, and in the arch-deaconry of Surrey 55 chaplains paid £19 7s 4d. These figures put it beyond reasonable doubt that the 1489 figure of £354 7s 10½d (Reg. no. 126) was the total for the province, and not merely for the diocese of Canterbury. This is ambiguous in the text.
26. Reg. Langton, Winchester, fo.67. The scales were identical with those of 1489, except for an increase at the top end of the stipendiary scale; those earning between 10 marks and £10 were to pay 13s 4d, those earning £10 to pay 20s, and thereafter pro rata.
 27. 4 Henry VII c.5, S.R. ii, 530.
 28. 7 Henry VII c.5, S.R. ii, 552; cf. n.4 supra.
 29. 4 Henry VII c.13, S.R. ii, 538.
 30. 7 Henry VII c.1, S.R. ii, 549.
 31. 12 Henry VII c.7, S.R. ii, 639.
 32. I Henry VII c.4, S.R. ii, 500.
 33. R.L. Storey, Diocesan Administration in Fifteenth Century England (2nd ed., York 1972) pp. 30-2.
 34. C. Harrisson, The Petition of Edmund Dudley, E.H.R., lxxxvii (1972) 82-99.
 35. J.R. Lander, Bonds, Coercion and Fear, in Crown and Nobility 1450-1509 (1976), pp. 267-300.
 36. Lives of the Archbishops, v, 387, 448-9; Hook believed that he saw in Morton's episcopate 'modern Romanism introduced'.
 37. E.F. Jacob, Henry Chichele, (1966) pp. 42-60.
 38. Chrimes, op. cit., p. 106, n.2.
 39. C.P.L. xiv, 1484-92, pp. 14-27.
 40. Ibid., p. I.
 41. Reg. no. 8.
 42. Rot. Parl. vi, 268-70. Few bulls reveal more clearly that they were drafted by the supplicants for papal ratification. Mr Christopher Urswick, the king's Almoner, had been despatched to Rome in February to reinforce and brief the existing English delegation at the curia: cf. W.E. Wilkie, The Cardinal Protectors of England (Cambridge 1974) p. 11.
 43. Reg. no. 12.
 44. Henry reported with delight to the pope how one of the Westminster sanctuary men who had poured scorn on the papal excommunication of the king's enemies had dropped dead, and his body immediately turned black as soot and vile smelling; C.S.P. Venetian, i, no. 519.
 45. Foedera, xii, 333.
 46. Ibid., p. 332.
 47. Reg. no. 41.
 48. Foedera xii, 643.

49. Reg. no. II. An interesting sidelight on the publication of these important bulls is provided by Reg. Langton, Winchester, fos.77v-8v. On 25 November 1498 Morton issued a mandate to his suffragans for the publication of the bull of excommunication, reissued by Alexander VI. The mandate was transmitted by the bishop of London, as Dean of the province, on 27 November. By 9 February 1499 Langton had the transcripts drawn up in the form of public instruments and sent 58 copies to the archdeacon of Winchester and 40 to the archdeacon of Surrey, or their Officials, with instructions to post them in collegiate, conventual and the most frequented parish churches. Printing had, however, been used at an earlier date to publish the papal dispensation for Henry VII's marriage; cf. S. Anglo, Spectacle, Pageantry and Early Tudor Policy (Oxford 1969) p. 19.
50. Cf. I. Thorney, The Destruction of Sanctuary, in Tudor Studies presented to A.F. Pollard, pp. 183-207.
51. Letters and Papers illustrative of the reigns of Richard III and Henry VII, ed. J. Gairdner (Rolls Series 1861-63) i, 94 ff.
52. Reg. no. 10.
53. Foedera xii, 541.
54. 2 Richard II, Stat. 2 c. 3., S.R. ii, 12.
55. Reg. no. 47.
56. Infra, p. 45 ff.
57. For the following paragraphs, see W.E. Lunt, The Financial Relations of the Papacy with England, 1327-1534 (Medieval Academy of America Publications lxxiv, Cambridge, Mass. 1962) pp. 154-5.
58. Lunt, op. cit., p. 763.
59. J.J. Scarisbrick, Clerical Taxation in England, 1485-1547, J.E.H., xi (1960) 41-54.
60. Reg. no. 45; Lunt, op. cit., pp. 595-8; C.S.P. Venetian i, no. 551.
61. Reg. no. 185; Lunt, op. cit., p. 599-600.
62. Reg. no. 183. The testimony of witnesses, and other relevant documents, were edited by P. Grosjean, Henrici VI Angliae Regis Miracula Postuma ex Musei Britannici Regis 13 C VIII (Brussels 1935). Selections in translation are in R. Knox and S. Leslie, The Miracles of Henry VI (Cambridge 1923). For the best discussion of the cult, see J.W. McKenna, Piety and Propaganda, the cult of King Henry VI, in Chaucer and Middle English Studies, ed. B. Rowland (1974) pp. 72-88.
63. E. Hall, The Union of the two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and Yorke, ed. H. Ellis (1809) p. 304; cf. A.R. Malden, The Canonisation of St Osmund (Wilts. Record Soc., 1901) p. xxxii and pp. 172 ff.
64. Reg. no. 184.
65. Grosjean, op. cit., pp. 179-200.
66. Reg. no. 182.
67. B.L. Arundel MS 366.
68. Reg. no. 209.

69. R.W. Southern, St Anselm and his Biographer (Cambridge 1963) pp. 341-3; Reg. no. 142a; Henry VI had been interested in the cult of Anselm, McKenna, art. cit., p. 79.
70. C.S.P. Venetian, i, no. 537.
71. Ibid., no. 553.
72. C. Eubel, Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi (Munster 1898-1901) ii, 71.
73. Infra, pp. 108, 65.
74. M.D. Knowles, The Case of St Albans Abbey in 1490, J.E.H., iii (1961) 154.
75. Cf. M. Brett, The English Church under Henry I (Oxford 1975) ch. 2., and W.L. Warren, Henry II (1973) ch. 14.
76. Reg. nos. 203, 204, 211-8.
77. Reg. no. 210.
78. Reg. nos. 206, 205.
79. Reg. nos. 786-8.
80. Foedera, xii, 730.
81. Ibid., p. 738.
82. Ibid., p. 740.
83. The best account of Wolsey's career is still that of A.F. Pollard (1929); cf. the introduction to the Harper Torchbook edition (New York 1966) by A.G. Dickens.
84. The best discussion is provided by P. Imbart de la Tour: Les Origines de la Réforme (2nd ed., Melun, 1946). The problem is conveniently summarised by R.J. Knecht, The Concordat of 1516: A Reassessment, Birmingham Historical Jnl., ix (1963) 16-32.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHBISHOP MORTON AND THE RELIGIOUSTHE CATHEDRAL PRIORY

There is remarkable little information in the register concerning the archbishop's relations with his cathedral priory or with the religious houses of the diocese. There is no record of a visitation of the diocese, although this may have been intended to follow the visitation of the prior and convent of Canterbury projected for 22 April 1490; the citation stated, as was usual, that the archbishop must accomplish this before he visited his province. In the event urgent business prevented the archbishop from visiting in person and the task was delegated to his chancellor, Mr Thomas Cooke. The visitation was, however, a formality and was adjourned for a twelve month.¹ There is no record of Morton visiting in person in 1491, but as he was in Canterbury at Easter he may well have done so. Prior William Selling was on good terms with Morton, and at the time of the proposed visitation was in France on an embassy for the king.² The archbishop contributed to the building programme at Christchurch, culminating in the construction of the great central tower,³ and ultimately made several bequests to the community, including provision for at least two monks of Christchurch to hold each year the scholarships which he endowed at Oxford,⁴ while the campaign for the canonisation of Anselm, in which the archbishop displayed an interest, almost certainly originated in the community.⁵ The prior and convent promised in 1499 that frequent services should be performed for his prosperity during his lifetime and for his soul after his death, and these should be conducted on the pattern established for Archbishop Lanfranc.⁶ The archbishop was finally buried in the cathedral, in which he founded a chantry.⁷

The archbishop also maintained friendly relations with the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury, who in 1497 consulted him when racked by an internal dispute as to the correct method of electing a mayor. This made him invaluable as an arbiter in a period when the latent tension between city and cathedral once more flared into the open.⁸ An agreement had been reached between them in 1492, but within eight years a further dispute arose and Morton was asked to arbitrate, but violence flared in the 'Mayor's Riot' when after the construction of a trench by the convent and of a dam by the city, and the destruction of both by the opposing party, physical injury was done to the priory servants and even to the monks by a mob incited by the city authorities. The mayor was indicted for riot and the verdict was given against him, but the prior was forced to appeal to the king's council for the enforcement of the penalty.⁹ Morton also found it necessary to intervene in another of the perennial disputes between the cathedral priory and St Martin's Dover, on this occasion regarding the tithes from some marshlands.¹⁰

The community approved wholeheartedly of Morton's vigorous defence of the traditional rights of the church of Canterbury. The successful vindication of

the authority of the court of Canterbury with regard to appeals from episcopal jurisdiction was triumphantly recorded in the priory register,¹¹ while every confirmation of a privilege for the church of Canterbury obtained by the archbishop at Rome was duplicated for the prior and convent.¹² If the decline of historical writing at Canterbury makes it more difficult to approach Christchurch in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century than in the twelfth, this enthusiastic support for the archbishop's policies, together with the vigorous defence of the visitorial rights of the prior and convent in the vacancy of 1486 and the conflict with the monks of Glastonbury over the location of St Dunstan's bones during Warham's pontificate, makes it apparent that their concern for their rights and privileges had in no way diminished.¹³

FOLKESTONE PRIORY

The one religious house in the diocese of Canterbury which figures prominently in the register is the Benedictine priory of Folkestone, founded in 1095 as a cell of Lonlay, and one of the few alien houses which had acquired denizen status before 1399. It was always a small house, whose income at the Dissolution was only £41.¹⁴ At least from the time of Archbishop Chichele there was tension between the monks and the townspeople, culminating in an attack on the prior one New Year's Day; he was seized from the altar while celebrating Mass and dragged from the church to the cliffs, from which his assailants threatened to hurl him into the sea. They relented, but he was cast into prison where he remained until delivered by the lieutenant of Dover. The matter was temporarily settled by an accord made before Chichele, but within a few years the inhabitants encouraged by the mayor, were once again harassing the monks.¹⁵

The situation worsened in 1463 with an acrimonious dispute over the office of prior.¹⁶ The beginnings of the conflict are obscure, but by May of that year the patron of the house, John Lord Clinton, was backing his brother in law Henry Ferrers, brother of Lord Ferrers, against Thomas Banes, who was chaplain to Cecily duchess of York, the king's mother. Ferrers was in possession, and Lord Clinton wrote to the town authorities ordering them to resist Banes, 'late pretended prior', should he attempt to reassume his position. Two days later the mayor and jurats received a letter from the duchess ordering them to render Banes every assistance in obtaining rightful possession, in accordance with the instructions of the king and Archbishop Bourghier. The confusion of the leading citizens must have been increased by the receipt of a second letter from Clinton, telling them to ignore the orders of the lady Cecily and even of the king, for if they paid heed to them they would destroy the liberty and franchise of the Cinque Ports for ever. He was sure, after he had discussed this matter with his counsel, that they would soon receive letters from court rescinding the previous orders, and in the meantime they should arrest Banes and anyone who came with him, except the servants of the king or duchess.

Henry Ferrers had meanwhile lodged a tuitorial appeal to the court of Canterbury, seeking protection until the determination of his appeal at

Rome. On 1 June 1463 the Official of the court of Canterbury wrote to all clergy of the province, and specifically to Morgan Ashley and William Barbour, rehearsing Ferrer's appeal. Although he was of blameless character and was in legitimate possession of the priory, he feared that attempts would be made to dispossess him by Thomas Banes, 'pretending to be a monk but wandering about in the world as an apostate, notoriously excommunicated and accused of a crime too foul to be named, for which almighty Providence has destroyed many cities and towns, which crime he has confessed.' The recipients of the mandate were to prevent any action by Banes or his associates prejudicial to Ferrer's position, and were to cite Banes to appear before the court of Arches on the first day after 30 June when that court was in session. This is an excellent example of the impartial administration of the law by the court of Canterbury, for ten days later Archbishop Bourghier wrote to the mayor and jurats thanking them for their help rendered to 'our right well beloved dominus Thomas Banes, prior of Folkestone' and denying that the matter was any concern of Lord Clinton.

Clinton meanwhile on 5 June had written formally as one of the keepers of the peace in Kent to the mayor and his own bailiff in Folkestone ordering them, if they apprehended Banes, to keep him in custody to answer before the king or the warden of the Cinque Ports for certain felonies and for his disturbance of the peace. He also wrote two more personal letters to the mayor and jurats, urging them to tell any messenger from the king that they could not act in this matter without consulting Lord Clinton, and exhorting them not to submit to pressure from the archbishop. He also informed them that Banes was a 'false sodomite', for which sin he had been excommunicated and his absolution reserved to the pope; all those who ate or drank with him were likewise accursed, although the king and duchess did not yet know of this.

The documentation here fails, but Banes emerged as the victor, backed by the Duchess of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury. In August 1464 he was instituted, by virtue of a papal dispensation, to the church of Hawkinge, in the gift of Bradsole abbey, and the following month to the vicarage of Appledore, the patron of which was St Martin's Dover.¹⁷ Banes's influence at court made his presentation to these churches a sound investment for small religious houses.

No more is heard of Banes until 1491 when, on 21 October, Archbishop Morton issued commissions to Mr Thomas Cooke, his chancellor and auditor of causes, and to Mr William Warham, advocate of the court of Canterbury, to investigate the alleged malconduct of the prior of Folkestone.¹⁸ Largely due to the continual absence of Banes, the archbishop had heard, the observance of the Rule had declined, the monastic buildings were in ruins and the convent was encumbered with debt. The commissaries were ordered to conduct a full investigation and to compile a list of creditors, but the archbishop reserved to himself definitive sentence in this case. Nothing apparently came of this

investigation until 7 February 1493, when the archbishop cited Banes to appear before him in the chapel at Lambeth.¹⁹ Although he answered the citation, he ^{no attempt} made to answer to the charges brought against him, and so, on 8 March, Morton ordered his commissary general, Mr Henry Cooper, to go to Folkestone and to collect testimony against the prior, who should be summoned to appear to challenge the witnesses if he so wished.²⁰

Banes was cited to appear once again at Lambeth on 19 March to answer the charges now fully formulated against him ex officio. It was stated that for close on thirty years he had administered the revenues of the priory and of the parish church of Folkestone, which was canonically annexed to it, but throughout this period he had used the receipts for his own purposes, and beyond this he had incurred personal debts under the conventual seal without consulting his brethren, so that the priory was now at least seven hundred marks in debt, yet despite all this borrowing the monastic buildings had been allowed to fall into ruin. For more than twenty years he had not set foot in the house, but had lived at Westminster, and without supervision the monks used to wander at will around the streets and fields of Folkestone, with no regard for their rule. Banes appeared at Lambeth in the person of his proctor John Fownten, who again refused to make any response to the charges. The archbishop therefore ordered the sequestration of the revenues of the house while he considered what should be done.²¹

Finally, on 2 June, Morton judicially deprived Thomas Banes of office.²² Proceedings in a case in Chancery, arising out of the attempts of a London scrivener to recover from the priory a debt which Banes had incurred under his personal seal, reveal that the archbishop installed as prior Thomas Sudbury, charging him to administer the house better than it had hitherto been governed, and authorising him to redeem all bonds legitimately sealed by his predecessor with the conventual seal, for the profit and advantage of the monastery.²³

At the last recorded archiepiscopal visitation of the house, conducted by Archbishop Warham in September 1511, the priory presents a strange picture.²⁴ There were no prior, but an administrator, James Burton, who was ordered to render a full account. Of the three monks, one had been professed as an Austin canon at St Mary Overy, and had then transferred to the Benedictine order and arrived at Folkestone via Westminster, the second had been professed at St Saviour's Bermondsey and the third had originally been a Premonstratensian of Bradsole. It is not clear if new blood had been infused to revive the conventual life at Folkestone, or whether it had become a well-known refuge for backsliders from better regulated establishments.

Once he had placed the priory in responsible hands, Archbishop Morton turned his attention to the parish. There was a long record of strife between the monks and the vicar, and a composition had been reached between them at the instance of Archbishop Stafford in July 1448.²⁵ The vicar was to have a stipend of £10 per annum with the customary chambers in the priory and a garden, both

to be maintained at the expense of the monks; the prior and convent were to have in return all the fruits and revenues of the church, including those hitherto received by the vicar and even money given to him for mortuaries and for visiting the sick and women in labour. In October 1494 Morton's proctors at Rome informed the pope of the archbishop's concern at the situation in the town.²⁶ The vicar on his own could not cope with the large numbers of parishioners, and in order to remedy this lack of pastoral care Morton desired the dissolution of the annexation of the church to the priory. Pope Alexander VI delegated examination of the case to two neighbouring Benedictine superiors, the abbot of Faversham and the prior of St Martin's Dover; if they found the archbishop's allegations to be well founded they should dissolve the annexation, appellacione remota, and should ordain that the church should in future be served by a perpetual vicar and three other suitable secular priests, assigning to each of them a suitable portion from the revenues of the church, and inhibiting any harassment of the parochial clergy by the prior. These provisions were apparently not put into effect, and it is likely that the papal commissaries were unsympathetic to any attempt to deprive a small Benedictine house of a considerable portion of its revenues. The archidiaconal visitation of 1502 reveals that the vicar was still unassisted by other clergy, and it was noted by Warham's commissaries in 1511 that the monks 'kept cure' on holy days and that the vicarage was not maintained in good repair.²⁷

The significance of these proceedings is more than purely local. Thomas Banes was not necessarily an evil man; the charges of 1463 were obviously unfounded, the device of his enemies to discredit him, and the piety of his patron, the Duchess of York, is well known.²⁸ In essence Banes was little different from greater prelates such as Thomas Myllyng, abbot of Westminster, or Henry Deane, prior of Llanthony,²⁹ who devoted so much of their time to royal service. It was accepted that greater houses would support royal administrators and that it would be to the long term advantage of the community. Small priories such as Folkestone, however, could barely balance their books without supporting an absentee superior enjoying the expensive life of the capital. Most such priories derived the bulk of their revenue from the parish churches appropriated to them, and any attempt to remedy deficits in the monastic budget would naturally entail the maximum economy in the obligations of the impropiator to the vicar and the parish.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE BULL QUANTA IN DEI ECCLESIA

In the matter of exceptional immunities and privileges, the policy of the king and the chancellor in the field of temporal government and that of the archbishop in his province ran parallel. The exemption from episcopal authority which had been obtained by the new orders of the twelfth century and by certain great Benedictine houses posed a great problem for an archbishop intent on

ecclesiastical order. Action could be taken against abuses in such houses only with the express permission of the papacy. This was obtained by Morton's proctors at Rome in August 1487 in the bull Quanta in Dei Ecclesia.³⁰ At the instance of king Henry, who had informed him of the malpractices and laxity prevalent in some monasteries in his kingdom, Pope Innocent VIII gave the archbishop authority to order provincials, or in the case of independent houses the abbots themselves, to attend to the reformation of specified monasteries within six months, and if they failed to do so, the archbishop might himself visit and reform such houses, and if necessary remove the superior. This bull was reissued by the pope in March 1490, the main modification being the authorisation of visitation by a suitable deputy appointed by the archbishop.

The best known proceedings under this bull are those against the abbey of St Albans and abbot William Wallingford. This case was discussed in the Victoria County History: Hertfordshire, where it was demonstrated how complaints to Morton as Chancellor of England, both by lessees and tenants of the abbey and by the deprived prioress of the dependent nunnery of Sopwell, brought the situation at St Albans to the archbishop's attention, and also by Dom David Knowles, who judiciously sifted all the evidence.³¹ The exemption of the abbey from the jurisdiction even of the court of Arches, in search of which the monastic archdeacon John Rothbury had gone to Rome in April 1487, was probably the strongest motive for the archbishop's action, for it was an assault on the jurisdiction and privileges of the church of Canterbury, and such assaults Morton, as his actions in other cases clearly reveal, was determined to resist to the utmost. All that can be added to the evidence assembled by Knowles is an indication of a specific instance on which the generalised accusations of immorality were based. On 27 November 1489, some nine months before the archbishop's monition to abbot Wallingford, the Lambeth registry signified to the royal chancery the excommunication of John Baret alias Whyte, monk of St Albans, and Joan Stalker and Anne Godyn, nuns of Pray, who had remained excommunicate for forty days without seeking absolution.³²

No details are available either for the Augustinian house of Waltham Holy Cross, whose abbot was cited in February 1488 to appear before the archbishop to answer charges of financial maladministration which had reduced his house to near poverty; despite the ominous preamble, no moral charges were apparently involved, and abbot Thomas continued to serve on commissions of the peace in Essex until 1496.³³

More information is available for the Cluniac house of St Andrew's Northampton. The monastery had been racked by a long dispute over the office of prior between two rival claimants, Thomas Sudbury and William Breknok. The government had adopted no definite policy and both claimants had been confirmed in their office at various times by Edward IV and Henry VII.³⁴ In January 1489 the convent petitioned Parliament that as great trouble had arisen between the two contenders and they had wasted the revenues of the house by granting

annuities, obligations and leases in order to consolidate their support, all such grants made under the conventual seal might be declared void by Parliament, except for those confirmed by a committee of the Chancellor, the keeper of the privy seal, the bishop of Lincoln and one of the chief justices; the petition was allowed.³⁵ Morton had already taken action according to the powers granted by the papal bull in February 1488, when he cited the 'priors', whose incessant disputes had turned the monastery into a battleground, to appear before him.³⁶ By 27 February Sudbury had appeared at Lambeth but Breknok had gone into hiding, and the archbishop ordered the posting of public citations on the doors of the monastery and the nearest parish church.³⁷ Eventually, three years after his first appearance, in February 1491, Thomas Sudbury resigned his office, reading his resignation from a schedule beginning 'In the name of God Amen . . . I William Breknok . . .'³⁸ Either the scribe made a mistake in nomenclature, or Sudbury brought with him Breknok's resignation as well as his own. In any case, the conflict had finally been resolved one year later when in February 1492 mandates were despatched to the various escheators to restore the temporalities to Thomas Roche, monk of St Andrew's, whose election had been confirmed by Morton's commissary.³⁹ The legacy of the dispute, however, remained; as late as 1500/01 the prior was being harassed by at least one creditor who had in his possession an obligation sealed by one of the dispossessed claimants.⁴⁰

Cluniac and exempt Benedictine houses, which were not subject to any strong central authority, were undoubtedly most in need of the archbishop's attention. Morton presumably felt no need to intrude upon the Premonstratensians, as this was the period of Bishop Redman's very thorough visitations.⁴¹ There are strong indications, however, that he intended to bring the Cistercian order under his jurisdiction, although there is no indication of this in the register. In August 1488 the abbot of Fountains wrote to Cîteaux expressing his fear of the gradual ruination of the order in England if the story of the bulls sought by the archbishops of Canterbury and York was true,⁴² and a year later with the abbot of Stratford Langthorne he thanked the abbot of Cîteaux for his representations at the curia for the honour of the order and the conservation of its privileges.⁴³ In 1490 the king refused to allow the abbot of Cîteaux to enter the realm; this was a new measure, the justification of which was the expectation of hostilities with France; the abbot of Cîteaux had come over in the 1460s and the abbot of Clairvaux in 1482.⁴⁴ The abbot of Conway, described by Marmaduke Huby as omnino quidem curialis, was believed to have influenced the king and council to refuse permission, for he had already told Huby that he believed the abbot would leave the English houses in a worse state than he found them and would stir up dissension. God had punished him for his wickedness, for he had been thrown up by a fresh horse on his way back from court and had been killed.⁴⁵

The pressure placed upon the Cistercians is well illustrated by the case of the nunnery of Cook Hill, in Worcester'shire.⁴⁶ The prioress, Joan, had been

deposed by the reformers of the order on account of her blatant shortcomings, and on their instructions the neighbouring abbot of Hailes had installed a successor, Elizabeth. Despite the papal privilege to the Cistercians that there should be no appeal outside the order, Joan had appealed to Rome and had also lodged a tutorial appeal at the court of Arches for maintenance in office until the case was heard at the curia. Mr John Harrington, LL.D., proctor of the English Cistercians, explained the implications to the abbot of Cîteaux; although the tutorial appeal was hallowed by long usage in the courts of Canterbury and York, it had never hitherto been applied to the exempt orders. If this new principle was established, as the officials of both courts were eager that it should be, the effective power of reform from within the order would be broken. He had been present in the court of Arches when the citation and inhibition had been issued in the Cook Hill case, alongside Marmaduke Huby, and even that exemplary Cistercian had been overawed by the will of the archbishop and Chancellor. When the abbot of Hailes and Elizabeth appeared before Mr Humphrey Hawarden, Official of the court of Canterbury, their proctors maintained the exemption of the order, but the court maintained that its privilege to maintain appellants in possession overrode Cistercian exemption. The proctors sought time to produce their privileges, but obtained only a short adjournment; they therefore announced their intention of appealing to Rome, in which endeavour the authorities of the order in England sought the help of the abbot of Cîteaux.

Six years later a further crisis broke for the Cistercians.⁴⁷ After Marmaduke Huby, Reformer of the order, had intervened to suppress a feud between two rival contenders for the abbey of Furness, the abbot of Stratford, his co-reformer, had apparently - although he subsequently denied the fact - complained to the king, Cesarem appellans et non Cistercium . . . qui refutat capitulum et negocium infert ad capitolium. Huby and his nominee at Furness were subsequently summoned to appear before the king, Morton and the council. Eventually all ended well for Huby; the abbot of Stratford backed down before the council and a reconciliation took place. But in 1497 the abbot of Stratford himself reported to Cîteaux that he had been visited by a causarum regis promotor enquiring as to the amount of money which had been sent abroad by Cistercian houses in previous years, and he expected considerable trouble to arise from this.⁴⁸ It is impossible to demonstrate whether it was Morton who initiated this royal policy of intervention in Cistercian affairs, but it appears likely that, as when he was acting in an ecclesiastical capacity in the Cook Hill case, he was eager to utilise dissension within the order to increase insular authority, metropolitan or royal, over the Cistercian houses.

The archbishop occasionally had dealings with the exempt orders in other contexts. Pope John XXII had appointed the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Bath and Wells and Lincoln, and their successors, as conservators of the privileges of the Carthusian order in England.⁴⁹ On 22 March 1491 Morton

acted upon complaints of the prior and convent of Witham against certain sons of iniquity who had dispossessed the convent of some of its lands. The archbishop demanded the evacuation of these unspecified properties within fifteen days, on pain of major excommunication.⁵⁰

In the case of the Austin friars of Cambridge, there is a strong presumption that it was the religious themselves who were at fault.⁵¹ They were accused of daily granting plenary remission of all sins to all those who came to their convent, by right, they claimed, of papal privileges which they had recently obtained. The archbishop believed that they had obtained no proper authorisation from the pope, and on 27 March 1494 ordered his successor at Ely, Bishop John Alcock, to prohibit their fund-raising activities until they produced a valid privilege, pointing out that the Franciscans of Paris and the Benedictines of St Omer had been condemned by Innocent VIII for the distribution of indulgences without papal authority. When the prior of Cambridge appeared before the bishop, Alcock learned from him that Morton had summoned the provincial and all the priors of the order to appear before him, and he merely enjoined the prior to obey the archiepiscopal citation. The outcome of these proceedings is not known, but if in 1494 the Austin friars had acted unilaterally; by June 1496 they certainly had obtained papal ratification of this privilege.

Finally, on 15 November 1498 the cardinal was present at Westminster for the reception of a bull, sought by the king, concerning the English Franciscan houses.⁵² Henry VII had complained to the pope about the decline in numbers and in fervour in the conventual houses, contrasting them unfavourably with the Observant house at Greenwich of which he claimed to be the founder, although the initial patron had been Edward IV: he claimed that Greenwich was full to overflowing with the most commendable friars, and sought permission for the transfer of five of the most disreputable conventual houses to the Observants. The pope authorised the archbishop, together with the bishops of Durham and Ely and Observant representatives, to visit five unreformed houses and effect this transfer. In the event only three houses, Newcastle, Southampton and Canterbury, were transferred. The inclusion of the last, which was in no way disreputable and until the same year had been under the direction of Richard Martyn, the archbishop's suffragan, probably reflects Morton's own interest in the strengthening of the reformed branch of the Franciscan order.

SEDE VACANTE VISITATIONS

During the vacancies of the suffragan sees of the province of Canterbury, the archbishop was entitled to visit, as ordinary, all non-exempt religious houses within the vacant diocese. The records of such visitations are far from complete; often only the certificate of the superior detailing those religious bound to appear before the visitor was entered in the register, together with a note of the procuration received. For Mr Robert Sherborne's visitations of the

monasteries of Hampshire and of the diocese of Exeter, however, the scribe entered the depositions of those examined, intermixed with the occasional injunction.

At St Nicholas Exeter⁵³ the monks appear to have had little regard for their prior, who in turn castigated them for their small crowns and long hair; the situation was not improved by a deranged monk from the mother house of Battle who had been planted among them. The prior of St John's Exeter⁵⁴ reported that one canon had taken to flight after the theft of various goods, but otherwise the internal regime was sound. The archdeacon of Barnstaple, however, had not paid rent for a tenement for eight years, and Peter Courtenay, now translated from Exeter to Winchester, still held goods belonging to the priory and worth 69 marks for which he had made no recompense. At Polsloo⁵⁵ both the prioress and her sisters reported that all was well, and at Canonsleigh⁵⁶ there was apparently only one truculent member of the community, although the convent was below strength by three, and one of the tenants was refusing to pay his rent. The prior of Frithelstock⁵⁷ could not produce the documents normally required by the visitor, but his brethren agreed that all was well. The prior of Pilton⁵⁸ was also unable to produce any charters concerning the foundation of the house or the appropriation of churches to it. He also complained that Bishop Courtenay retained conventual property which had been given to him as security for the payment of a tenth during Edward IV's reign. At St Nectan Hartland⁵⁹ there were no complaints, but the abbot refused to pay a procuration, claiming that he had never done so to the bishop of Exeter; he was ordered to appear at Exeter to justify his claim. The same refusal was met at Launceston,⁶⁰ where although the prior believed that his brethren behaved decently and well, a canon complained of the alienation of conventual property by the subprior; the priory had lost, besides cash, a gold chalice, a bed and a law book; the prior was also ordered by the visitor to search out an apostate.

At Bodmin⁶¹ the obedientiaries had fallen out of the habit of rendering account, and one canon refused to obey the prior. At Tywardreath⁶² all was reported to be well internally, but a tenant had for four years detained land worth more than 20s. At St German's⁶³ a professed monk had recently absconded, but those remaining had no complaints, and at Tavistock,⁶⁴ although one monk had been unjustly deprived of his place in choir and chapter, the only other complaint was of the negligence of the bell-ringer. Plympton⁶⁵ had failed to obtain payment of a pension due from the church of Bridestowe and rent of an Exeter city property, but again there were no complaints of the internal régime, although an apostate was wandering about on the Welsh border. At Totnes⁶⁶ the prior informed the visitor of a monk who had misappropriated, among other things, the conventual seal, with which he had sealed blank charters, and another charter granting him a pension of 6 marks. Here, as at Canonsleigh, Hartland, Launceston and Bodmin, the numbers had fallen below the traditional

level.

In the diocese of Winchester later in the same year, only at Southwick⁶⁷ were there no complaints either from superior or brethren. At Christchurch, Twynham,⁶⁸ the only deposition recorded was the complaint of one canon that the conventual beer was very weak, while at St Denys⁶⁹ two canons complained of the quality of the food and drink while another, presumably disliking the task himself, asked that they might have a secular servant to ring at the canonical hours. Elsewhere the situation was more serious, and the returns reveal internal strife, external interference with the religious life, spiritual torpor and financial maladministration. At the cathedral priory of St Swithun⁷⁰ it was asked that in future the prior should treat his brethren honourably and that they should maintain decency in their speech. The prior was alleged to have retained certain offices in his own hands and to have denied the remainder of the obedientiaries their accustomed perquisites. He denied the monks free access to the library, neither accounts nor an inventory were kept, the buildings were in disrepair, no due provision was made for the infirm, and the standard of food was poor. No monk was sent to a house of studies, as he should be from a convent of this size, and due pronouncement was not made against delinquents.

At St Mary's Winchester⁷¹ the prioress was likewise alleged to use dishonourable words to her sisters, and the buildings were in disrepair. At Hyde⁷² there was tension between the abbot and the prior; the abbot complained of the negligence of the prior in his supervision of the monks, while the prior alleged that no accounts were presented to the convent. The abbot was further accused of misappropriating £10 given for the construction of a new library, and the appropriation of a church intended to provide for the education of fourteen boys was similarly misused, while only minimal provision was made for the care of the sick.

At Breamore⁷³ the prior drew attention to the annuities conceded by his predecessor which were a burden on the convent; it was also revealed that a layman was feeding his dogs and horses at the expense of the convent. The worst situation, however, was found at Romsey.⁷⁴ The abbess, Elizabeth Broke, confessed her debt of £80 to a certain Terbock, who had apparently been steward of the abbey, but she also complained bitterly of the misconduct of her sisters, who were in the habit of slipping off into town and visiting the taverns. The prioress agreed in this denunciation of her sisters, but complained more strongly of the abbess, with special reference to financial incompetence or chicanery. The common seal was abused, and she asked that in future no auditor should be chosen without consultation with the archbishop. Other nuns amplified the charges against the abbess; it was alleged that no sins had been punished for seven years, and that she did nothing towards the maintenance of religion. Once more there were the habitual complaints of disrepair, poor beer, and lack of solicitude for the sick.

These visitations elicited a great amount of information, and it is

unfortunate that the injunctions are not extant. The depositions do not reveal a complete lack of religious zeal; if the familiar omnia bene might be the outcome of apathy, there were at Romsey, at the nadir of its fortunes, nuns whose main complaint was the decline of observance. But in general the depositions betray internal rancour and a concern for physical comfort and privilege. Financial mismanagement was rife, and for a smaller house this could be ruinous; such houses were also at the mercy of powerful laymen, bishops and archdeacons who were not unwilling to misappropriate the possessions of corporations lacking any influence in the outside world. The advent of the visitor might bring to the surface longstanding complaints, but however thorough the visitation, the results were transitory, as is demonstrated by the findings of Mr Hede when he visited the Hampshire houses in 1501 as commissary of the prior and convent of Canterbury during the vacancies of the sees of Canterbury and Winchester.⁷⁵ At Romsey in 1492 one nun complained to Mr Sherborne that the abbess had said that when the enquiry was finished, she would do as she had done before; this was all too likely to be the prevailing attitude in religious houses towards visitation, especially when the authority was as transitory as that of the sede vacante visitor.

In the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield in 1496 Mr Roger Church visited 27 religious houses, 18 of them Augustinian.⁷⁶ In only one did he apparently issue injunctions; at Repton⁷⁷ the prior was ordered to exhibit a full inventory and account specifying the names of creditors, and to restrain his brethren from wandering around outside the monastery chattering with women; he was to insist on accounts twice yearly from his obedientiaries. It is instructive to set against the inevitably depressing evidence of depositions and injunctions the continuing attraction of the religious life indicated by the fact that in these Midland houses, with a total population of 259 religious, there were 28 novices distributed among 13 convents. Indeed, it was not only the large and prestigious houses which continued to draw recruits; the tiny Augustinian house of Church Gresley contained two novices in addition to the prior and subprior, and at Ranton three of the six canons were novices. Only one apostate was noted in the diocese, a canon of Arbury who had persisted in his apostasy for 24 years.⁷⁸

The diocese of Worcester, visited in 1498 by Mr Church, was one of the most thickly populated areas of monastic England, crowded with large and long-established, often pre-Conquest houses, of which only Evesham was exempt.⁷⁹ These houses, even after the great crisis of the Black Death, remained sufficiently large for the effective observance of the religious life free from the highly personal tensions which might rack a smaller community. In these establishments a large proportion of the monks held some office, twenty out of forty-nine at St Peter's Gloucester,⁸⁰ for example, and sixteen out of thirty-two at Tewkesbury.⁸¹ The virtues of this system were dubious; on the one hand it gave a large proportion of the community an interest in its administration, on the other duplication of office could be financially wasteful and multiplied the

chances of inefficiency. There was in fact a notable tendency for offices to become concentrated in the hands of the more able; William Crekelade at St Augustine's Bristol held four posts,⁸² five canons of Cirencester held sixteen positions between them,⁸³ while the prior was also first treasurer; at Winchcombe abbot Richard Kidderminster held three offices in addition to his abbatial dignity.⁸⁴ The west country houses also maintained a large number of monks at Oxford, mostly at Gloucester College. According to the constitutions of pope Benedict XII every Benedictine monastery was obliged to send one in twenty of its monks to university.⁸⁵ A total of nine monks from the houses visited were at Oxford in 1498, and three more were noted to have theology degrees; only one religious from Coventry and Lichfield diocese was noted in 1496 to be at university. The existence of a small learned monastic circle in the diocese of Worcester, which might be expected from the bare record of studies is confirmed a few years later by the correspondence of Robert Joseph.⁸⁶

Appendix to Chapter 3

NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS IN NON-EXEMPT HOUSES

Bath and Wells Diocese, 1495

Bath cathedral priory, O.S.B.	22	(4 at cell of Dunster, 1 at Oxford 1 not yet professed)
Glastonbury, O.S.B.	52	

Coventry and Lichfield Diocese, 1496

Birkenhead, O.S.B.	4	
Burton, O.S.B.	18	
Coventry cathedral priory, O.S.B.	17	(2 novices)
Shrewsbury, St Peter's, O.S.B.	17	(1 at Oxford, 1 novice)
Tutbury, O.S.B.	13	(3 novices)
Upholland, O.S.B.	5	
Arbury, O.S.A.	8	(plus one apostate for 24 years)
Baswick, O.S.A.	9	(1 novice)
Burscough, O.S.A.	2	
Calwich, O.S.A.	2	
Church Gresley, O.S.A.	4	(2 novices)
Darley, O.S.A.	16	(2 novices)
Haughmond, O.S.A.	11	(3 novices)
Kenilworth, O.S.A.	15	
Lilleshall, O.S.A.	13	(3 novices)
Maxstoke, O.S.A.	10	
Norton, O.S.A.	7	
Ranton, O.S.A.	6	(3 novices)

Repton, O.S.A.	15	(2 novices)
Rochester, O.S.A.	9	(2 novices)
Stone, O.S.A.	8	
Tentham, O.S.A.	8	(2 novices)
Wombbridge, O.S.A.	5	
Chester, St Mary's, O.S.B. (nuns)	12	(2 novices)
Derby, Kings Mead, O.S.B. (nuns)	6	
Polesworth, O.S.B. (nuns)	14	
Brewood White Ladies, O.S.A. (nuns)	5	

Exeter Diocese, 1492

Exeter, St Nicholas, O.S.B.	6*	
Pilton, O.S.B.	3*	
Tavistock, O.S.B.	13*	(1 in Isles of Scilly, 2 at Cowick)
Tywardreath, O.S.B.	7*	
Totnes, O.S.B.	4*	(1 not professed)
Bodmin, O.S.A.	7*	
Exeter, St John the Baptist, O.S.A.	4*	(plus 1 apostate)
Frithelstock, O.S.A.	4*	
St Nectan, Harland, O.S.A.	7*	
Launceston, O.S.A.	10*	(plus 1 apostate)
Plympton, O.S.A.	17*	(1 at Oxford, 2 at March Barton, 2 at St Anthony's, plus 1 apostate)
St German's, O.S.A.	7	(plus 1 apostate)
Polsloe, O.S.B. (nuns)	11	
Canonsleigh, O.S.A. (nuns)	13	(2 not professed)
Cornsworthy, O.S.A. (nuns)	4*	

Diocese of Norwich, 1499

Eye, O.S.B.	8
Horsham St Faith, O.S.B.	9
Norwich cathedral priory, O.S.B.	48
St Benet Holme, O.S.B.	24
Wymondham, O.S.B.	10
Blythburgh, O.S.A.	3
Buckenham, O.S.A.	10
Butley, O.S.A.	14
Coxford, O.S.A.	9
Creake, O.S.A.	6

* Numbers based on recorded depositions, rather than on certificate of the superior delivered to the visitor.

Fakenham, O.S.A.	4
Hickling, O.S.A.	9
Ipswich, Holy Trinity, O.S.A.	8
Ipswich, SS Peter and Paul, O.S.A.	4
Ixworth, O.S.A.	14
Pentney, O.S.A.	17
St Olave's, O.S.A.	6
Snape, O.S.A.	3
Thetford, O.S.A.	7
Walsingham, O.S.A.	17
Westacre, O.S.A.	20
Weybourn, O.S.A.	3
Ingham, O.Trin.	7
Bungay, O.S.B. (nuns)	10
Carrow, O.S.B. (nuns)	12
Redlingfield, O.S.B. (nuns)	10
Campsey Ash, O.S.A. (nuns)	16
Flixton, O.S.A. (nuns)	3

Rochester Diocese, 1496

Rochester cathedral priory, O.S.B.	18	(1 at Oxford, plus one apostate)
Lesnes, O.S.A.	6	
Lillechurch, O.S.B. (nuns)	6	
Malling, O.S.B. (nuns)	12	(2 not yet professed)

Winchester Diocese, 1492

Chertsey, O.S.B.	13
Hyde, O.S.B.	14*
Winchester cathedral priory, O.S.B.	27*
Breamore, O.S.A.	6*
Merton, O.S.A.	25
St Denys, O.S.A.	6*
St Mary Overy, O.S.A.	16
St Thomas' Hospital, O.S.A.	6
Southwick, O.S.A.	10*
Twynham, O.S.A.	18*
Romsey, O.S.B. (nuns)	21*
Winchester, St Mary's, O.S.B. (nuns)	15*

* Numbers based on recorded deposition, rather than on certificate of the superior delivered to the visitor.

Worcester Diocese, 1498

Alcester, O.S.B.	3	(abbot absent from house)
Gloucester, St Peter's, O.S.B.	54	(4 at Oxford; 3 are S.T.B.s)
Pershore, O.S.B.	24	(1 scholar, ? at Oxford)
Tewkesbury, O.S.B.	33	(1 S.T.B.
Winchcombe, O.S.B.	24	(1 at Oxford, 1 S.T.P., 1 S.T.B.)
Worcester, cathedral priory, O.S.B.	43	(1 scholar, ? at Oxford)
Bristol, St Augustine's, O.S.A.	22	
Bristol, Gaunt's Hospital, O.S.A.	5	
Cirencester, O.S.A.	24	(1 at Oxford)
Llanthony, O.S.A.	20	(2 in Ireland, 1 scholar, ? at Oxford, 1 S.T.P.)
Studley, O.S.A.	6	
Warwick, St Sepulchre, O.S.A.	4	
Wroxall, O.S.B. (nuns)	6	(1 not yet professed)

NOTES

1. Reg. nos. 63-4.
2. H.M.C., Appendix to 5th Report (1876) p. 118.
3. C.E. Woodruff and W. Danks, Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral (1912) pp. 207-10.
4. Supra, p. 15.
5. Supra, pp. 33-4.
6. H.M.C., Appendix to 5th Report, p. 119.
7. Kent Chantries, ed. A. Hussey (Kent Arch. Soc. Records Branch, 1936) pp. 49-50.
8. H.M.C., Appendix to 9th Report (1883)p145.
9. Ibid., p. 146; cf. E.F. Jacob, Chichele and Canterbury, in Studies in Medieval History presented to F.M. Powicke, ed. R.W. Hunt, W.A. Pantin and R.W. Southern (Oxford 1948) p. 397 f. The document there cited, Ch. Ant. C. 1235, is unfortunately no longer to be found in the Dean and Chapter Library.
10. Reg. no. 67.
11. Canterbury D. and C. Library, Reg. S., fo.396v; infra, p. 103.
12. Reg. nps. 211, 215, 217.
13. C.P.L., 1484-92, pp. 36, 40-1; Memorials of St Dunstan, ed. W. Stubbs (Rolls Series 63, 1874) pp. 426-39.
14. D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales, (2nd ed., 1971) pp. 54, 66.
15. P.R.O., Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/12/226; 17/333. The origins of this violence are not specified, but the vicar of the parish church was accused of aiding and encouraging the townspeople.
16. The documents relating to this dispute are preserved in the archives of the Corporation of Folkestone, whence they are printed in H.M.C., Appendix to 5th Report, pp. 590-2.
17. Reg. Bourghier, p. 275. He had vacated Hawkinge by October 1465 and Appledore by January 1467 (ibid., pp. 282, 286).
18. Reg. nos. 74, 76.
19. Reg. no. 77.
20. Reg. no. 75.
21. Reg. nos. 78-9. The reference to Westminster as a 'privileged place' may be an indication that Banes had taken sanctuary as a debtor.
22. Reg. no. 80.
23. P.R.O., C1/262/22.
24. Reg. Warham, f. 39v.

25. Reg. Stafford, f's. 29v-30.
26. Reg. no. 210.
27. C.E. Woodruff (ed.), An Archidiaconal Visitation of 1502, Arch. Cant. xlvii (1935) p. 47; Reg. Warham, fo. 50.
28. Cf. C.A.J. Armstrong, The Piety of Cecily Duchess of York, in For Hilaire Belloc, ed. D. Woodruff (1942).
29. Cf. B.R.U.O., pp. 554, 1333.
30. Reg. no. 9; reissued with power to visit by deputy, no. 46.
31. V.C.H. Hertfordshire iv (1914) 403-8; D. Knowles, The Case of St Albans Abbey in 1490, J.E.H. iii (1961) 144-58; Reg. no. 48.
32. P.R.O. Significations of Excommunication, C85/23/13. Barrett is included in the list of monks of St Albans in June 1492 printed in Chapters of the English Black Monks, ed. W.A. Pantin, vol. iii (Camden Soc. 3rd series, liv, 1937) 232-34.
33. Reg. no. 13; C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 486; C.P.R. 1494-1509, p. 638.
34. Confirmation of Sudbury, C.P.R. 1467-77, p. 418 (17 December 1473) and C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 66 (4 December 1485). Confirmation of Breknok C.P.R. 1476-85, p. 209 (6 August 1480) exemplified C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 110 (7 June 1486).
35. Rot. Parl. vi, 434; C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 300.
36. Reg. no. 14.
37. Reg. no. 15.
38. Reg. no. 69.
39. C.P.R. 1485-94, p. 372.
40. P.R.O. Early Chancery Proceedings C1/244/8; see also 233/7, during Morton's term as Chancellor.
41. Cf. Collectanea Anglo Premonstratensia, ed. F.A. Gasquet (Camden Soc., 3rd series, vols. vi, x, xii, 1904-06).
42. Letters from the English Abbots to the Chapter at Citeaux 1442-1521, ed. C.H. Talbot (Camden Soc., 4th series, vol. iv, 1967) no. 50.
43. Ibid., no. 56.
44. Ibid., no. 61 and introduction, p. 9.
45. Ibid., no. 64.
46. Ibid., no. 66, 73, 77.
47. Ibid., no. 100, 101, 103, 105.
48. Ibid., no. 96.
49. Reg. no. 36.
50. Reg. no. 37.
51. E. Gibson, Ely Diocesan Remembrances (1910) pp. 29, 49; Lunt, Financial

Relations, pp. 520-1; F.X. Roth, The English Austin Friars 1249-1538 (New York 1961-6) i, 127, ii, 382.

- 5 2. Reg. no. 186; A.G. Little, The Introduction of the Observant Friars into England: A Bull of Alexander VI, P.B.A., xxvii (1941) 155-66.
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| 53. Reg. no. 1027. | 54. Reg. no. 1028. |
| 55. Reg. no. 1029. | 56. Reg. no. 1031. |
| 57. Reg. no. 1033. | 58. Reg. no. 1034. |
| 59. Reg. no. 1035. | 60. Reg. no. 1036. |
| 61. Reg. no. 1037. | 62. Reg. no. 1040. |
| 63. Reg. no. 1041. | 64. Reg. no. 1042. |
| 65. Reg. no. 1043. | 66. Reg. no. 1046. |
| 67. Reg. no. 881. | 68. Reg. no. 883. |
| 69. Reg. no. 882. | 70. Reg. no. 877. |
| 71. Reg. no. 878. | 72. Reg. no. 879. |
| 73. Reg. no. 884. | 74. Reg. no. 880. |
| 75. <u>V.C.H. Hampshire</u> , ii, 108-232 <u>passim</u> . | |
| 76. Reg. nos. 1124-52. | 77. Reg. no. 1130. |
| 78. Reg. no. 1127. | 79. Reg. nos. 1208-23. |
| 80. Reg. no. 1210 | 81. Reg. no. 1209. |
| 82. Reg. no. 1213. | 83. Reg. no. 1215. |
| 84. Reg. no. 1216. | 85. Wilkins, ii, 588 ff. |
| 86. Cf. <u>The Letter Book of Robert Joseph</u> , ed. H. Aveling and W.A. Pantin (O.H.S. n.s. xix, 1967). | |

SEDE VACANTE ADMINISTRATION AND LITIGATION

Among the most important of the archbishop's rights in his province was the administration of vacant sees. Upon the death or translation of a suffragan, custody of the temporalities passed to the crown, administration of the spiritualities to the metropolitan. This metropolitical right was not standard practice on the continent, and had not gone uncontested in England; in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries five chapters had succeeded in reducing, to a varying degree, the archbishop's freedom of action.¹ By the fifteenth century, however, the situation appeared to be stabilised. Morton's register is remarkable for the proportion of it which is devoted to sede vacante material. The records are far from complete; in a period when vacancies were increased by frequent translations, thirteen have left no trace in the register. Yet for those dioceses where the Official's sede vacante register was bound up at Lambeth there is a wealth of detail, especially for the financial administration of the sees.²

Morton's determination to exercise the closest control over his province is revealed by the situation in dioceses where sede vacante administration was regulated by composition. At London in 1489 he chose from the nominees of the chapter Mr Richard Lichfield, and in 1496 Mr Thomas Jane;³ both men were well known to the archbishop and had served as his commissaries on various occasions. At Lincoln in 1495, after discussion with his councillors concerning the validity of the Boniface composition, he chose Mr John Walles from the chapter's nominees, but insisted that because of the size of the diocese he should associate with him four commissaries; two of these were the archbishop's own clerks.⁴ At Worcester in 1498 the prior, who by the terms of the Boniface composition automatically served as Official, issued a commission, irrevocable during the vacancy, delegating all his powers to the archbishop's clerk Mr Roger Church, who was appointed by Morton Official of the consistory court.⁵ At Salisbury in 1499 Mr Laurence Cokkys, canon residentiary nominated by the chapter and chosen by Morton, similarly delegated his functions to Church.⁶ At Norwich the Meopham composition stipulated that the archbishop should freely appoint the Official, but should be obliged to accept the nominee of the prior and convent as visitor of the diocese. In 1499, however, the visitor Roger Framingham, monk of Norwich, delegated his functions to two secular clerks, one of whom, Roger Church, was the archbishop's Official.⁷ In effect, therefore, the compositions for which the chapters had fought so hard were rendered innocuous to the archbishop, and administration of all sees during his episcopate was conducted by men well-known to and trusted by Morton.

It was normal practice to conduct a visitation of a vacant see, and this compensated for the fact that Morton never, apparently, undertook a metropolitical visitation of his province. Unfortunately for the historian, the comperta et detecta of the visitation, and the subsequent injunctions and sentences, were ephemeral matter, especially when the visitation was not the diocesan bishop's, for the archbishop's commissaries would in all probability never return. This material was

therefore seldom bound up in the register. The chance survival of the visitation returns for the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury in 1499 reveals how serious is this loss.⁸ Although no programme of questions has survived for these visitations, it is possible to reconstruct the pattern of interrogation from the answers of the clergy and the inquisitores, or jurors, those senior representatives of the parishioners, normally including the churchwardens, who were cited to appear before the visitor. The mandate directed to the archdeacon or his Official ordered him to instruct all clergy within his jurisdiction to produce their letters of ordination, and, in the case of incumbents, of institution. Religious houses to which parish churches were appropriated were to produce authorisation for each appropriation, and chantry chaplains should have available the foundation deeds and statutes of their chantries.⁹ He was also to cite all incumbents to appear, and non-residents, or their proctors, were to produce dispensations or licences. In the course of the visitation the archbishop's commissary endeavoured to discover if any incumbent was absent from his parish without a papal dispensation or a licence from his diocesan, whether the clergy, beneficed and unbeneficed, were sufficiently well trained to serve a cure and to administer the sacraments, and whether there was any suspicion of clerical concubinage or immorality. This information was extracted both by examination of the clergy and by questions put to the parishioners. The visitor was also concerned with the physical state of the church, and attempted to discover if the rector was maintaining the manse and the chancel and the parishioners the nave, if the churchyard was properly fenced so as to exclude stray animals, and if the books, ornaments and vestments were in reasonable condition. More important still, he needed to ensure that the church and cemetery had not been polluted, so as to require reconciliation. He asked the incumbent whether the parishioners were prompt in the payment of tithe and their other dues, and the curate was required to denounce any who were notorious for their failure to attend church or for their irreverent behaviour within it, for heretical or superstitious beliefs, for malicious behaviour towards their neighbours, or for perjury in any form. He sought out any wills which had not been proved by the lawful ecclesiastical authority because the executors were attempting to misappropriate the goods of the deceased. Finally the visitor required information about any notorious sexual offences in the parish, ranging from prostitution to illicit relations before marriage. The detailed moral code incorporated in the canon law of the church combined with the perennial inclination to titillating gossip within a closed community to render this last category by far the most productive of accusations.

It is doubtful how thorough these visitations could be, for the commissary was burdened with a great deal of work which had to be accomplished in a short space of time. The necessary speed of operations may be illustrated by the itinerary of Mr Robert Sherborne in the archdeaconry of Exeter in June 1492.¹⁰ On 1 June he visited the cathedral church, where he examined the eight resident canons and 32 other clergy; on 2 June he visited the deanery of Christianity, which contained 18

churches. On the following monday 4 June he visited the priory of St Nicholas Exeter, and on tuesday both St John Exeter and Polsloe. On wednesday 89 jurors were summoned from the deaneries of Kenn and Dunsford, in which 34 churches were served by 49 clergy. On thursday he visited the deanery of Aylesbeare in the college of St Mary Ottery, on the next day he examined the clergy of the collegiate church before moving on friday night to Honiton, where on saturday he examined the clergy and parishioners of the 27 churches of the deaneries of Honiton and Dunkeswell. On saturday evening he returned to Exeter, and did not recommence the visitation until 14 June, when in three days he examined the clergy and parishioners of two deaneries and the nuns of Canonsleigh.

In the archdeaconry of Lincoln in 1495, Mr Ralph Haines visited 17 deaneries between 27 February and 14 April, and in only one, Holland, did he spend more than one day in examination.¹¹ Easily the best example of the energy expended in visitation is, however, provided by Mr Roger Church. In Bath and Wells diocese in 1495 he visited 11 religious houses between 30 January and 27 February, and also perambulated the archdeaconries.¹² The following year in Coventry and Lichfield, between 8 March and 23 June he visited the cathedral chapter and 27 houses, together with the five archdeaconries.¹³ Before the end of the year he was in Rochester, where November was occupied in the visitation of the single archdeaconry and five religious houses including the cathedral chapter.¹⁴ In Worcester in 1498 between 26 October and 22 December he visited 18 deaneries and 15 monasteries, between 26 October and 27 November alone he examined a theoretical total of 343 clergy from 175 churches.¹⁵ In the diocese of Norwich in 1499 he personally visited 21 religious houses between 14 March and 12 June and between 15 April and 27 July he held court sessions for the probate of wills and the hearing of cases arising from the visitation of the archdeaconries of Norfolk and Norwich at 29 separate locations apart from Norwich itself.¹⁶

Little documentary material has survived from this tremendous activity. The Norwich material deserves separate treatment,¹⁷ but for other dioceses information is extremely meagre. The lists of parochial clergy from the archdeaconry of Exeter and for nine deaneries of the diocese of Worcester, copied into the register from the returns of the rural deans submitted to the archdeacon's Official have some value as an illustration of the staffing of parish churches and the proportion of graduates to be found among incumbents and unbeneficed,¹⁸ but they lack the colour of a full visitation report. From the diocese of Worcester, for example, the only positive information concerning the visitor's enquiries that can be gleaned is that he found one churchyard with broken fencing, two incontinent chaplains and two cases of lay immorality.¹⁹

The primary purpose of the visitation was, of course, to examine the state of the church in the vacant diocese, but there can be little doubt that the inevitability of sede vacante visitation was due to the consequent right to levy procurations from religious houses and rural deaneries. This accounts too for the determination of the archbishop's commissaries to conduct visitations in the

winter months, which the diocesan and his officials normally regarded as a close season; if the visitation was not accomplished, a new bishop might be provided before the spring and the procurations lost for many years.²⁰ The total procurations collected from the ten vacancies for which accounts are entered in the register was £996 5s 11d from parish churches and £413 6s 8d from religious houses; many vacancies were not recorded, and the sum total of procurations represented a considerable addition to archiepiscopal income. Such sede vacante visitations were, moreover, much more profitable than a metropolitan visitation of the province, for which the archbishop was forbidden by a decree of Pope Innocent IV to take procurations from parish churches, which for the ordinary provided the bulk of revenue.²¹

The method of calculating procurations is obscure, and deserves further study. It varied considerably from diocese to diocese. In Norwich and Ely dioceses 3d in the pound was levied according to the valuation of each parish church in the Taxatio of 1291;²² in the diocese of Chichester the same system was adopted, but the rate was 4d in the pound.²³ In the dioceses of Bath and Wells, Coventry and Lichfield, Lincoln and Worcester, and in the archdeaconry of Winchester each rural deanery was assessed at 5 marks, with isolated exceptions for very small deaneries.²⁴ In the archdeaconry of Surrey, however, assessment was by individual churches, and there is no discernible relationship to the accepted valuation;²⁵ in the deanery of Southwark, for example, all churches, from St Mary Magdalen valued at £4 to Lambeth valued at £30, and in the deanery of Ewell all churches from Esher valued at £8 to Kingston valued at £80 paid the same 7s 7½d. In Rochester procurations were charged by deanery, but there was no standard sum,²⁶ in the diocese of Exeter they were assessed on individual churches, were extremely variable and bore no relation to the Taxatio.²⁷ These varying methods were obviously based on local custom, but it is perhaps surprising that the rate of procurations finds no mention in any of the synodal statutes of the thirteenth century.

The archbishop during vacancies received all other spiritual revenues due to the diocesan sede plena. As the accompanying table shows,²⁸ the most profitable revenues apart from procurations were the receipts from the episcopal mensae, the collection of which in the diocese of Winchester was the cause of prolonged litigation with the prior and chapter, the accumulated pensions which had over the centuries been stipulated by successive bishops when they authorised the appropriation of churches to religious houses, the pensions or praestationes payable in certain dioceses by the archdeacons, and the probate fees normally taken by the bishop. In addition, in the diocese of Norwich, according to a unique custom, a considerable sum accrued from the first fruits of the benefices of newly instituted incumbents.²⁹ These revenues were supplemented by synodals, financial penalties imposed as judicial sentences, institution fees and the standard charges imposed for the granting of licences, letters dimissory and other benefits. In some bases the archbishop's Official was responsible for the probate of wills pertaining to the prerogative of the church of Canterbury, but this revenue was

not a result of the vacancy.

The various accounts reveal a fairly standard pattern of fees. Half a mark was charged for institution,³⁰ and also for an inquisition into the right of patronage, when this was necessary. Confirmation of the election of a religious superior was more expensive, ranging from £5 to £10. Letters dimissory cost the applicant 3s 4d, and the clerk who wished to undergo purgation to clear his name had to part with 6s 8d for the issuing of the commission. The reconciliation of a church polluted effusione sanguinis seu seminis, for which the services of a suffragan bishop was necessary, cost 5 marks. The register also lists a large number of probate fees; for a small proportion, forty spread over three dioceses, all under the administration of Mr Church, the total of the inventory of the deceased's goods is given.³¹ For a period for which so few inventories are extant this is valuable for the determination of how far the archbishop's officials observed the scale of fees set down by Lyndwood earlier in the century.³² For 26 of these wills the fees charged were within Lyndwood's scale, and for two below; but in 12 cases the fees were more than the norm, and in seven of these cases very much so. The variation in the fees suggests that charges were levied according to the amount of work involved in probate.³³

Two of the registers provide some slight indication of the expenses involved in visitation, which is valuable since such references are rare. In the diocese of Exeter in 1492 Mr Sherborne incurred expenses of £13 19s 4d on his visitation, while a further £7 19s 6d was paid out to the thirty one rural deans of the diocese, who presumably acted as apparitors.³⁴ In the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1495 Mr Church's expenses in visitation were £12, while £2 6s 8d was paid for preachers.³⁵ When set against the receipts for procuration, these figures emphasise the profitability of visitation sede vacante.

A large number of documents and references in the accounts illustrate the various tasks assigned to an Official or keeper of the spiritualities by the archbishop's commission. In short, he was responsible for the exercise of all the diocesan's jurisdictional functions, but since he was not a bishop, the sacramental functions of the diocesan had to be performed by a suffragan, who was invariably already resident within the diocese; there are in the register licences from the Official to suffragans to conduct ordinations, reconcile churches and confer the veil of chastity upon a pious widow.³⁶ The Official himself was responsible for the collection of revenue due to the archbishop, and for the appointment of collectors of any taxation which might be voted by Convocation to the king.³⁷ It was his obligation to root out heresy in the diocese,³⁸ and to claim convicted clerks from the secular justices and where applicable offer them compurgation;³⁹ often the Official sede vacante was himself commissioned to preside in the consistory court.⁴⁰ He instituted to benefices, and if necessary organised inquisitions into the rightful possession of the advowson,⁴¹ and examined and confirmed the election of heads of religious houses.⁴² Wherever necessary, he ordained a pension for a retiring incumbent. He presided over synods of the diocesan clergy,⁴³ and issued

licences for non-residence, marriage other than in a parish church, and for study by beneficed clergy according to the terms of the constitution Cum ex eo.⁴⁴ He granted probate of all testaments which normally fell under the bishop's jurisdiction. All these routine tasks were accomplished in addition to the considerable burden of visitation, and the prevailing impression left by the sede vacante registers is one of sustained and conscientious activity, which provided a splendid training for episcopal responsibilities. Such experience, however, was far from being the most important qualification for a late medieval bishop, and Mr Roger Church, who from the register appears to have been the most overworked of Morton's servants, was never elevated to the episcopate.

The proceedings described in the various sede vacante registers were quite unexceptional, and the rights exercised by the archbishop were generally accepted. The Winchester register of 1492-93 conforms to this general pattern, yet the aftermath of this vacancy was prolonged litigation, as acrimonious as any of the thirteenth century disputes. The issue at stake was the custody of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon, and the receipt of the revenues from them. These churches, together with the two chapels dependent upon East Meon, were appropriate to the mensa of the bishop of Winchester. Mr Sherborne, as the archbishop's Official, collected £38 10s from East Meon and £24 from Hambledon, just as similar revenues were collected from churches appropriated to the mensae of other bishops during the vacancies of their sees.⁴⁵ The prior and convent of St Swithun's, however, disputed the archbishop's right to these revenues. The resultant dispute became something of a cause célèbre; Morton's registrar considered it sufficiently significant to devote 25 closely written folios to the case.⁴⁶ From the documents produced by the litigants and from the testimony of local witnesses it is possible to reconstruct the proceedings.

In February 1331, in response to a petition from John Stratford, bishop of Winchester, Edward III had conceded, in order that the liberty of the church be preserved, that in future vacancies of the see the prior and chapter of the cathedral church should receive the revenues of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon, which had hitherto been taken by the keepers of the temporalities appointed by the crown.⁴⁷ This grant was confirmed by John XXII in November 1333.⁴⁸ By this royal concession the rights of the archbishop of Canterbury during vacancies had been impaired; once it had been declared that the revenues of these churches were part of the spiritualities rather than the temporalities, they should by custom have been paid to the metropolitan, along with the other spiritual revenues of the see. Nevertheless, no crisis appears to have arisen for many years. In 1447, during the vacancy following the death of Henry Beaufort, the rights of the chapter in this matter must have been questioned by Archbishop Stafford or his Official, for in 1497 the monks produced Edward III's grant in evidence in the form of an inspeximus by the Officials sede vacante.⁴⁹

The prior and convent supported this crucial documentary evidence by the testimony of local residents. The proctor of the monks of Winchester called nine

witnesses, and the depositions of eight of these are recorded. Seven are described as agricultor, one as a butcher, and their ages ranged from fifty-five to well over eighty. They were called to testify to the custom which had been observed for as long as the memory of men ran, and they all agreed that in the vacancies of 1447 and 1486, following the deaths of Beaufort and William Waynfflete, the prior and convent had received the spiritual revenues of the two parishes, and that on their authority a court had been held for the lands and tenements pertaining to the churches.⁵⁰ It is also possible to reconstruct from their testimony what happened in 1492, and to show with unusual clarity the repercussions of an ecclesiastical dispute upon the local laity.

Their evidence reveals that after Bishop Courtenay's death the subprior of Winchester had come to East Meon and held there a court, in which he warned the farmers of the revenues appointed by the late bishop that during the vacancy they should render payment only to the prior and convent. But soon afterwards John Gossage, a servant of Mr Shirborne, the archbishop's official sede vacante, descended on both parishes and demanded that the farms should be paid to the archbishop. At a court which Gossage held at East Meon John Cage, one of the farmers, refused to pay, in the light of the claims of the monks of Winchester; he was immediately cited to appear before Morton in person, and out of fear of this citation he followed Gossage eight miles to Alton, and there paid the farm. The remainder of the farmers followed his example, although Richard Stympe was sufficiently provident to obtain an obligation from Gossage to ensure that if the prior and convent eventually proved their claim he would be reimbursed for the payment he had made to the archbishop.⁵¹ At Hambledon William Fleshmonger, the farmer of the rectory, similarly refused to pay; he was summoned to appear before Mr Shirborne at the hospital of St Cross, where he found Shirborne engaged in heated argument with the subprior. Fleshmonger was threatened that if he did not pay, he should appear before the archbishop within three days; he too succumbed and paid £24 for the great tithe of Hambledon, obtaining a similar obligation from Shirborne himself.⁵² Others suffered more than the farmers; a certain Richard Pink immediately after Courtenay's death made fine of 3s 4d with the subprior for his cottage and ten acres of land, but when Gossage arrived he threatened to expel him, and the unfortunate man was obliged to pay a similar fine to the archbishop.⁵³ Such exactions must merely have confirmed the resentment for their ecclesiastical landlord which the inhabitants of East Meon had forcibly expressed in their dispute with Waynfflete thirty years earlier;⁵⁴ while Shirborne was revealing the facility with which he collected dues which was to impress Polydore Vergil when he was six years later sent to deal with the adherents of Perkin Warbeck.⁵⁵

Richard Stympe in his testimony noted perceptively that he had been at Taunton when Mr Shirborne had been acting as official sede vacante in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and he felt that Shirborne believed that he had the same authority in all vacant dioceses as he had exercised there.⁵⁶ This indeed was the basis of the archiepiscopal position. When Morton's case came to be formulated, a mass of

precedents were produced, from the time of Archbishop Pecham onwards, for the exercise of sede vacante jurisdiction in the diocese of Winchester.⁵⁷ This matter, however, was not in dispute, and none of the documents of course provided a precedent for the administration of the two contested parishes, whose revenues had up till 1341 been taken by the crown, and subsequently by the prior and convent. The crucial document, in fact, was transcribed from the register of Archbishop Reynolds.⁵⁸ The archbishop had expressed his anguish at the resistance of the monks of Winchester to a projected visitation sede vacante, which was intolerable because this was no novel attempt by the metropolitan to create a precedent, but a normal act of diocesan administration quia auctoritate diocesana non metropolitanus fungimur in hac parte. If the archbishop enjoyed all the rights of the diocesan during the vacancy, it could certainly be argued that he should receive the revenues of churches appropriated to the episcopal mensa; and this indeed was the case in other dioceses, unless there was a specific clause to the contrary in any composition made between the metropolitan and the cathedral chapter.

There survives a detailed, though incomplete, account of the judicial machinery called into action by this dispute. The initial appeal of the prior and convent (undated, 1492/4) alleged that against right and precedent the archbishop had forbidden them, on pain of spiritual and temporal penalties, to take the revenues of the churches, and had ordered them to remain silent in the face of this affront; notwithstanding this warning they appealed to the pope as the surest refuge of those who are oppressed, since the power of the archbishop in the kingdom was so great that none there would stand against him. By 16 May 1494 Alexander VI had assigned the hearing of the case to Anthony Flores, J.U.D., one of the auditors of causes in the Apostolic Palace, soon to become Bishop of Castellimare, who issued a general mandate to all ecclesiastical persons that, when required, they should issue a citation to Morton to appear before him on the seventieth day after the issue of the citation; in the meantime the archbishop was to do nothing further prejudicial to the rights of the prior and convent of Winchester.⁵⁹

On October 4 1494 Alexander VI issued a plethora of privileges for the archbishop and the church of Canterbury. Amongst these was a confirmation of the right of the archbishop to administer the spiritualities and to receive the spiritual revenues of vacant sees within his province; another bull repeated this confirmation with special reference to the archbishop's right to receive the revenue of churches appropriated to episcopal mensae; a third bull confirmed the similar rights of the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury during a vacancy of the archiepiscopal see.⁶⁰ A commission was issued to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury, Westminster and St Albans to enforce the observance of these privileges against contrariants whenever they were required so to do by the archbishop.⁶¹ The archbishop's representatives at the curia had done all that they could, but they had been unable to obtain a clear statement of the rights of the primate over the see of Winchester in particular. The ambiguity of the curial pronouncement, just as in the dispute between Morton and the abbot of St Albans, opened the door to extensive litigation.

There is no record of the citation issued by Flores being delivered, but on 3 December 1494 Morton appointed proctors to represent him at the court of Rome in this matter. Adrian Castellesi, John de Gerona and Hugh Spalding, residents of Rome who had been appointed in March to represent the archbishop in matters pertaining to his titular church of St Anastasia, were now supplemented by Masters Rowthale and Robinson from England and by Master John Lauencii. A galaxy of talent had been assembled for what was considered a case of major importance.⁶²

On 17 August 1495 Mr Flores issued a general mandate to all ecclesiastical persons within the province of Canterbury. Proceedings had been conducted at Rome between the proctors of the two parties without any conclusion being reached. The auditor had now been informed that certain persons possessed documents which would elucidate Morton's claims, and therefore he ordered any ecclesiastical person so requested by the archbishop or his proctor to compel the custodians of such documents to produce them so that they might be transmitted to Rome.⁶³ The formality of the law had to be observed, although all the documents in question were in fact in the possession of the archbishop's own registrar. Morton, acting through his proctor, Mr John Reed, chose for this time-consuming task Mr Thomas Hutton, archdeacon of Lincoln, who was a subordinate of the archbishop in secular government, being a master in Chancery.⁶⁴ Between 16 November 1495, when he was requested by Reed to undertake the task, and 18 January 1496 Hutton supervised the transcription and collation of the relevant documents from the archiepiscopal registers, and took the testimony of various of the archbishop's clerks as to the validity of the documents contained in the archives at Lambeth.⁶⁵

The next document recorded in the register is a further confirmation of the rights of the church of Canterbury in this matter, dated 1 March 1495,⁶⁶ this was in fact no more than a restatement of the privilege of 1494, and the case was far from ended. On 28 August 1497 the abbots of Hyde, St Augustine's Canterbury and Titchfield, sitting at the hospital of St Cross, Southampton, acknowledged receipt of a commission from Mr Flores to act as his commissioners in England to examine the documentary evidence produced by the monks of Winchester and to hear the testimony of the witnesses produced on their behalf, questioning these witnesses in accordance with a rotulus remissorius supplied by Morton's proctors at Rome.⁶⁷

No sooner had the three iudici deputati commenced their hearing than they were interrupted by William Manwood, a monk of Winchester acting as proctor for his brethren. Since the original commission had been issued, Mr Flores had left Rome and the case was now under the jurisdiction of Mr Matthew de Ubaldis, another of the auditors of the Apostolic Palace, who had issued a second commission addressed to the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield alone.⁶⁸ The abbot of St Augustine's was excluded, no doubt, at the instance of the Winchester proctors at Rome, perhaps because he had in 1494 been appointed a conservator of the privileges of the church of Canterbury in this matter, perhaps merely because the monks of Winchester hoped for more favourable treatment from two abbots of their own diocese. In any

case, Manwood now requested that action should proceed according to the second commission, and to this the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield agreed, much to the disgust of the abbot of St Augustine's who in October issued from his own chapter house a protestation in which he complained of the great trouble and expense which he had incurred in proceeding to Southampton at the initial request of the monks of Winchester, and of the scornful and contemptuous treatment which he had received when he arrived there, accompanied by a refusal to pay his expenses. If these were forthcoming, however, he was perfectly willing to obey the apostolic mandate and fulfil once more the function of commissary in this case.⁶⁹

This, however, he was not required to do. On 29 November the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield examined the witnesses produced by the prior and chapter. But before the transcript of the proceedings could be drawn up for transmission to Rome, the pope had recalled the case to himself, and in order to spare the parties expense and inconvenience, he delegated the case to the bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells and the abbots of Westminster, Holy Cross Waltham, St Augustine's Canterbury and Bermondsey, all or any one of whom were to hear the testimony and to bring the case to a conclusion, appellacione remota. The abbot of Bermondsey took up the commission, and it was to him that the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield addressed the account of their own preliminary investigations.⁷⁰

There are no details of the procedure adopted by the judge delegate, and further information is derived from the papal bull which finally terminated the case.⁷¹ The abbot of Bermondsey found in favour of Morton, and made an order for expenses against the prior and convent. They however refused to comply with this sentence, and so were excommunicated. On 7 January 1499 the abbot, in virtue of his position as papal judge delegate, signified the excommunication to Chancery, and a writ was issued by Morton in his capacity as Chancellor of England for the caption of Thomas Silkstede, prior of Winchester.⁷² This is the first evidence, as opposed to unsupported assertion, of any secular pressure being applied to the monks of Winchester, and it had no sinister implications for the liberty of the church, but was inevitable because of Morton's dual role as both litigant and Chancellor.

As in the twelfth century the phrase appellacione remota had little real force, and the prior and convent once more appealed to Rome, pretendentes se indebite gravari. Once more Anthony Flores and Matthew de Ubaldis were in turn deputed to hear the case, and once more neither could bring it to a conclusion. Once more the pope recalled the case to himself in Consistory; he ordered John cardinal of Santa Maria Transtiber to consider the evidence and the merits of the case and to report back to him. On 14 July 1499 Alexander VI declared that all proceedings in the case should cease forthwith. In effect, this was a victory^{at} last for Morton, although the pope lifted all sentences of excommunication and interdict hitherto imposed, thus absolving the prior of Winchester. On the same day the cardinal priest of Santa Maria Transtiber awarded expenses against the prior and convent; they were to pay the archbishop 400 marks, or 1200 ducats, in three instalments by Easter 1501. The prior, who was himself in Rome, promised that payment would be

made, on pain of a fine of 3000 ducats and renewed excommunication.⁷³

The original rejection of long-established custom and the ensuing prolonged litigation were symptomatic of the archbishop's determination to reassert, and even to extend, the rights of the church of Canterbury. Together with the defence of the testamentary and appellate jurisdiction of the metropolitan see against Bishop Hill of London; the action to recover these lost revenues was part of a programme designed to enforce every primatial prerogative.

In view of Morton's determination, the progress of the dispute is perhaps surprising. Despite the assertions of intimidation made by the prior and convent, the archbishop did not attempt to impede their appeal to Rome, where he experienced great difficulty and delay in obtaining a verdict favourable to the church of Canterbury. The archbishop at no stage attempted to use his authority as Chancellor of England to prohibit the exercise of papal jurisdiction; the prior and convent were not threatened with the penalties of praemunire. Papal judicial claims and machinery do not appear as meaningless and ineffective as they are often represented to be in late fifteenth century England. Doubtless the Papacy was often influenced by the wishes of the king of England, but this case was not of immediate interest to Henry VII, and the legal machinery of Rome was allowed to operate without interference. The archbishop had need of papal support in matters beyond his competence as metropolitan and legatus natus; he could not afford to flout the authority of Rome in this instance.

The Winchester case bears a striking resemblance to many suits of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. As so often in earlier centuries, the expenses incurred were far in excess of the revenues in question; the see of Winchester had only been vacant on four occasions in the fifteenth century. Yet both sides remained determined to assert their fundamental rights. The continual appeals and the unreality of the appellacione remota clause are also reminiscent of the heyday of papal judges delegate. Before final settlement, the case had come before two auditors of the Rota, the pope in consistory, and English delegate of the consistory court, and a cardinal's tribunal, while on two occasions commissaries in England had spent a great deal of time in the collection of evidence.

Finally, this dispute provides a rare and excellent illustration of the ramifications of an ecclesiastical quarrel upon the laity. The inhabitants of Hambledon and East Meon were caught in the crossfire between the contesting parties, threatened with spiritual penalties by both sides. To the natural resentment of spiritual dues, increasingly manifest in the later middle ages, was added the inconvenience caused by an internecine struggle within the church. Such a dispute can have done little to improve the image of the hierarchy. The inhabitants of East Meon especially had revealed before that they had no love for their ecclesiastical lord; perhaps in the 1490s their respect also was diminished.

LINCOLN 30 Dec. 1494- 6 Nov. 1496	COVENTRY & LICHFIELD 29 Feb. - 8 Oct. 1496	ROCHESTER 4 Nov. 1496- 21 May 1497	WORCESTER 25 Aug. - 24 Dec. 1498	NORWICH 15 Feb. 1499- 20 July 1499
257-6-8	90-0-0	28-8-3	92-3-4	182-0-11
178-6-8	40-13-4	12-6-8	44-6-8	
120-10-8	26-14-8	16-15-4	24-1-0	53-5-6
216-6-8				
67-12-11	13-13-10		3-16-8	52-15-4
76-13-4	34-14-0		57-1-8	
30-0-3	12-3-4 ³	1-0-0	5-0-0	12-13-4
				254-19-5
20-0-10				
	23-10-0		6-9-10	29-12-3
£966-9-2	£241-9-2	£58-10-3	£232-19-2	£585-6-10

Notes to Appendix 1

1. No attempt has been made to correct minor arithmetical mistakes of the scribes.
 2. This vacancy lasted until February 1493, but the accounts cover only the first year.
 3. This is a composite figure for various revenues, including institutions, collected by the archdeacon of Chester and paid to the Official.
- * Accounts incomplete in Register.

Appendix 2The secular clergy of Worcester and Exeter dioceses

The information which can be derived from these visitation returns is extremely disappointing compared with that for the diocese of Norwich, but it is possible to draw some conclusions with relation to the secular clergy.

Archdeaconry of Exeter, 1492

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>No. of churches</u> ¹	<u>Appropriated</u> ²	<u>Beneficed (G)</u> ³	<u>Unbeneficed (G)</u> ³
Exeter	20	3 (1)	17 (4)	17
Kenn	18	3 (3)	18 (2)	10
Dunsford	16	5 (5)	16 (4)	5
Aylesbeare	20	10 (8)	17 (2)	14
Honiton	17	4 (4)	15 (1)	6
Dunkeswell	10	6 (4)	8 (1)	5 (1)
Plymtree	15	4 (4)	15 (6)	15 (1)
Tiverton	16	5 (4)	16 (6)	18 (1)
Cadbury	16	4 (4)	15 (5)	8
	148	44 (37)	137 (31)	98 (3)

1. Total churches includes chapels.

2. Figure in brackets - vicarages.

3. Figure in brackets - number of graduates.

Diocese of Worcester, 1498

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>No. of churches</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Beneficed (G)</u>	<u>Unbeneficed (G)</u>
Powick	22	6 (5)	19 (5)	12
Gloucester	32	13 (11)	18 (6)	35
Dursley	22	6 (5)	19 (8)	22 (1)
Bristol	26	11 (9)	24 (15)	59 (3)
Hawkesbury & Bitton	28	8 (8)	26 (10)	19 (1)
Stonehouse	27	7 (6)	24 (13)	23
Cirencester	22	7 (5)	17 (2)	18 (2)
Fairford	11	8 (8)	15 (6)	6
Stowe	28	11 (8)	24 (7)	13
	218	77 (65)	187 (72)	207 (7)

Percentage of Graduate Clergy

	<u>Beneficed</u>	<u>Unbeneficed</u>
Canterbury	34%	-
Exeter	22.5%	3%
Norwich	27%	4.5%
Worcester	38%	3%

NOTES

1. For discussion of sede vacante rights and administration, see I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration 1, 161-240. The compositions reached between Archbishop Boniface and the chapters of Lincoln, London, Salisbury and Worcester, and between Archbishop Meopham and the monks of Norwich, are printed ibid., ii, 41-68.
2. Financial accounts must always have been produced by the Official sede vacante, but prior to Morton's episcopate they were very rarely bound up in the register; cf. Reg. Courtenay, fo. 173, for an account from St Asaph in 1389-90. In Morton's and Warham's registers it is standard for accounts to be included.
3. Reg. no. 34; P.R.O., Significations of Excommunication, C85/23/42.
4. Reg. nos. 885-6.
5. Reg. nos. 1204-6.
6. Reg. no. 1308.
7. Reg. nos. 1565, 1587.
8. Reg. nos. 1601-2016.
9. The amount of work involved for the scribe is revealed by the large corpus of papal, archiepiscopal and royal grants and confirmations relating to the appropriation of parish churches and the foundation of chantries transcribed by the registrar during Archbishop Warham's visitation of the diocese of Canterbury in 1511, Reg. Warham, fos. 90-158. It is rare for such documentation to be preserved in a register.
10. Reg. no. 1015.
11. Reg. no. 888.
12. Reg. nos. 1097-1106, 1108.
13. Reg. nos. 1124-58.
14. Reg. nos. 1191-8.
15. Reg. nos. 1208-38.
16. Reg. nos. 1566-86, 1506-60 passim.
17. Infra, chapter 5.
18. Infra, appendix 2 to chapter 4.
19. Reg. nos. 1231, 1235 bis, 1236, 1237.
20. Winter visitations were conducted in Winchester 1492, Bath and Wells 1495, Rochester 1496, and Worcester 1498. In Lincoln 1495 and Coventry and Lichfield 1496 visitation began in the late months of winter.
21. Potthast, Regesta Pontificum Romanorum, ii, 1206; cf. Churchill, op.cit., 1, 290 n.4. This bull was in 1492 transcribed at the end of Bishop Peter Courtenay's Winchester register, fo. 43v, following an institution dated 12 September 1492. It is possible that the archbishop was intending to make a metropolitical visitation, but it is far more likely, in view of the prior and chapter's resistance to aspects of the ensuing sede vacante administration (infra, pp. 65-70) that there was some convenient confusion at Winchester between the rights of the archbishop as metropolitan and as ordinary sede vacante.
22. Reg. nos. 1496-9; Canterbury Reg. R., fo. 49 ff.
23. Reg. Chichele, iv, 147-8.
24. Reg. nos. 826, 1108, 791, 1178, 978, 980, 982, 988, 997, 1001, 1253-4, 848.
25. Reg. no. 856.
26. Reg. no. 1199.
27. Reg. nos. 1082-5.

28. Infra, appendix 1 to chapter 4.
29. Reg. no. 1504; cf. P. Heath, English Parish Clergy on the Eve of the Reformation (1969) p. 43, citing Norwich Act Books xiv and xv.
30. The only exception in the register is no. 854; institution to the church of Chale I. of W., cost 10s.
31. Reg. nos. 1004, 1187, 1503.
32. W. Lyndwood, Provinciale seu Constitutiones Angliae (Oxford 1679), p. 181; cf. M. Bowker, Some Archdeacons' Court Books and the Commons' Supplication against the Ordinaries, in The Study of Medieval Records, ed. D.A. Bullough and R.L. Storey (Oxford 1971) pp. 296-302.
33. Cf. Bowker, art. cit.
34. Reg. no. 1088.
35. Reg. no. 1115.
36. Reg. nos. 1073, 1112, 772. A particularly good example of the vital function of suffragan bishops is provided by Thomas Cornish, warden of the collegiate church of Ottery St Mary and bishop of Tenos. He conducted ordinations during the vacancies of the sees of Bath and Wells in 1491-2 and 1495 and Exeter 1492. In the 1491-2 Wells vacancy, a large number of candidates from Exeter diocese presented themselves, as their ordinary, Richard Fox, was constantly engaged in government business as keeper of the privy seal, and there were also candidates from Ilandaff and Salisbury dioceses. It appears that Cornish was exercising the sacramental functions of a bishop for the whole of south west England.
37. Reg. nos. 811, 813, 817-8.
38. Reg. nos. 808, 1299-1301.
39. Reg. nos. 807, 975, 1302-7.
40. Reg. nos. 831, 1118, 1207, 1310.
41. Reg. nos. 822-4.
42. Reg. no. 770.
43. Reg. nos. 1362-3.
44. Reg. nos. 974, 771, 782.
45. Reg. no. 850.
46. Reg. nos. 219-64.
47. C.P.R. 1330-34, p. 73; Reg. no. 250.
48. C.P.L. 1305-42, p. 397; Reg. no. 250.
49. Reg. no. 250.
50. Reg. nos. 256-64.
51. Reg. no. 263.
52. Reg. no. 264.
53. ~~Reg.~~ no. 263.
54. C.L. Schofield, The Life and Reign of Edward IV (1923) pp. 197, 225-7.
55. Polydore Vergil, Anglica Historia (1950 ed.) p. 109.
56. Reg. no. 263.
57. Reg. nos. 228-33.
58. Reg. no. 230; Register of Archbishop Walter Reynolds, fo.118v; cf. Churchill, op. cit., i, 237.
59. Reg. no. 221.
60. Reg. nos. 203, 213, 215.
61. Reg. nos. 214, 216.

62. Reg. no. 222.
63. Reg. no. 226.
64. B.R.U.O., p. 991.
65. Reg. nos. 233-44.
66. Reg. no. 204.
67. Reg. no. 256.
68. Reg. no. 245.
69. Reg. no. 253.
70. Reg. no. 219.
71. Ibid.
72. P.R.O., Significations of Excommunication, C85/207/1.
73. Reg. no. 220.

CHAPTER 5

A LATE MEDIEVAL VISITATION - THE DIOCESE OF NORWICH IN 1499

On 15 February 1499 Bishop James Goldwell died after an episcopate of twenty six years, and according to custom the administration of the diocese passed into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal John Morton. The vacancy, which lasted only five months, resulted in the production of a remarkable documentary record, for the 120 folios of the sede vacante register provide perhaps the fullest account of the administration of any English diocese over a short space of time.¹ The register includes a full account of receipts, the returns of the visitation of the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury, a summary of judgements resulting from the visitation of the churches of Norfolk, and copies of those wills and testaments proved before the Official and his commissaries. From this information it is possible to derive some picture of the state of the church in East Anglia, and particularly in Suffolk, at the end of the fifteenth century, and this is all the more valuable since Norwich, alone among English dioceses, has not yet found an editor for an episcopal register.

The metropolitan was not free to act entirely as he wished during the vacancy. As the aftermath of a jurisdictional dispute between Archbishop Walter Reynolds and the prior and convent of Norwich in the early fourteenth century, Reynold's successor Simon Meopham had in 1330 arrived at a compromise with the cathedral chapter in a composition which stipulated that the archbishop should nominate the official sede vacante and keeper of the spirituality, but that visitation of the diocese and the correction of faults detected during visitation should be excepted from his commission; within fifteen days of the beginning of the vacancy the prior and convent were to nominate three persons from whom the archbishop was to choose the visitor.² On 26 February Morton issued a commission to Mr Roger Church Doctor of Canon Law, to act as his official in the diocese, and on 8 March in the consistory court at Norwich Church formally commenced his duties.³ On 4 March the archbishop commissioned as visitor Roger Framingham, Doctor of Divinity and monk of Norwich, one of the nominees of his brethren, but a week later, claiming to be burdened by various arduous business, Framingham delegated his powers to Mr Church and Mr John Vaughan, Doctor of Civil Law.⁴ Thus in effect there was in 1499 only one jurisdictional authority in the diocese, as in the majority of sees where sede vacante administration was not regulated by composition.

One reason for the insistence of successive archbishops of Canterbury on their rights of sede vacante jurisdiction must have been the considerable extra income which they received as a result of vacancies. In the case of Norwich, one third of the profits of visitation, consisting of the procurations paid by every church in lieu of one night's accommodation for the visitor and his servants and fines levied as a result of various misdemeanours, was allocated by the Meopham composition to the prior and convent; there is no record of any such payment in the 1499 accounts, but the omission of any procurations from religious houses may indicate that these were paid to the chapter. In any case this loss to the

archbishop was balanced by the payment by new incumbents not only of the normal fees for their institution, but of the first fruits, or first year's income, of their benefices. This custom was unique to the diocese of Norwich, and in 1499 this source of income added over £267 to the archiepiscopal income. Over £53 came from pensions payable by religious houses for parish churches which they had in the past appropriated by episcopal licence, £29 from Easter synodals over £52 from probate fees and £181 from the procurations of the rural deaneries. Between 31 December and 20 February 1500 the official's registrar paid into the archbishop's coffers £572 7s 5d, the revenues of the spiritualities of the diocese over half a year.⁵

Mr Roger Church, who was entrusted by Archbishop Morton with the administration of the diocese, was well equipped for this responsible task, which entailed the exercise of all the administrative, as opposed to sacramental, functions of the diocesan. Educated at Winchester and New College Oxford,⁶ whence he had proceeded Bachelor of Civil Law in 1485 and Doctor of Canon Law in 1493, he had undergone that form of legal training which in the later middle ages was increasingly essential for administrators in church and state. He had received his first benefice at the collation of the archbishop, and by February 1495 was acting as commissary general and vicar general in spirituals to Morton. Before arriving at Norwich he had already acted as official sede vacante in the dioceses of Bath and Wells, Coventry and Lichfield, Rochester and Worcester between 1495 and 1498; in each diocese he had conducted a visitation, and he was more experienced in this aspect of episcopal activity than any contemporary English bishop. He was subsequently to return within a year to Norwich following the death of Bishop Jane, while the sees of Canterbury and Norwich were both vacant, but there was no place for him in the Canterbury administration of Archbishop Warham, and, unlike many of Morton's servants who moved on to senior administrative posts in secular government, he ended his career as vicar general to the absentee bishop of Bath and Wells, Cardinal Adrian Castellesi, with whom Church must have formed an acquaintance while he was papal collector in England.

Church was assisted in his administration by Mr William Potkyn, notary public who had frequently been associated with him in earlier commissions as his registrar. Potkyn served as deputy to the archbishop's registrar, Mr John Barrett, his brother-in-law, but due to the predominance of sede vacante material in Morton's register, he has left a far greater imprint on the records of the pontificate than his superior. In 1499 Potkyn was rewarded for his loyal service by the grant in perpetuity of the office of registrar of the consistory court of Norwich, a sinecure which he was empowered to exercise by deputy, since his services would soon once more be required at Lambeth.⁷ In March 1500 Potkyn farmed this office to Mr Edmund George, notary public, for £13 6s 8d per annum. Unfortunately George abused his position and after Morton's death Potkyn was forced to appeal to the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor of England.⁸ George, he alleged, had failed in his duties under Bishop Jane, and had admitted

his faults to Cardinal Morton, who had ejected him from his post, but he had since reassumed his duties, had begun a legal action against Potkyn for his deprivation and had refused to pay the annual farm of his office. Potkyn successfully requested a writ of subpoena against him, but in the meantime a well intentioned plan to provide extra remuneration for a valued servant had adversely affected the administration of the diocese of Norwich and had caused the beneficiary a great deal of trouble.

The administration of a large diocese such as Norwich was a formidable task, and the Official did not have at his command the large staff at the disposal of a diocesan bishop; moreover, he was expected to conduct immediately a visitation of the diocese which the bishop might postpone for many years. Mr Church presided regularly in the consistory court at Norwich, examined the suitability of clerks presented to benefices before instituting them, instituted a new prior at the Augustinian house of Weybridge,⁹ Norfolk, held Easter synods at both Norwich and Ipswich,¹⁰ granted probate of numerous wills and supervised the collection of revenue due to the archbishop. At the same time as dealing with this routine administration, he personally visited twenty one religious houses and the rural deaneries of the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk. Visitation was certainly the most demanding aspect of ecclesiastical government,¹¹ as is evident from the itinerary of Church's colleague as Visitor, Mr John Vaughan, who undertook the visitation of the two southern archdeaconries. Between 8 April, when he sat judicially in the chapter house of the priory of Bungay, and 17 May, when he examined the clergy and certain selected parishioners of the deanery of Stowe, Vaughan was constantly on the move in Suffolk, visiting ten religious houses, three colleges and fifteen rural deaneries containing 478 churches and chapels, from which over 800 clergy were summoned. Then, between 17 May and 27 June he once more perambulated the county, holding twenty-seven court sessions in twenty-three different locations, where he heard the confessions or pleas of those whose sins had been reported to him during the visitation.¹²

The visitation appears to have been conducted with admirable efficiency. Unfortunately only the most formalised record of the visitation of the religious houses was transcribed in the register;¹³ the comperta et detecta - the faults observed and elicited by questioning - have not survived, and there is no information comparable to that recorded for the monastic visitations of bishops Goldwell and Nix. The one notable fact is that Church, who had had ample opportunity in other dioceses to appreciate that the great weakness of the monastic order was its financial instability, was insistent that superiors should within a specified period produce a detailed inventory and statement of account. This demand was enforced by threatened sanctions varying, presumably in accordance with his assessment of the superior's character, from a fine payable to the fabric fund of Christchurch Canterbury to deprivation of office.

The account of the parochial visitations is, on the other hand, remarkably full. The comperta et detecta for the rural deaneries of Suffolk are recorded in

full, parish by parish; this is unusual for these ephemeral records, and is perhaps due to the relative inexperience of Mr William Curtes, the registrar accompanying Mr Vaughan. The cases from Norfolk are recorded only in the form of judgements delivered by Mr Church following his visitation or in the consistory court at Norwich.¹⁴ While this deprives us of valuable information available for Suffolk, this form of registration does have the merit of emphasising the unity of the judicial process. Visitation and consistory were two closely interrelated components of the machinery designed for the supervision of morals and religious observance, while the threat of a citation before the archbishop in his court of audience stood as the final sanction against recalcitrants.

The method of enquiry during visitation was the interrogation not only of the clergy of each parish but also of two or four trustworthy parishioners, including the churchwardens, who testified according to their own knowledge or reported common rumour in the locality. Nearly two hundred charges were brought against lay persons in the diocese, some three quarters of these from Suffolk, and a quantitative analysis of the types of accusation may be useful.

Sexual Offences:

Adultery	55
Living in adultery	1
Fornication (both parties single)	32
Incontinence (pregnant by an unknown man)	7
Promiscuity	6
Prostitution	4
Incest	3
Bigamy	3
Sexual relationship with priest	2
Fostering immorality	10
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	123

Other Offences:

Breach of marriage contract	1
Desertion of spouse	5
Detention of testator's goods	11
Failure to attend church	26
Chattering in church	8
Blasphemy	1
Sowing discord among neighbours	3
Use of superstitious arts	9
Subtraction of tithe	3
Theft of a mortuary	1
Fouling churchyard with horse	1
Illicit farming of church lands	2

The range of business reflects the concern of the ecclesiastical authorities with the preservation of the privileges and dues of the church and with the maintenance of the purity of the faith. But the emphasis is upon breaches of sexual morality, which was closely regulated by canon law and was, of course, of perennial interest to the community as a whole. In many instances it is not possible to trace the final decision in cases, but there is some indication that malicious prosecutions were a rarity. Of those accused, 88 confessed their faults and a further seven were convicted after an initial denial, as against 20 acquitted on various grounds.

Both visitors showed perception and humanity in their decisions. Margaret Perry of Thorp, Norfolk, for example, who was accused of fostering immorality, was allowed to purge herself single handed, because she was a poor woman who might have great difficulty in finding oath-helpers.¹⁵ A married couple who had failed to attend their parish church of Aldeburgh were dismissed in forma pauperis, although normally penance was imposed for this offence as stringently as for sexual immorality.¹⁶ Margaret More of Dunwich was denounced for maintaining prostitution in her house, but because she was very sick Mr Vaughan delegated the examination of her case to her curate, with instructions to admonish her, if guilty, under threat of future penalty if she failed to mend her ways.¹⁷ But John Pynnes, who had previously been corrected by the Official of the archdeacon of Norfolk for fornication with his mother's stepdaughter, was not only sentenced to public penance and the payment of 5s to the fabric of his parish church and the cathedral, but was instructed to maintain his maidservant, whom he had made pregnant, until her purification, to then pay her a further 40s and to maintain the child from its birth.¹⁸

The effects of the Visitor's attentions might be persuasive rather than punitive. At Lowestoft William Wylton, who was denounced for fornication, was declared to have had the banns called three times, but now to refuse to marry the woman because he alleged he had been coerced into marriage by physical intimidation. No penance was imposed, but he was ordered to marry her by 1 August.¹⁹ At Kelsale John Bakeler was sentenced to penance on three successive Sundays for fornication, but after one humiliating Sabbath he appeared again in court and promised to marry the girl, whereupon the remainder of his penance was remitted.²⁰ At Wattisham the threat of a harsh penance persuaded Robert Reyner to offer monetary compensation to the girl he had seduced, whereupon his penance was reduced in severity.²¹

Indeed, the penances imposed by the two judges appear in general to have been lenient. The thirteenth century practice of corporal punishment had apparently gone out of fashion,²² and of more than eighty penances recorded in the register, only five included a beating around the churchyard, with the threat in one other case if the offender persisted in his misdemeanours.²³ The normal penance was to go before the cross in the Sunday procession in the parish church, and sometimes on successive Sundays in neighbouring parishes, with bare head, feet and legs, carrying in the hand a candle of a specified value to be offered

either to the celebrant or to the principal image. The exact specifications of the penance were apparently prescribed with regard to the wealth and state of mind of the penitent. The richer offender was awarded a higher monetary penalty than his poorer neighbour, and the obdurate, the recidivist and the man who had hardened his heart against God and rightful authority was subjected to greater humiliation than the patently contrite sinner. There was, however, some effort to make the punishment fit the crime. The man who persistently and irreverently swore by the limbs of Christ was to offer a candle to the honour of His Body;²⁴ the common reviler of her neighbours had to seek their forgiveness publicly as well as that of God.²⁵ Edmund Hubberd, rector of Willingham St Mary, who had insulted Mr Vaughan and impugned the validity of his jurisdiction, after he had been brought to heel by excommunication, was compelled to enter the pulpit on successive Sundays at Beccles and Pakefield and preach publicly on the scandalous error of his assertions.²⁶

No general principle appears to have protected the dignity of those clerics who had fallen short of their vows. In the consistory court a stiff monetary penalty was perhaps more frequently imposed upon clerks than upon laymen, the fine frequently being divided between the fabric of the offender's parish church and the cathedral, and a payment to the Official or his registrar to be disposed in pious uses. Suspension from the celebration of mass, moreover, especially in the case of unbeneficed chaplains, represented the deprivation or curtailment of earnings for a specified period, during which the offender might be enjoined to recite each day the entire psalter. But clerics were also sentenced to public penance. Thomas Welbench, chaplain, found guilty of incontinence, had to proceed penitentially on five successive Sundays, thrice in the cathedral and then in the parish churches of Upwell and Hellington,²⁷ while for a similar offence the rector of Winfarthing was required to proceed bareheaded and barefoot from his hospice in Norwich to the cathedral before performing penance during high mass.²⁸ Both these penances were obviously designed to draw attention to the offence and contrition of the priest.

The Norwich register throws some interesting light on the process of compurgation, whereby the accused might clear himself by producing a specified number of oath-helpers to testify that they believed him to be innocent and of good character. The logic of compurgation was that it provided a safeguard against malicious accusation by personal enemies; but the process was also a check on continual antisocial behaviour, for the man who had offended the whole of his local community had little hope of successfully purging himself. There was a danger, however, especially in the case of clergy, that compurgation might become an empty formality, as was the case in the diocese of Salisbury in 1498, when the same oath-helpers testified to the good character of six accused from different localities.²⁹ This certainly was not the case in the diocese of Norwich in the period of Mr Church's administration, and four cases in the consistory court reveal the conscientious application of the process. The rector of Reymerston failed to produce three neighbouring priests and three honest

parishioners to testify to his innocence on a charge of adultery; after his failure he went to Mr Church in his residence and the Official extracted from him a confession of further offences.³⁰ The vicar of Swardeston purged himself sevenhanded of incest with a spiritual daughter, but Church induced him to confess that he had enjoyed intercourse with her before he was ordained priest.³¹ On the same day John Brychemore admitted his incontinence after he had been offered purgation, no doubt realising that he could not clear himself if the process was to be taken seriously.³² The rector of Winfarthing managed to find two priests and four laymen to testify for him and to get them to the consistory court, but the Official was still not satisfied, examined him in secret and obtained a confession.³³ Conscientiously and efficiently managed, as it was in these cases, compurgation could provide a safeguard against malice while not serving to protect those who had in reality transgressed the law of the church.

Despite the general leniency of the ecclesiastical authorities in their imposition of penance, the prospect of their inquisitions caused panic among the sinners of East Anglia. The approach of the visitors concentrated the attention of parishioners upon the offenders in their midst, and like the progress of the royal justices in an earlier age, drove away antisocial and criminal members of the community.³⁴ This might be a salutary process; the more respectable citizens of Newmarket can have suffered little from the departure of the Tapst sisters, who had established a monopoly of prostitution at two inns in the town, but when Mr Vaughan arrived were reported to have left the neighbourhood.³⁵ But against such instances must be set the hardship caused to those who, having sinned perhaps only once, were terrified by the malice of their neighbours and the rigour of the canon law, and consequently abandoned their homes. Such as Joan Agas of Barningham: 'she was denounced as being pregnant, by whom is not known, and because of this lapse she has fled.'³⁶ Seventeen persons who were denounced to Mr Vaughan in Suffolk, mostly for moral offences, were reported to have taken flight, while in many other cases the laconic recessit entered in the register, or even failure to appear when cited, implies that the offender had deemed departure from the locality to be prudent. The visitation therefore, although it was no part of its purpose, caused a great deal of social disturbance.

Those who had transgressed did, indeed, have good reason to fear the denunciation of their neighbours, who often seem to have been determined to leave no possible suspect in peace. In four cases before Mr Church defendants on moral charges were able to demonstrate that they had already been corrected for their sins by the diocesan or archidiaconal authorities, yet their fellow parishioners had denounced them once more to the Visitor sede vacante.³⁷ Twice in Suffolk Mr Vaughan allowed the accused to purge themselves on their own oath because he considered that they had been presented to him out of pure malice.³⁸ Matilda Suffolke was denounced for incontinence because she had borne a child twenty weeks after her marriage,³⁹ and on two occasions women confessed to fornication with one man which had been inflated by their neighbours into a charge of

promiscuity.⁴⁰ John Lenne of Beccles was accused of bigamy, but was able to prove that his wife had deserted him ten years before and was now dead,⁴¹ and a charge of incest at Brancaster, Norfolk, was immediately countered by the production of a dispensation for marriage within the prohibited degrees.⁴² Newcomers to an area were regarded with special suspicion; the inhabitants of Yaxham would not believe Robert Heyde when he told them his previous marriage had been dissolved by the commissary of the bishop of Lincoln, and denounced him for bigamy.⁴³ Parishioners also showed a marked curiosity about the earlier career of their priests; at Helmingham they had discovered that the parochial chaplain, against whom they had no other complaints, had been ordained priest a decade earlier well below the canonical age. In consequence he was suspended from celebration of the sacraments until he had obtained a dispensation for this irregularity.⁴⁴

Despite the vigilance of neighbours and the efficiency of the visitor, however, the visitation was far from completely effective in dealing with faults. Some 150 lay persons were denounced to Mr Vaughan during his perambulation of Suffolk. Many immediately confessed their faults, ⁴³ dutifully performed the penance assigned to them, while there are 15 cases where performance is not specifically noted, but may be presumed to have taken place. Less than twenty accused denied the charges against them and attempted to purge themselves, but ⁴⁵ accused failed to appear before the Visitor to answer for their faults, either because they had fled, left the locality or simply failed to appear. A further 3, having appeared once before Mr Vaughan, failed to come to a second session to which they were summoned. In all these cases the Visitor could do little but suspend them from divine service until they did appear before the court, or very occasionally excommunicate them. In the case of those who had moved their home or taken refuge with distant relations, this would have been of little practical effect. The parish had rid itself of the offender, but the soul of the sinner remained in jeopardy.⁴⁵

Yet if with regard to enforcement the picture is bleak, the offences which were delated to the Visitor would not give cause for serious concern, except to the moralist. The vast majority of sins were of a sexual nature, transgressions of divine and canon law, certainly, but not corrosive of the fabric of church or society. There were only three cases of the avoidance of tithe, and one of these was settled amicably before it came to court. Most cases of non-attendance at church imply only laziness in those who preferred to lie in bed, or greed in the case of those who plied their trade on a Sunday, rather than any doubt as to the efficacy of the sacraments.⁴⁶ The use of superstitious arts, although described as heretical, were manifestations of primitive folk beliefs which had existed alongside Christianity since the Conversion - credence in the ability to cause harm, to heal or to discover wealth by magic - rather than any organised movement against sacerdotalism or sacramentalism, and although such offenders were punished with more than customary rigour and publicity, they represented no

threat to the establishment of the church. Certainly in Suffolk in the late fifteenth century there were no Augean stables to be cleansed.

The Suffolk returns also provide a great deal of information about the parochial clergy of the county. The visitation of 478 churches and chapels is recorded in the register; of these 164, or 34%, were appropriated to religious houses or other bodies. A total of 754 individual clergy were summoned to appear before the Visitor, and of these 398 were beneficed incumbents - rectors, vicars or the chaplains of perpetual chantries. Of these beneficed clergy, 107, or 27% were graduates, and 8 religious. 22 incumbents, of whom 16 were graduates, held two benefices within the county, while 16 incumbents also served as stipendiary chaplains in other parishes. Of the 356 unbeneficed clergy, 16 were graduates and 20 religious, while 7 held simultaneously more than one stipendiary position.

The most common complaint made by parishioners against their rector or vicar was non-residence, a perennial problem of the late medieval church. It was traditional that sublime and literate persons should be dispensed by the papacy to hold more than one living, and that licences for non-residence for other reasons might be obtained from the diocesan authorities. It was necessary to provide for scholars, and both church and state required the services of trained clerks. Parishioners might resent the payment of tithes and other dues to an absentee who performed no services for them, but ecclesiastical officials were concerned only to pursue those who breached the canon law of the church by failing to obtain authority for their absence.

From 478 churches visited in 1499, 43 rectors and 2 vicars were denounced by their parishioners or noted by the visitor as non-resident.⁴⁷ Twelve of these were known to be serving as parochial chaplains or stipendiaries in other churches within the county, presumably to supplement their incomes. Rather than irresponsible neglect, this may often indicate a desperate effort to make ends meet. The rectors of Uggeshall and Dalanghoo, for example, were serving as parochial chaplains in the larger centres of Blythburgh and Orford, but the only complaint raised by their parishioners was their non-residence, and both employed other clergy in their own cures, whom they presumably paid less than they themselves earned by their supplementary employment.⁴⁸ Mr John Ovy, rector of Uggeshall, possessed a copy of John de Burgo's pastoral manual Pupilla Oculi, which suggests that he was not unaware of his responsibilities.⁴⁹ Rather more doubtful were the motives of the three rectors who were reported to be living in London or Kent, and who had in fact abandoned all responsibility for their cures.⁵⁰ Mr Robert Saluse, rector of Worlingworth, was in 1492 serving as parochial chaplain in St Olave's, Southwark.⁵¹ Some beneficed clergy were absent through other employment; the rector of Woolpit was reported to be with the earl of Oxford,⁵² and in Norfolk the rectors of Lopham and Raynham St Mary served the duchess of Norfolk and lady Eleanor Townshend.⁵³ Such private service cannot have been uncommon. Yet of the 46 Suffolk churches where non-residence was noted, only 6 were not served by other clergy, and in a further 2 the parochial chaplain, although employed, failed to appear.

A further 44 rectors and 7 vicars failed to appear before the Visitor. 7 were described as sick or decrepit, the remainder, if present at all in their parishes, may be presumed not to have maintained continual residence. Flagrant examples of abuse were rare. The only obvious case in 1499 was that of Mr John Burton, who failed to appear for his church of Wixoe or his vicarage of Bures, and who was cited in the consistory court at Norwich for his absence from his church of Little Snoring, Nf., in which he was ordered to reside within 7 days on pain of deprivation.⁵⁴ Some incumbents, however, had excellent reasons for their non-residence. Mr Simon Driver, Decr.D., rector of Gislingham, was Official of the archdeacon of Norfolk, Mr John Irby, rector of Norton Subcourse and Great Whelnetham, was Official of the archdeacon of Sudbury, and Mr Reginald Calle, rector of Westerfield and vicar of Wickham Market was Official of the archdeacon of Suffolk.⁵⁵ The archdeacons of Norfolk and Suffolk, Mr Oliver Dynham and Mr Nicholas Goldwell, were like the majority of their counterparts in other dioceses notable pluralists, sublime and literate persons for whom an archdeaconry was an appropriate and lucrative additional income, and who paid scant attention to their office; their Officials, highly trained lawyers, bore the brunt of routine administration and jurisdiction. Mr William Duffield, Decr.B., rector of Rougham, and William Cooke, Decr.L., rector of Bildeston had left the diocese in which they received their early benefices to become respectively Officials of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and Durham, while Mr William Robinson, Decr.D., rector of Wetheringsett and Official of the bishop of Ely, was frequently at Rome where he had represented Cardinal Morton in litigation at the papal court.⁵⁶

An academic career was another legitimate reason for absence. Mr John Smith rector of Badingham, was vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, while the rector of Dennington, Mr John Colet, was delivering at Oxford a series of lectures which were to revolutionise biblical exegesis in England.⁵⁷ Mr Thomas Appleton, who in 1499 was renting a room at Peterhouse, left a parochial chaplain in his church of Alpheton and at Lavenham, where he was also rector, he employed a parochial chaplain and 4 stipendiaries.⁵⁸ His benefices were adequately served, there was no complaint from his parishioners, and he was close enough to Suffolk to exercise some supervision over both his cures. In those cases where a rector held 2 churches within the county, the parishes do not appear from the visitation records to have suffered any ill effects. Even Mr Paul Gayton, canon of St Mary-in-the-Fields, Norwich, who contrary to canon law combined the vicarage of Exning in the gift of Battle Abbey with that of Mildenhall, to which he had been presented by the abbot of Bury, attracted no adverse criticism from the representatives of his flock and provided parochial chaplains in both benefices.⁵⁹ Those rectors such as Mr Edmund Brigitte of Campsey Ash and Bacton, and Mr John Parman of Chevington and Ickworth, who held 2 benefices but no discernible official position, could quite easily obey the provincial decree of 1486 and reside in each benefice in turn.⁶⁰

A few members of the clerical élite of the late fifteenth century, those

men who attracted widespread patronage, were beneficed in Suffolk. Colet was a canon of St Martin-le-Grand, London, and a prebendary of York. Mr Robert Kent, former fellow of All Souls and rector of Lachford, was a canon of Howden and precentor of Hereford,⁶¹ and Mr John Argentein, former dean and future provost of King's College Cambridge, physician to prince Arthur and dean of the chapel royal, held in addition to his Suffolk rectory of Cavendish the church of St Vedast in London, prebends in Lichfield and Wells and the hospital of St John, Dorchester,⁶² Humphrey de la Pole, whom the registrar described as revenendus, an epithet normally reserved for bishops, the son of the duke of Suffolk and rector of Thorndon, had begun as befitted his status the accumulation of benefices which was to be terminated by his family's rebellion 3 years later.⁶³ But such men, whose interests and benefices spanned the whole of England, were rarities, in a way which they were not in the dioceses of Canterbury, London or Winchester. The interests and employment of the vast majority even of the graduates centred upon East Anglia. Of the 122 graduates recorded as incumbents or stipendiaries, 76 can be traced with some certainty in Emden's biographical registers. Of these 76, 66 were graduates of Cambridge, and 54 had no known benefices outside the diocese of Norwich. Within this area their interests were not, of course, focused exclusively upon their parishes. The services of Mr Thomas Audele, vicar of Hoxne, for example, must have been in demand, for he was a notary public who had until 1498 held the church of St John Maddermarket in Norwich.⁶⁴ Mr Bartholomew Northern, rector of Blickling and Rollesby in Norfolk, was until his death acting as advocate in the consistory court of the diocese.⁶⁵ The highest realistic ambition for such men, whose connections were essentially local, would be to obtain a lucrative position in a collegiate church; such was the good fortune of Mr Ralph Danyel, rector of Bradwell, who had since 1476 been precentor of St Mary-in-the-Fields, Norwich.⁶⁶

It is perhaps surprising to find 15 graduates, 12% of the total number recorded in the county, among the ranks of the unbeneficed, at a time when the provision of churches for graduates was no longer the major problem which it had been at the beginning of the century.⁶⁷ Many of these men are obscure, but when their careers can be traced it is evident that a degree was not an automatic passport to prosperity. Mr John Hardy, for example, graduated in civil law at Cambridge in 1494 and was ordained priest in 1498. The following year he was serving as a stipendiary at Thelnetham, where the rector was also a graduate, but he did not acquire a benefice, the vicarage of St Ives, Hunts., until 1508.⁶⁸ Mr John Hedge, parochial chaplain of Bildeston in 1499, had graduated in Arts three years before, but only obtained his first church, Burnham Thorpe, Nf., in 1506.⁶⁹ The presence of such men in parishes, however, rendered the absence of the rector of no practical consequence in terms of pastoral standards.

Non-residence cannot therefore be considered a major scandal. Where necessary, the Official and the Visitor were prepared to take definite action, as at Little Snoring and at Depdale, Nf., where the rector, who had abandoned his cure for his studies at university, was ordered to obtain a valid licence, which

would stipulate the provision of a suitable deputy.⁷⁰ In general, however, the system of non-resident incumbents, which was essential for the support of secular and ecclesiastical administrators and of scholars, and which was the price paid by the church for its extensive landed endowments, was not abused. Against the examples of non-residence may be set others of devoted service to a parish, such as Mr Thomas Leke, who after graduating from Cambridge served his only church, Beccles, for 38 years until his death in 1505.⁷¹ The few wills of incumbents which were enregistered in 1499 also reveal a desire to contribute to the parishes which had provided their livelihood. Richard Purdy, rector of St James Icklingham, left to his church his new processionary with one mark towards the repair of the bells,⁷² and the rectors of Easton Bavents and Thelnetham left £20 and 10 marks to their respective churches,⁷³ while in Norfolk the rector of Shimpling bequeathed the residue of his estate to the poor of the parish, and Thomas Weston left fourpence to every household and a penny to every child and servant in his parish of Caister.⁷⁴

The main danger stemming from non-residence, was, in fact, that the rector might have little idea of the state of affairs in his parish. If he employed a conscientious parochial chaplain he would be little missed, but an unscrupulous or lax curate might be left untroubled for many years. John Colet, for example, despite his subsequent views on the obligations of the clergy, employed at Dennington the non-resident rector of Ashby, who was denounced in his own parish for allowing the rectory and chancel to fall into ruinous disrepair, and who failed to appear before the visitor to certify that he had remedied these defects.⁷⁵ Humphrey de la Pole's parochial chaplain at Thorndon failed to appear at the visitation,⁷⁶ and at Lidgate, where the rector did not appear, the parochial chaplain was suspected of consorting with a woman and was found by the Visitor unsuitable to serve a cure.⁷⁷ 36 parochial chaplains and 21 stipendiaries failed to appear before the Visitor when summoned, and a further 41 were unable to produce their letters of ordination. Yet the clerical proletariat of unbeneficed priests certainly did not hold a monopoly of neglect or wrongdoing. The only truly scandalous case in Suffolk in 1499 was that of John Springe, rector of Pettaugh, who had celebrated mass while excommunicate, was accused of immorality and divulging the confessions of his parishioners, and was judged by the Visitor to be defective in the knowledge necessary for a priest,⁷⁸ while at Elmswell the rector was found to lack sufficient knowledge for the administration of the seven sacraments and was ordered to procure the services of a suitable chaplain for his parish.⁷⁹

A high proportion of churches were appropriated to religious houses, and this too might lead to lack of adequate supervision. Many of the unbeneficed priests who failed to appear before the visitor were from such parishes. In 67 out of 164 appropriated churches visited no vicarage had been established, so that the curate lacked security of income and of tenure. Distant appropriators had small influence. The abbot of Battle in Sussex, for example, could exercise little control over the non-resident vicar of Bramford,⁸⁰ and the prior of Christchurch,

Canterbury, was probably unaware that the vicar of Ash Bocking left the church unserved on sundays.⁸¹ Fourteen churches appropriated to the prior and convent of Butley were visited by Mr Vaughan; only five of these were served by a vicar. Three of the nine unbeneficed clergy employed by the priory in its other churches failed to appear, and a further two could not present their letters of ordination. At Ashfield and Ramsholt the priory had allowed the chancels to fall into disrepair, and this was probably due as much to the poverty of the convent, which like many small East Anglian houses was dependent on the income from churches, as to the negligence of the prior.⁸²

One third of the chaplains styled frater or canon did not appear at the visitation. This need not indicate laxness or irresponsibility greater than that of the secular clergy, but may be a reflection of confusion with regard to Premonstratensian canons and mendicants, who as religious were exempt from diocesan authority, although the parishes which they served were subject to the bishop.⁸³ Those who did appear did not present a scandalous picture. Two canons were accused of consorting with women, but one proved, and the other alleged, that it was his sister.⁸⁴ One was accused of wearing a secular habit without dispensation, one of celebrating without licence, one of failing to make his confession.⁸⁵ Their record was certainly no worse than that of their secular counterparts. More serious, perhaps, was the discovery of four monks employed outside the cloister, but here the Visitor exercised his discretion. The parochial chaplain of Ellough was a Cistercian who did not wear the habit of his order; he was ordered to reform this irregularity, but not to return to his house.⁸⁶ Neither was the monastic chaplain of Little Glemham disturbed,⁸⁷ but the Visitor learned also of two monks who were not regularly employed in any parish but were noted as occasional celebrants. They were obviously gyrovagues of the type so obnoxious to St Benedict, who deemed it safer to disappear as the Visitor approached.⁸⁸

Apart from non-residence there were remarkably few complaints against the parochial clergy. From 478 parishes there were eleven cases of neglect of the chancel or rectory,⁸⁹ five allegations of immorality, of which only two appear to have been well founded, while three priests were found unsuitable because of their ignorance to exercise pastoral care. While the rector of Ringfield, accused of trafficking in simony and fostering the immorality of a neighbouring incumbent, judged it wiser not to appear in consistory and was suspended, the accusation levelled at the rector of Horningsheath that he did not maintain hospitality but chose instead to eat at Bury was surely prompted by rancour, and the farming of the church of Hartest to a layman was doubtless regrettable, but was an increasingly common practice in many churches where the parishioners did not think to complain.⁹⁰ The total of thirty four complaints against twenty eight individual clergy is very small for so wide an area, served by over 700 priests. The situation in Norfolk was comparable; eleven priests were cited to appear in the consistory court after the visitation of the northern archdeaconries. Two of these cases concerned non-residence, the remaining nine were charges of immorality.

There are only two recorded instances of contempt by the clergy of the Visitor's jurisdiction. On 9 July Mr Church ordered Mr Nicholas Goldwell, master of St Mary-in-the-Fields, Norwich, archdeacon of Suffolk and brother of the late bishop, to appear before him the next day to receive penance for his contumacy in not appearing before him during his visitation. Goldwell had been one of his brother's three commissaries for the 1492 visitation of the diocese, and obviously had not reconciled himself to the loss of personal influence occasioned by the death of bishop James.⁹¹ Edmund Hubberd, kinsman of Sir James Hobart the king's attorney and rector of Willingham, to which he had been presented by the crown, publicly impugned the authority of the Visitor, exclaiming, for some reason, that he might neither suspend nor excommunicate him. He failed to answer for this contempt in consistory at Norwich and was excommunicated, but two days later prostrated himself at Southwold and sought absolution.⁹²

The responsibility of Mr Church for the administration of the diocese of Norwich came to an end on 20 July, with the provision by the pope of Mr Thomas Jane, a distinguished canon lawyer who had served as Official of the bishop of London and was king's counsellor.⁹³ His episcopate was to last only fourteen months, and after his death Church was to return to the diocese to act once more as Official sede vacante. The conscientious endeavours of Church and Vaughan are perhaps typical of the work of many diocesan administrators of the period, who were in much closer touch with parochial life than most bishops. The two registrars produced in 1499 a superlative documentary account of their activities. Yet such registers, however comprehensive, do not invariably present a rounded picture of the state of the diocese.

The most cursory examination of the records of the secular courts reveals an ominous tension between clergy and laity which is not apparent in the register. In the 1490s John Robertson, vicar of Guestwick, complained to Morton as Chancellor of England that the justices of the peace at Little Walsingham had unjustly determined against him in an action of trespass resulting from his own efforts to secure the payment of tithes.⁹⁴ John Crawford, parson of Gisleham, similarly complained of harassment and extortion, under threat of indictment, by the under-sheriff of Suffolk.⁹⁵ These complaints are balanced by the fact that Thomas Byngle, rector of Ellough, who in 1499 was reported to the Visitor to be living in London, was in 1503 and 1510 accused of rape and robbery,⁹⁶ while in the same year that neither Mr Vaughan nor his parishioners found any fault in him the vicar of Offton was indicted for assault and rape.⁹⁷

Far more momentous in its consequences than such isolated cases of clerical criminality or petty anticlericalism was the sustained campaign against ecclesiastical jurisdiction mounted, after the removal by death of Cardinal Morton's moderating influence, by Sir James Hobart, the king's attorney and a justice of the peace in Norfolk and Suffolk. He instituted praemunire proceedings and encouraged East Anglian defendants in the church courts to make charges at quarter sessions, and his campaign culminated in a concerted attack on

the probate jurisdiction exercised by Bishop Nix and his officials.⁹⁸ The threat to the church represented in the register of 1499 by those who resented its moral jurisdiction or by the few rustics who were confident of their own magical powers was minimal. An attack on the ecclesiastical courts originated and stimulated by an influential member of the king's council was a different matter. The records of the diocese of Norwich in 1499 have an additional value as an illustration of the old order which was about to pass away as the church became increasingly circumscribed by that official hostility which was to lead, within the lifetime of several of Morton's associates, to the English reformation.

The 153 wills enregistered in 1499, of which 17 were clerical, are too small a sample for any satisfactory analysis, and the great majority are not, individually, of any very great interest. Nevertheless, they provide some insight into the religious sentiments and affiliations of the people of East Anglia in the late middle ages. Without exception they are conventional in tone, and the vast majority made provision not only for burial fees but for tithes negligently forgotten. Apart from the very frequent provision for trentals of masses to be celebrated after death, 66 wills provided for the hiring of a priest to sing for the soul of the deceased for periods ranging from three months to ten years. These wills provided, in fact, the equivalent of 104 years of employment for mass priests at a standard rate of 8 marks per annum, and this must have been a godsend to the unbeneficed clergy of East Anglia, providing a means of supplementing income which benefited far more priests than did the occasional foundation of a perpetual chantry. Several testators specified that a relative or friend in priestly orders should be offered the opportunity to celebrate for their souls; Thomas Skynner of Beeston,¹ for example, stipulated that his son should receive this payment, provided that he behaved well towards his mother and brother, while John Barnard esquire of Gunton, an alumnus of Eton to which he left £10 for a vestment or ornament, specified that the masses which he endowed for five years should be celebrated by a poor scholar of Oxford or Cambridge.² An alternative form of commemoration was provided by the endowment of some corporation with lands which would provide a yearly income, but such extravagance was rare. Robert Trewe, burgher of Bishop's Lynn, granted a messuage with its appurtenances to the gild of St Margaret for ninety years so that they would keep his yearday,³ while Alice Pope granted a tenement to Eye priory on condition that the brethren celebrated thriteen masses a year for her soul 'as long as the world standeth'.⁴ Five wills contributed towards the cost of pilgrimages, two to Rome and one each to St James of Compostella and Canterbury, in the course of which prayers would be said for the soul of the contributor.⁵ It is perhaps surprising that not one of these wills mentions Our Lady of Walsingham or the Holy Rood of Bromholm.

Fifty two wills, including six made by secular clerks, included bequests to the mendicant orders, the majority to more than one house and many to all four orders. Fourteen lay and eight clerical wills included gifts to the possessioners but apart from one grant of land to Eye and another to Holy Trinity Ipswich, the majority were small and were in favour of nuns rather than male religious. The number of individual bequests to each order was: O.F.M., 44; O.P., 39; O.E.S.A., 38; O.Carm., 35; Benedictine monks, 5; Austin canons, 5; all nuns, 25. In such bequests family and religious loyalty might coincide, as in the case of Thomas Hardy of Ingham who left half a mark to his son, a friar in the Trinitarian house there, and smaller bequests to each of his brethren.⁶ Many wills, indeed, left money to each individual within a house rather than to the corporate body, a reflection of the changing attitude to monastic and mendicant poverty. There was

still, however, the occasional instance of a testator seeking burial in the habit of a religious order; John Fisher, burgher of Thetford, left one mark to the Benedictine convent, praying them to admit him as a brother in their chapter house.⁷

Of prime importance among the religious bequests of most testators, however, was their own parish church. In the late fifteenth century the fabric of many churches was in decay after several centuries of exposure to the elements, and very many wills include donations to the repair of the church or of the bells, the testator thereby both manifesting his piety and easing the burden of upkeep which would continue to fall on his neighbours after his death. Some wills provide evidence of projects more ambitious than mere patching; bequests were made to the building of the steeple at Redenhall,⁸ the construction of clerestories at Bressingham,⁹ and of a new aisle at Yoxford,¹⁰ and to the rebuilding of Gunton, and references were made to plans to reroof Kesgrave church¹¹ and to rebuild St Andrews Norwich.¹² The reglazing of windows might allow for the commemoration of the dead, as in the case of William Mynot of Ipswich, who provided for the construction at Our Lady of Grace of a porch in which poor people might sit, and also for the incorporation in the glass of the images of himself and his immediate family.¹³

Many wills provided for the purchase of ornaments and liturgical necessities. There were several substantial bequests for vestments - £10 for a new cope for St Nicholas, Thetford; a set of vestments worth £20 left to Ellingham Magna and £20 to purchase the same at Walberswick.¹⁴ A parishioner of Holy Trinity Caston left the church three surplices, with the provision that one should be worn by his nephew during his lifetime.¹⁵ Bequests for ornaments ranged from the half mark given for a copper cross for Themelthorpe to the provision for the gilding of the statue of St Michael at Ipswich and the promise to double the value of the silver crown on the statue of the Virgin and Child at St Andrews Norwich.¹⁶ A few wills also provided for the donation of a book to a church, including that of William Byllern who left to St Peter Mancroft his copy of St Gregory In explanacione cantici canticorum to be chained in the vestry and to be 'kept from wanton children in any wise'.¹⁷

Gifts to the church were often supplemented by bequests for the benefit of the local community or its poorer members; as has been shown for London in this period, the line between piety and charity in late medieval England is impossible to define.¹⁸ Many testators in vague terms left the residue of their estate to be distributed in works of piety and charity, but a few specifically provided for the distribution of an amount of money or victuals to the poor for a fixed period, and in one case in perpetuity. Occasionally an attempt was made to benefit the whole community by leaving money for the repair of the 'foul ways' of the locality, of the great bridge of Beccles and the conduit at Lynn,¹⁹ while at Cromer the construction of the pier attracted this type of bequest.²⁰ A few looked on their deathbed beyond their own parish, and as well as the cathedral, the leper houses at the five gates of Norwich and the prisoners of the Castle

and the Guildhall were left money for their sustenance.

Such charitable bequests were easily outnumbered, however, by those 51 wills which included gifts to parish gilds, many of them to more than one such corporation. Equally indicative of the conventional piety of the period were the thirty five bequests to various lights within parish churches, the most interesting instance being the parishioner of Horstead who included among the ten lights to which he made contributions those of 'saints' Thomas of Lancaster and Henry VI.²¹

This small group of wills, in short, reveals the very traditional religious beliefs and aspirations of that cross section of the population of East Anglia who died in 1499. A few might remember the mother church of the diocese and the monastic houses, but the great majority thought on their deathbed of those institutions which had figured most prominently in their religious lives - their parish church, the gild to which they belonged and the friars who might on occasions preach in their village.

It has been noted that there was an intensification of the pursuit of heresy in the last decade of the fifteenth century,¹ and there is a small amount of evidence for this in Morton's register. The archbishop occasionally confronted heretics himself. In 1489, during the vacancy of the see of London, there were arraigned before him two such men from Willian, near Hitchin, Herts.² Stephen Swallow abjured his heresies, which he had held for thirty years, almost immediately but John Barbour was more tenacious and formal articles were drawn up against him. He was accused of affirming that the consecrated host remained material bread, that any man who lived well was a priest, and that the best man was the best priest; that the images of saints should not be venerated; that the pope was a great harlot, whose chalice was the draught of death, and that he was Antichrist, and all priests were his disciples; that contrition alone without confession cleansed a man of sin, that the sacrament of baptism was not necessary to salvation; that it was ridiculous to believe in the indulgences of pope or bishops, which had been devised to defraud men of their possessions so that the church might acquire temporal goods; that the church of Rome was the synagogue of Satan, that the pope was not the immediate vicar of Christ and the apostles, and that baptism and all the other sacraments of the church were vain, superstitious and absolutely superfluous. Faced with this indictment, Barbour recanted, performed penance and was absolved by the archbishop himself in the presence of an assembly of bishops and senior officials of the court of Canterbury. In 1498 a heretical priest was burned in Morton's own cathedral city, and the king earned great praise from the conservative chroniclers by his reconversion of this man before he went to the stake.³

Other instances of heresy come from the sede vacante registers. In 1491 John Dawnsy, a carpenter of Rode, Somerset, abjured his evil opinions before the keepers of the spiritualities.⁴ He was alleged to have stated that God was not at the altar when the sacrament was consecrated, that baptism and confession were not necessary, that the crucifix should not be revered, and that a sinful life did not incur damnation. He swore that he would never again hold or teach such aberrations, and that he would denounce to their ordinary any whom he found who clung to his own previous beliefs.

A more serious case came to light in the diocese of Salisbury in 1499. Two priests, John Whitehorne, rector of Letcombe Bassett, and John Lydtister, chaplain of Sparsholt, both in Berkshire, were arraigned for heresy in the consistory court on 29 June and abjured their heresies on 2 November.⁵ Whitehorne was accused of teaching that the eucharist was not the Body of Christ, for when Jesus said 'This is My Body' He was referring not to the bread, but to the word of God; confession was not necessary - contrition before God and the determination to avoid sin in future sufficed; the crucifix and the images of the Virgin and other saints should not be venerated, for they were only sticks and stones; pilgrimages were superfluous and the money expended on them was wasted, since the saints had no need of money;

the pope was Antichrist and the ministers of the church his disciples, for he had left to his people; when Christ turned on their head the laws which Christ, ascended into heaven He left his power with his disciples, and that power was translated by them to every good Christian living as the apostles had lived, and therefore bishops and priests had no more authority than any good layman; excommunication and other ecclesiastical censures were of no effect, for only the curse of God was to be dreaded, and that it was not in the power of bishops and priests to pronounce. Lydtister had apparently taught only one heretical belief, but that the most crucial - the denial of transubstantiation. After their abjuration they were ordered to proceed around the cathedral on the following sunday with a faggot and a torch in their hands, and the following tuesday they were compelled to go through the streets of Salisbury, receiving the discipline at various stages; on both occasions they publicly abjured their heresies, and in the market place various heretical books which the rector owned were consigned to the flames. The penalty was harsh, and took no account of their dignity as clerics. But such men, with a modicum of learning and an audience in their parishes, were the most dangerous of heretics, since their position enabled them to infect many other souls with the cankerous disease.

The well documented visitation of the diocese of Norwich in 1499 provides no instance of heresy in the modern sense, although there were several cases of 'heretical pravity', which embraced the superstitious use of magic. At Rushbrook William Cokysage had told everybody that he had made such promises to the devil that he could never be saved, but he had died before he could be brought before an ecclesiastical court.⁶ At Northales one woman was denounced for her assertion that she could prophesy the future,⁷ while the jurors at Little Bealings stated that Andrew Fynne had on his deathbed accused Alice Fynne of compassing his death by magic; she had no difficulty in finding compurgators to clear her of this charge.⁸ At Barham Margery Baker, who attempted to cure fevers by magic, failed to appear before the court and was suspended,⁹ and at Stoke by Nayland Rose Bucke was confident that sick animals could be cured by magic, but she abjured her error when confronted by the visitor and performed penance.¹⁰

The most interesting cases, however, come from Barrow and Ashfield. At Barrow Ethelreda Nixon had told her well-to-do neighbour that her horse would be stolen, but that she could prevent this by giving the animal holy bread and water.¹¹ At first sight this appears to be a superstitious travesty of the sacraments, but Ethelreda was in fact a shrewd woman who promised to use her magical powers to restore stolen goods, providing that she was given a quarter of what was recovered. She failed to appear in the consistory court at Norwich and was excommunicated. Also cited to the consistory court from Ashfield were Marian Clerk and her parents.¹² The girl was noted for her powers of prophesy, healing and divination, which gifts, she said, had been given to her by God by the agency of the fairies, who had transported her to heaven, where she had seen God clad in a golden mantle; they had also enabled her to speak to SS Stephen and Gabriel, and had taken her to Canterbury; perhaps these beliefs were influenced by statues in

her own parish church. Her mother claimed that she too had communed with the elves when she was young, and that an old man who had cured her when she was a child had prophesied that she would bear a holy and wise daughter who would perform miracles; she believed that Marian could recover lost treasures with a holly stick blessed by the local priest, and said that the child had been cured of the pestilence by a white dove which had flown round the room, and which Marian had called St John's dove. The girl and her parents received a very severe penance - four beatings at various centres where they were to renounce their beliefs. The ecclesiastical authorities certainly did not take a lenient view of such unorthodox views, although such offenders were probably treated more mercifully than on the continent, where the great witch craze had already begun; yet their aberrations represented a substratum of folklore clumsily grafted on to religious practice, rather than an assault on orthodox doctrines. The ideas of the Clerk family were an amalgam of half-understood Christian concepts with no intellectual basis; perhaps they were the product of unbalanced minds, but they were not in essence harmful to church or community.

NOTES

1. Lambeth Palace Library, MS Register of Archbishop John Morton, vol. ii, fos. 1-121v, nos. 1309-2106. This chapter is to be printed in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History 1977.
2. I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration (London 1933) i, 64-9.
3. Reg. no. 1310.
4. Reg. no. 1564.
5. Reg. nos. 1496-1505. The Norwich account is the best organised and most complete
6. in the register. This is probably due to the existence of the Domesday Book of Norwich, which has been described as the finest extant example of an English matricula or scrutinium. It is a late fourteenth century production, probably made for Bishop Henry Despencer, and contains an account of all livings in the diocese with procurations, synodals and other payments due; cf. C.R.Cheney English Bishops' Chanceries 1100-1250 (Manchester 1950) p. 112.
6. A.B. Emden, A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500 (Oxford 1957-59), henceforth B.R.U.O., p. 420 f.
7. Reg. no. 1359.
8. P.R.O., Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/244/88.
9. Reg. no. 1332.
10. Reg. nos. 1362-3.
11. Cf. R.M.T. Hill, The Labourer in the Vineyard - the Visitations of Archbishop Melton in the Archdeaconry of Richmond (York 1968) pp. 1-5.
12. Reg. nos. 1588-2106.
13. Reg. nos. 1566-1600.
14. Reg. nos. 1506-60.
15. Reg. no. 1518.
16. Reg. no. 1708.
17. Reg. no. 1668.
18. Reg. no. 1535.
19. Reg. no. 1650.
20. Reg. no. 1720.
21. Reg. no. 2088.
22. Cf. R.M.T. Hill, Public Penance - Some Problems of a Thirteenth Century Bishop, History xxxvi (1951) 213-26. The decline of the discipline has also been noted in the diocese of Lincoln in the early sixteenth century, M. Bowker (ed.) An Episcopal Court Book for the Diocese of Lincoln 1514-1520 (Lincoln Record Society vol. 61, 1967), p. xv.
23. Reg. nos. 1613, 1728, 1904, 1935, 2080; 1731.
24. Reg. no. 1696.
25. Reg. no. 2027.
26. Reg. no. 1630.
27. Reg. no. 1525.
28. Reg. no. 1547.
29. Reg. nos. 1302-7. The procedure there detailed stipulated that the public had to be notified from pulpits of the intention to offer purgation; but only if feelings were strong would objectors travel from a distant parish to the consistory court.
30. Reg. no. 1538.

31. Reg. no. 1541.
32. Reg. no. 1543.
33. Reg. no. 1547.
34. Cf. A.L. Poole, Obligations of Society in the XII and XIII Centuries (Oxford 1946) p. 82.
35. Reg. no. 2006.
36. Reg. no. 1906.
37. Reg. nos. 1511, 1540, 1558, 1560.
38. Reg. nos. 1671, 2030.
39. Reg. no. 1527.
40. Reg. nos. 1540, 1650.
41. Reg. no. 1613.
42. Reg. no. 1511.
43. Reg. no. 1539.
44. Reg. no. 1841.
45. This was a general problem, cf. Bowker, op. cit., p. xv, and the remark of Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson 'The study of such cases brings with it a strong sense of the purely mechanical and formal action of a system which might put a temporary check upon sin, but possessed no power to effect a spiritual change or foster the fruits of repentance'. Visitations in the Diocese of Lincoln 1517-1531, vol. i (Lincoln Record Society, vol. 33, 1940) p. liii.
46. One possible exception was William Mouse of Great Wurlingham, who contrived to be absent on Easter Day so that he did not receive the Sacrament; Reg. no. 1622.
47. The rectors of Endgate, Ellough, Weston, Barnby, Lound, Frostedden, Uggeshall, Dallinghoo, Eyke, Kettleburgh, Martelsham, Burgh, Mickfield, Denham, Ashby, Brome, Rickingham Inferior, Wattisfield, Little Horningsheat, Hengrave, Lackford, Little Saxham, Bradfield St Clare, Drinkstone, Little Whelnetham, Woolpit, West Stow, Brandon Ferry, Herringswell, Tuddenham, Chedburgh, Bildeston, Cockfield, Cavendish, Hartest, Kettlebaston, Shimpling, Stanstead; the vicars of Earlham and Ash Bocking.
48. Reg. nos. 1704, 1659, 1726.
49. A.B. Emden, A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to A.D. 1500 (Cambridge, 1963) henceforth B.R.U.C., p. 439.
50. The rectors of Ellough, Endgate and Weston, Reg. nos. 1621, 1624, 1626.
51. Reg. no. 829.
52. Reg. no. 1979.
53. Reg. nos. 1411, 1439.
54. Reg. no. 1523.
55. B.R.U.C., pp. 196, 327. Calle was a graduate, but his university career is not traceable. He was probably the same Bachelor of Canon Law who in 1481 was appointed registrar to the bishop of Hereford, Registrum Thome Myllyng, ed. A.T. Bannister (Canterbury and York Society, xxvi, 1920) p. 67.
56. B.R.U.C., pp. 158, 197, 484.
57. B.R.U.C., p. 535; B.R.U.O., p. 462 ff.
58. B.R.U.C., p. 14; Reg. nos. 2047, 2065.
59. Reg. no. 2003.
60. Reg. nos. 1736, 1874, 1939, 1947; cf. D. Wilkins (ed.) Concilia Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae (London 1737) vol. iii, p. 619f.
61. B.R.U.O., p. 1037.
62. B.R.U.O., p. 16.

63. B.R.U.C., p. 180 f.
64. B.R.U.O., p. 76.
65. B.R.U.C., p. 427; Reg. nos. 1309, 1442.
66. B.R.U.O., p. 541; Reg. nos. 1573, 1636.
67. Cf. E.F. Jacob, English University Clerks in the late Middle Ages; the Problem of Maintenance, Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, xxix (1945-46) 304-25.
68. B.R.U.C., p. 286.
69. B.R.U.C., p. 296.
70. Reg. no. 1524.
71. B.R.U.C., p. 361.
72. Reg. no. 1369.
73. Reg. nos. 1466, 1495.
74. Reg. nos. 1438, 1391.
75. Reg. no. 1848.
76. Reg. no. 1888.
77. Reg. no. 2030.
78. Reg. no. 1835.
79. Reg. no. 1910.
80. Reg. no. 1807.
81. Reg. no. 1829.
82. Reg. nos. 1760, 1806.
83. Cf. P. Heath, The English Parish Clergy on the Eve of the Reformation (London 1969) ch. 9.
84. Reg. nos. 1632, 1646.
85. Reg. nos. 1643, 1646, 1975.
86. Reg. no. 1624.
87. Reg. no. 1719.
88. Reg. nos. 1678, 1738; cf. The Rule of St Benedict, ed. J. McCann (London 1952) p. 14f.
89. Ashby, Barnby, Lowestoft, Frostenden, Little Glemham, Saxmundham, Ramsholt, Ashfield, Wortham, Fornham St Genevieve, Herringswell.
90. Reg. nos. 1631, 1943, 2063.
91. Reg. no. 1573; B.R.U.C., p. 263.
92. Reg. no. 1630.
93. B.R.U.O., p. 1013 f.
94. P.R.O., Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/221/83.
95. P.R.O., C1/195/35.
96. P.R.O., Chancery Miscellanea, C244/159/23, C244/152/42.
97. P.R.O., C244/148/17.
98. R.L. Storey, Diocesan Administration in Fifteenth Century England, 2nd ed., (York 1972) p. 30.

Appendix 1

1. Reg. no. 1414.
2. Reg. no. 1554.
3. Reg. no. 1424.
4. Reg. no. 1468.
5. Reg. nos. 1383, 1426, 1454, 1457, 1470.
6. Reg. no. 1370.
7. Reg. no. 1378.
8. Reg. no. 1383.
9. Reg. no. 1451.
10. Reg. no. 1485.
11. Reg. no. 1491.
12. Reg. no. 1456.
13. Reg. no. 1374.
14. Reg. nos. 1378, 1394, 1484.
15. Reg. no. 1380.
16. Reg. nos. 1393, 1442, 1456.
17. Reg. no. 1392.
18. J.A.F. Thomson, *Piety and Charity in Late Medieval London*, J.E.H., xvi (1965) 178-95.
19. Reg. nos. 1407, 1493, 1463.
20. Reg. nos. 1372, 1423, 1463.
21. Reg. no. 1435.

Appendix 2

1. J.A.F. Thomson, The Later Lollards 1414-1520 (Oxford 1965).
2. Litterae Cantuarienses, iii, 312.
3. C.L. Kingsford (ed.), Chronicles of London (Oxford 1905), p. 222; Great Chronicle p. 286.
4. Reg. no. 808.
5. Reg. nos. 1299-1301.
6. Reg. no. 1972.
7. Reg. no. 1685.
8. Reg. no. 1792.
9. Reg. no. 1810.
10. Reg. no. 2077.
11. Reg. no. 1937.
12. Reg. no. 1935.

CHAPTER 6

BISHOP RICHARD HILL AND THE COURT OF CANTERBURY, 1494-96¹

Great emphasis is normally placed by historians on the unity of the episcopate in the reign of Henry VII - a unity fostered by the fact that the crown was instrumental in the choice of bishops, the majority of whom had been employed at some stage in their careers in royal administration.² No two prelates were more closely identified with the court and government than John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, who had organised the Tudor coup and for the remainder of his life served as Chancellor of England, and Richard Hill, bishop of London, who had been elevated to the episcopate in 1489 after presiding as dean over the chapel royal.³ Yet between these two in the 1490s there developed a conflict serious enough to cause grave concern to senior members of the English government. It is impossible to know whether the two prelates had developed a mutual antipathy at an earlier date, although the bitterness of the dispute suggests that this may have been so. Beyond any personal antagonism, however, the quarrel, which had two distinct phases, raised wider issues of ecclesiastical government.

The original dispute arose as a result of the attempts of Bishop Hill to restore discipline in the Augustinian priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate. The appeal of the prior against the bishop's actions involved the jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, with unfortunate consequences for the bishop. References to the ensuing events are provided by the contemporary London chronicles, but a fully coherent account is copied in Register § of Canterbury cathedral priory. The significance of the quarrel and the eventual settlement to the monks of Canterbury, as eager in the fifteenth century as in the twelfth to preserve every privilege of their church, is demonstrated by the heading prefixed to the account of these proceedings; Ne que nobiscum aguntur posteros nostros lateat, ad perpetuam rei memoriam que sequuntur merito conscribenda esse duximus.⁴ The register records the bishop's account of his proceedings against Prior Percy, the counter allegations of the prior, and the ultimate decision of the archbishop in the case.

On 20 October 1491 Bishop Hill conducted a visitation of Holy Trinity,⁵ where he discovered that the prior, Thomas Percy, had wasted the goods of the monastery, was associating suspiciously with Joan Hodges, who was married, and with other women of doubtful repute, and otherwise behaved in such a scandalous manner that his house was brought into disrepute. The bishop issued injunctions for reform which he ordered the prior to observe, but he soon discovered from reports conveyed to him by various prominent citizens that Percy had not merely violated these injunctions but had since the visitation become increasingly brazen in his offensive behaviour. His familiarity with Joan Hodges had become blatant, and he had cajoled his brethren into affixing the conventual seal to a patent granting her for life the office of embroideress to the monastery; this arrangement was costing the convent 20 marks per annum.

On 21 May 1493 the bishop once more visited the priory to enquire into these allegations. He discovered from the sworn testimony of both canons and laymen that the prior was indeed guilty on these accounts, and that he was also a simoniac, an adulterer and perjurer who had misused the resources of his house to the extent of 3,000 marks. On 1 July Percy appeared at the bishop's palace and after some discussion agreed to abandon the appeals which he had lodged against the bishop's jurisdiction and to submit to his correction. The bishop decided to adopt a lenient attitude and rather than depriving Percy he issued new injunction which the prior swore to observe in all particulars, on pain of ejection from his office.

Once more, however, Percy paid scant attention to the injunctions, as indeed he confessed to the bishop on 10 April 1494, when he resigned his office into the hands of his ordinary; his resignation, the bishop subsequently maintained, was made of his own free will. Hill accepted the resignation and informed the convent that the office of prior was vacant. The convent elected a president and wrote to the king requesting the licence to elect, sealing their letters with the common seal and choosing proctors to present them to the king. Almost immediately, however, Percy returned to the house, tore up the letter to the king and resumed administration of the monastery, renewing his appeals against his diocesan. When he learnt of this the bishop appeared before Holy Trinity on 16 April, but Percy and his accomplices excluded him by armed force, holding the gates of the convent against him for more than two hours, as if it were a castle.⁶ Hill thereupon excommunicated the prior and his cronies and placed the house under interdict, which Percy ignored by continuing to celebrate mass.

On the following friday the bishop published his excommunication on the doors of his cathedral and at various other places in the city, appending an automatic excommunication of any who dared to remove them. By now, however, the prior had appealed against the sentence to the archbishop's court of audience, while his associates, three canons and a layman, had appealed to the court of Arches, where they had received absolution ad cautelam - a provisional release from excommunication until the main issue had come to trial. Shortly after the bills of excommunication had been posted Master John Barthorn, a proctor of the court of Canterbury who was acting on behalf of the prior, took them all down on the authority of the court.⁷ The bishop immediately had this man arrested by the city authorities on an action of trespass, and Barthorn was obliged to appeal to the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancellor, Archbishop Morton, for a writ of certiorari.⁸ The increasingly bitter ecclesiastical quarrel had been drawn into the purview of the secular courts.

Percy's appeal⁹ was based on the assertion that he had not resigned freely, but under coercion. He therefore appealed against deprivation to the archbishop's court of audience and to the papal curia. He appealed also to the court of Arches; this was a tutorial appeal designed to obtain for the plaintiff protection and maintenance in office for a year until the outcome of the case was decided at Rome. Bishop Hill was cited to appear in the court of Arches,

but before the hearing he had procured the arrest not only of Master Barthorn, but of Peter Otley, the apparitor who had delivered the citation. Such arrogant contempt of the jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury inevitably prejudiced the court against him, and despite the assertions of Hill's proctors that the appeals were invalid and null, the bishop was inhibited from further action while the appeals were pending. So, as his tutorial appeal had been successful, Percy was entitled to continue to exercise his office.

Bishop Hill, however, was determined to exercise his diocesan authority, notwithstanding the appeals which had been lodged. As Percy subsequently related the course of events, on the night of 3 September the bishop and his men broke into a house adjoining the priory;¹⁰ later in the night a party of armed men climbed through the priory windows, concealed themselves until dawn, and then threw open the gates for the bishop, who entered with another armed band. They then battered down various doors inside, ransacked the prior's chamber and dragged out Percy, whom the bishop cast into prison, allowing him no visits from friends or servants, so as to render more difficult any further appeal to Rome or Canterbury. Percy was soon removed to the episcopal prison at Bishop's Stortford,¹¹ where he was joined by his subprior, who had also been dragged from the monastery. On the same day, in a chapter house guarded by armed men and with no consultation with the community Hill installed as prior Richard Charnock, prior of Dunstable, who had entered the house with him.¹² As the archbishop had ordered the valuables of the monastery to be sequestered while the appeals were pending, they had been locked in a chest sealed with the archiepiscopal seal. Charnock, with the bishop's consent, now had this chest broken open, violating the sentence of sequestration and hence incurring automatic excommunication. The bishop also intimidated Percy's associates, whom he had previously excommunicated to the extent that they now sought absolution from him, although they had previously appealed against his sentence to the court of Arches and had been granted absolution ad cautelam.

The bishop naturally gave a rather different account of these events. He had looked with compassion on the priory, which was faced with ruin and desolation, and had removed Percy as a dilapidator and an intruder, who was notoriously guilty and was incorrigible in his crimes, and who was also a rebel against ecclesiastical authority. He had committed him to custody in the exercise of his rightful and licit pastoral function, for the correction of his soul, and he had dealt similarly with the subprior because of his own faults and disobedience. The convent had failed to proceed to the election of a successor after Percy's resignation, and the appointment had now devolved upon the ordinary according to canon law. Hill wished to avoid the dangers inherent in long vacancies, and had therefore canonically appointed Richard Charnock, a distinguished and religious man with experience of monastic government, and this had been done with the express consent of the king as founder and patron. He had then relaxed the sequestration which had been imposed during the vacancy, and

had committed the administration of spiritualities and temporalities to Charnock. He had on the same day absolved Percy's associates, not because he had terrorised them into submission, but because they had approached him freely, begging for absolution.

It is highly likely that Percy had behaved scandalously, that he merited deprivation and that the bishop had dealt leniently with him in the past. Yet Hill had himself violated canon law by his precipitate action while the appeals were pending. The disciplinary action which he had taken had become inextricably interwoven with the jurisdictional competence of the church of Canterbury, and Archbishop Morton was not prepared to tolerate any violation of the privileges and authority of his own church. The suitability of Thomas Percy for his position became an issue of secondary importance. Hill had imprisoned two functionaries of the court of Arches 'in manifest violation of the liberties and privileges of our church' and he had ignored the tutorial protection granted to Percy and the absolution of his associates. He had also encouraged the violation of the archiepiscopal sentence of sequestration. By his contempt of rightful ecclesiastical authority he had already incurred an automatic sentence of excommunication. The archbishop therefore declared invalid all action taken by the bishop of London since Percy's appeal.¹³

The tension caused by this dispute was a matter of great concern to other members of the government. Morton was approached by a deputation consisting of the bishops of Winchester, Durham, Ely, Salisbury and Rochester, Lord Dinham the Treasurer of England, Sir William Husee, chief justice of King's Bench, Master William Warham, Master of the Rolls and Sir Reginald Bray, who told him that the bishop of London was now contrite and willing to submit to Morton's correction; they begged the archbishop to restore him to favour. Morton replied that he was eager to avoid scandal and long judicial strife, and would readily agree, if the bishop would submit to him in all particulars. These terms were delivered by the same deputation to Hill, who after some consideration agreed to admit and renounce publicly the contempt which he had shown for the Holy See and the church of Canterbury. On 22 November Thomas Percy was released from prison, and on the same day the bishop went to Lambeth where in the presence of the mediating bishops and lords he submitted on bended knee to the archbishop's correction. On the following monday 24 November the bishop's proctor appeared before the Official of the court of Arches and admitted the invalidity of the action which had been taken. The Official ordered that Charnock should be cited to appear on wednesday to show any reasonable cause why he should not be declared an intruder and removed from the priory, and be punished for his part in the affair. At this session of the court there were present all the advocates, proctors and scribes, with many other persons, a total of more than two hundred gathered to witness the vindication of the authority of the church of Canterbury. On wednesday the Official declared that Charnock should be removed and Percy restored to possession; Charnock was given a month to make full restitution of anything taken by him while the sequestration remained in force. A week later

the Official supervised the physical reinstallation of Percy,¹⁴ and when all this had been done, the archbishop reserved to himself the imposition of penance on Hill and Charnock.¹⁵

These events had a curious sequel. On 16 December, after all the fruitless efforts to remove him, Thomas Percy resigned his office. Perhaps after he had vindicated the authority of the church of Canterbury Morton at last placed pressure on him to resign, and Percy's decision was certainly made more palatable by the grant as a pension of one of the priory's best manors, with an annual value of £40.¹⁶ Richard Charnock was now elected by the canons after the cong  d' lire was granted on 10 January 1495. On 9 May Percy was instituted by Morton to the vicarage of Bexley, normally in the gift of the prior and convent of Holy Trinity.¹⁷ This obviously was intended as further compensation for his resignation, but Prior Charnock, loath to conduct this transaction in person, had granted the right of presentation on this occasion to Lewis Bampton, gentleman, who had been associated with Percy throughout the dispute and had been excommunicated by Bishop Hill. This was not, however, the end of Percy's career, for following the death of Charnock's successor Thomas Newton in 1506, he was once more elected prior and reemerged from retirement.¹⁸

Before Hill's final submission on the issue of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, a new conflict had erupted between him and his metropolitan over their respective testamentary jurisdiction. In England probate came within the province of the ecclesiastical courts. When a testator possessed substantial goods in more than one diocese, the archbishop of Canterbury claimed the right of probate, according to the prerogative of his church.¹⁹ This claim had been one of the many issues which had caused friction between Archbishop Pecham and his suffragans in the late thirteenth century; gradually, however, it came to be accepted that the archbishop did possess this right where the testator possessed at the time of his death bona notabilia - goods of significant value - in more than one diocese. Because of the greater level of wealth in London, and because of the tendency for rich citizens to acquire landed wealth outside the capital, it was likely that a great deal of testamentary business would come to the archbishop's prerogative court from the city, and it became usual for him to appoint a special apparitor for the city to safeguard his rights; Morton issued such a commission in January 1487 to John Medeswall. Yet if archiepiscopal rights had been admitted in general terms, the vagueness of the term bona notabilia left ample scope for disagreement.²⁰ A specific dispute over the limits of archiepiscopal testamentary jurisdiction precipitated a second major conflict between Hill and Morton.

On 4 October 1494 the archbishop's proctors in Rome obtained, among other bulls in favour of the church of Canterbury, a confirmation of the long-established customary right to grant probate where testators possessed bona notabilia in various dioceses.²¹ The fact that it was necessary to seek such confirmation suggests that the matter was already in dispute, but the first evidence of a confrontation with Hill is the announcement by Master Richard Drape

Official of the bishop of London, made on 20 October, that the bishop was appealing to the court of Rome against his metropolitan, who had violated the testamentary rights of the church of London.²²

The dispute arose over two testaments, those of Richard Symson, gentleman and parishioner of All Hallows the Less, which had been proved before the prerogative court of Canterbury on 4 June 1494,²³ and of John Eryk of Barking, citizen and skinner of London, proved at Lambeth on 8 October.²⁴ The commissary court of London claimed probate of both testaments, and Master Richard Blodwell, Bishop Hill's commissary general, proceeded to excommunicate Symson's executors because they refused to recognise the bishop's testamentary jurisdiction. Then on 10 October Eryk's executors were cited to appear before the commissary to present his last testament on the following wednesday, or to demonstrate any good reason why it should not be proved in that court. They appeared and exhibited the testament, but they also claimed that they had obligations and account books which showed clearly that Eryk had held goods outside the diocese of London. They were instructed to produce this evidence on friday, and brought into court a summary of the documents, but the commissary adjudged this insufficient evidence, ordering them to make further enquiries and appear before him once more on the feast of St Andrew (30 November).²⁵ At this stage the executors must have appealed to the archbishop, who stated that probate of both Eryk's and Symson's testaments pertained to the church of Canterbury because they had possessed goods in various dioceses, and forbade Blodwell to proceed further against the executors, citing him to appear before him to answer for his contempt of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury. The archbishop, according to the appeal, threatened Blodwell with severe punishment for his contempt and perjury, and promised that he would enforce the prerogative to the full in future. Therefore, concluded Master Draper, since it is highly dangerous to engage in litigation before a judge who is suspect, especially in this case where the archbishop was attempting to judge a case which concerned his own interests, the bishop of London was appealing to Rome against this assault on his testamentary rights. The London authorities continued in the meantime to put pressure on Eryk's executors, for his testament was proved before Blodwell on 28 November; there is no reference in the probate register to the dispute.²⁶

Litigation commenced at Rome on 21 February 1495, by which time Morton had appointed a commission of six proctors to represent him at the curia in this important case.²⁷ Master Peter di Accoltis, the auditor of causes deputed by Pope Alexander VI to determine the case, had in his possession two appeals by the bishop of London.²⁸ The first was that announced by Master Draper in London, complaining of the infringement of the long-established testamentary rights of the bishop of London; the bishop hoped for a fair hearing only at Rome, and begged the pope to commit the major issue, together with the investigation of the specific wrongs committed by the archbishop and his officials, to one of the auditors, who should have authority to cite the archbishop, to inhibit further

action prejudicial to the bishop and to absolve those of his officials who might have incurred excommunication. In the second appeal, Hill complained that Morton had since induced Master Blodwell to abandon his proceedings against the recalcitrant executors; this he believed had been done by a campaign of terror rather than by offering inducements to his commissary. He was therefore now appealing against this renewed assault on his jurisdiction.

The bishop's proctor then produced two witnesses, Richard Croft, clerk, and John Edwards, layman, both of London, who testified that safe access could not be guaranteed to any person who might attempt to deliver papal mandates of citation or inhibition to the archbishop; certainly they would not attempt to deliver such a mandate, because it was certain that they would not escape unscathed.²⁹ After he had heard this testimony the auditor authorised the public posting of the citation in Rome and London. The archbishop and his officials were to appear on the hundredth day after the citation was posted in Rome on 28 February, and in the meantime nothing was to be done in contempt of the jurisdiction of the Holy See or to the prejudice of the rights of the bishop of London.³⁰

The struggle continued, however, in the London commissary court. As late as 16 July 1495 Master Blodwell, who had apparently rallied from the alleged intimidation, was still attempting to force Eryk's executors, on pain of excommunication, to appear before him.³¹ The archbishop too was carrying out his threat to enforce to the full his rights. On 21 February Thomas Kesting had been ordered to appear to answer for the obstruction of probate of the testament of Henry Ashwell; on the following monday Kesting appeared with his proctor, Master John Reed, advocate of the court of Canterbury and Morton's own proctor in England, who alleged that Blodwell was not competent to hear the case.³² In July Master Reed also acted as proctor for Agnes Letters, who claimed that her late husband had owned houses and tenements in various dioceses. Reed announced that an appeal would be lodged at Rome against the jurisdiction of the bishop of London in this case. The scribe of the court added in the margin beside his record of this session appellacio frivola.³³ That same day, 5 July, Blodwell informed Reed of the citation and inhibition obtained against the archbishop from Rome, and warned him not to vex or impede the bishop of London in the probate of testaments.³⁴

On 11 July the papal citation was published on the doors of St Paul's, where an undignified scene soon followed.³⁵ The letters were set so high on the doors that they could be seen only with the permission of the bishop's officers, who remained in attendance so that they could not be removed. After some six hours Master Humphrey Hawarden, Official of the court of Canterbury, arrived on the scene with John Barrett, the archbishop's registrar. In order to prevent the public display of the papal citation they offered a surety of three thousand ducats that the archbishop or his proctors in Rome would answer the citation, and guaranteed that any man deputed by the bishop to deliver the citation to the archbishop should have safe access to him; or if they so wished,

Hawarden and Barrett promised to deliver the citation themselves. Hill's men refused to heed these offers. Instead they announced to the crowd that had now gathered that Morton had been cited to Rome, and even that he had been excommunicated. When the archbishop's representatives asked to inspect the document, they mocked them by telling them that if they wished to see it they had better go and fetch some ladders. Eventually they managed with difficulty to obtain copies of the citation, but the bishop's men immediately replaced it, with an additional subscription in English: Be it knowen to all Cristen peopill that whoosumever he be that attemptyth, contempnyth or takyth away this copies of the inhibicioun and citacioun had oute of the courte of Rome is accursed in the deede doyng, and he canne not be assoyled onthisside the saide courte of Rome.

On the same day Master Barrett appeared before Master Draper in the Long Chapel of the cathedral and protested that the publication of the citation would cause scandal and sedition in the city, and that this was especially undesirable at a time when Cardinal Morton was engaged in combatting the king's enemies, who had landed in his own diocese of Canterbury - a contingent of Perkin Warbeck's forces had landed at Deal on 3 July. He also intended to collate the copy published at St Paul's with the original to determine whether the English subscription could justifiably be extracted from the Latin text.³⁶ Two days later, on 13 July, the London chronicles briefly report the arrest of Master Draper and his detention at the archbishop's manor of Lambeth.³⁷

A week later Morton in turn appealed to Rome against the actions of his suffragan.³⁸ The archbishop had several grounds for complaint. Hill, he claimed had violated his profession of obedience to the church of Canterbury, and those who had aided him were guilty of perjury, for Masters Draper, Blodwell and Edward Vaughan were advocates of the court of Canterbury and Master Richard Spencer, who had added the English subscription, was registrar of the same court; they had all taken an oath to uphold the rights and privileges of the church of Canterbury. Hill and his associates knew perfectly well, the cardinal claimed, that Morton had frequently been cited by persons far inferior in rank to the bishop without visiting any form of retribution upon them, yet they had fabricated the story of intimidation so as to obtain a public citation; indeed, after the letters had arrived in England and prior to their publication, Hill had come to Lambeth and discussed the matter with Morton, telling him that he had obtained the citation and that he believed that its publication would allow him to contend on equal terms with his metropolitan. The publication at the cathedral, and subsequently at the church of St Magnus, had been unnecessary if the sole concern was that the citation should be delivered; rather it had been a device to bring Morton to heel by causing him adverse publicity. It was wrong that such a matter should be bandied around in public - Convocation had earlier in Morton's episcopate deplored the hostile attitude of the Londoners to the church³⁹ - and it was especially wrong at a time when the archbishop was engaged in the defence of the realm. The events at St Paul's, the archbishop

complained, caused grave scandal not only to the church of Canterbury, but to the cardinalate and to the Holy See itself.

In the subsequent months the papal curia took various action relating to Morton's appeal. A commission dated 19 August 1495 was addressed to the bishops of Ely, Hereford and Rochester, instructing them to investigate the archbishop's complaints about the malicious publication of the citation and to take appropriate action, appellatione remota.⁴⁰ A similar commission, dated in the archiepiscopal register only by the year 1495, was issued to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely, presumably since the sympathies of the bishops would inevitably lie with their episcopal colleague in any conflict over testamentary jurisdiction.⁴¹ On 25 October a commission was issued to the same three monastic superiors to investigate the archbishop's complaints against those officials of the court of Canterbury who had violated their oath by assisting the bishop of London in this dispute.⁴²

On 18 December George, archbishop of Lisbon and cardinal bishop of Alba, who had been appointed by the pope to hear the appeal, issued a citation against Hill and his officials.⁴³ Originally it was intended that the bishop should be allowed to appear by proctor, but Nicholas de Parma, the papal procurator fiscal acting on Morton's behalf, complained that if this were allowed, the bishop would merely glory in his evil-doing, and therefore he too was cited to appear in person within eighty days. With reference to the main issue, on 28 December Peter di Accoltis, at the request of Morton's proctor, issued a mandate ordering the production of any documents which might be relevant to the case which were available in England. These proceedings were conducted in the absence of the bishop's proctor, who had contumaciously failed to appear.⁴⁴

There is no further information as to the outcome of the case contained in the Canterbury register. The two bulls issued by Alexander VI had merely confirmed the customary procedure, and in the context of the specific dispute provided no precise answer. As in the earlier case between the archbishop and St Alban's abbey, the curia appeared incapable of arriving at a definite ruling, and the presence at Rome of the proctors of two rich prelates must have increased the temptation to prevaricate.⁴⁵ In practical terms, surely, Morton ultimately had his way, and his path was eased by the death of Hill in February 1496. But the issue was far from dead; a more general dispute arose between Archbishop Warham and his suffragans, and Bishop Oldham of Exeter ascribed the origins of the controversy to Morton's high-handed campaign of intimidation designed to extend the scope of prerogative jurisdiction. The grievances detailed by the suffragans of Canterbury in 1510 were numerous - the issuing by the archbishop and his officials of rash citations, inhibitions, excommunications and absolutions, the obstruction of appeals to Rome, the intimidation of lesser ordinaries and practitioners in the court of Arches in matters concerning the jurisdiction and prerogative of the church of Canterbury, and the illegal cognisance of appeals from other courts.⁴⁶ Similar complaints had been made against Archbishop Pecham in the late thirteenth century,⁴⁷ but their revival in

the early sixteenth century was surely a reaction against the strong administration of Cardinal Morton.

Apart from their intrinsic interest in the history of the sees of Canterbury and London, these events prompt some reflection on the state of the church in England in the late fifteenth century. The unity imposed upon the hierarchy by the dominance of the crown appears somewhat superficial, and when the rights of their churches were at stake the prelates of the late middle ages were as tenacious as their twelfth and thirteenth century predecessors. Henry VII apparently made no attempt to intervene in these disputes, and Morton did not use the weapon of praemunire against his opponent; as in the twelfth century, there was no attempt to restrict the free exercise of papal jurisdiction when royal interests were not at stake. Bishop Hill did not hesitate to jeopardise Morton's authority. Despite the general concern of the ecclesiastical authorities about the anticlericalism of the Londoners, he was prepared to provide ammunition for the enemies of the clergy by instigating the unedifying scenes at St Paul's. He was also prepared to use the jurisdiction of the city of London as a counterweight to that of the court of Arches. Similarly Morton, despite his obvious concern for monastic reform in other instances, was willing to maintain an unworthy prior at Aldgate because his position had become inextricably interwoven with the maintenance of the jurisdictional privileges of the church of Canterbury.

The history of the dispute reveals also, amidst the legal subtleties of the highly developed code of canon law, an undercurrent of violence - physical resistance to episcopal visitation, the armed invasion of a major religious house in the capital, the fracas on the steps of the cathedral, the arrest of ecclesiastical officials. Neither the use of such physical force, nor the manifest dissension in the higher ranks of the clergy, can have improved the image of the church in the increasingly critical eyes of the citizens of London.

NOTES

1. To be printed in Guildhall Studies in London History, October 1977.
2. R.J. Knecht, The Episcopate and the Wars of the Roses, University of Birmingham Historical Journal, vi (1958), 108-31; R.J. Storey, The Reign of Henry VII (1968) ch. 8.
3. A.B. Emden, Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500 (Oxford 1957-59) pp. 934; 1318-20, for brief biographies.
4. Canterbury Dean and Chapter Library, Priory Register S, fo. 396v.
5. The bishop's version of these events is ibid., fos. 397v-99.
6. The Great Chronicle of London, ed. A.H. Thomas and I.D. Thornley (1938) p. 250; C.L. Kingsford, Chronicles of London (Oxford 1905), Vitellius A XVI, p. 199.
7. Great Chronicle, ibid.
8. P.R.O., Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/117/64.
9. The prior's account is in Canterbury Register S, fos. 396v-97v.
10. Vitellius A XVI places the forcible entry on the morning of 5 September.
11. Great Chronicle, p. 353.
12. For Charnock see B.R.U.O., , p. 394. He was a noted scholar and friend of Colet and Erasmus, who referred to him as humanissimus praesul and ille charitum antistes.
13. The archbishop's judgement is recorded in Canterbury Register S, fos. 399-400v.
14. Vitellius A XVI gives the date of restoration as 29 November.
15. The case recalls a similar dispute in 1375, when the master of St Bartholomew's hospital was found guilty of incontinence with a sister of the hospital by three commissaries of the bishop of London. He appealed to the court of Arches where the judgement was quashed. The commissaries appealed to Rome against this intolerable interference with the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the archbishop and the commissaries hurled citations at each other. By the summer of 1376 this had developed into a personal dispute between Archbishop Sudbury and Bishop Courtenay; and peace was made only at the repeated requests of a group of magnates and bishops headed by Gaunt and Wykeham. Courtenay and his commissaries finally humbled themselves before Sudbury and begged his grace, and the archbishop then cancelled the proceedings against them and reasserted the authority of the court of Arches. This incident is related by G. Holmes, The Good Parliament (Oxford 1975) pp. 141-44, citing Sudbury's register, f. 28. Did Morton's registrar bring this precedent to the archbishop's attention?
16. Great Chronicle, p. 256.
17. Register of Archbishop John Morton, no. 609.
18. Charnock was confirmed as prior on 4 February 1495, on which date the vacancy at Dunstable was deemed to commence (C.P.R., 1494-1509, p. 196). As late as 25 November 1502 he was granted pardon for entering the temporalities after Percy's resignation without obtaining acceptance of his person or restitution of the temporalities (ibid., p. 303). In the meantime, probably from 1496 to 1501, he had served as prior of students at St Mary's College, Oxford, a post which he presumably held in conjunction with Holy Trinity Aldgate (B.R.U.O., p. 394). The cong  d' lire on Charnock's death was issued on 28 April 1505 (C.P.R., 1494-1509, p. 411). The chapter thereupon gave power to a committee consisting of the archbishop of Canterbury and Masters Walter Stone and William Mors, both doctors of civil law, to nominate a new prior; perhaps this is an indication of continuing pressure from Thomas Percy which they wished to sidestep (ibid., p. 428). The mandate to restore the temporalities to Thomas Newton was dated 4 August 1505, (ibid., p. 428) and the cong  d' lire on his decease was issued on 1 October 1506, (ibid., p. 500). For the reappointment of Percy, Great Chronicle, p. 440.
19. The development of the testamentary prerogative of the church of Canterbury is traced by I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration (1933) ch. 9.

20. According to Bishop Oldham of Exeter, Morton attempted to treat goods as 'notable' if they were valued at £5 or even less, D. Wilkins, Concilia Magnae Britanniae (1737) iii, 653. William Lyndwood had defined bona notabilia as more than 100s., Provinciale seu Constitutiones Angliae (Oxford 1679) p. 174.
21. Reg. no. 211, printed by Wilkins, op. cit., p. 641 f. A second bull of the same date confirmed the same rights to the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury during vacancies of the archiepiscopal see (Reg. no. 217). After litigation had commenced the papal chancery issued on 1 March 1495 a similar but less elaborate bull which omitted the potiori pro cautela clause (Reg. no. 202).
22. Reg. no. 189.
23. P.R.O., Prerogative Court of Canterbury Will Registers, 11 Vox.
24. Ibid., 14 Vox. This testament refers to property at, and bequests to the church of Wigston, probably in Leicestershire.
25. London Guildhall Library, Acta quoad correctionem delinquentium, MS 9064 (6) fo. 67v.
26. Guildhall MS 9171/8, fo. 83.
27. Reg. no. 188. The proctors included Adrian Castellesi, former papal collector in England and future cardinal and bishop of Hereford and Bath and Wells, and Thomas Ruthall, future bishop of Durham and keeper of the privy seal.
28. Reg. no. 190.
29. Reg. no. 198.
30. Reg. no. 192.
31. Guildhall MS 9064 (6) fos. 68, 149.
32. Ibid., fo. 108.
33. Ibid., fo. 153v. William Letters' testament was proved at Lambeth on 15 July 1495 (P.R.O., PCC 26 Vox.)
34. Guildhall MS 9064 (6) fo. 154.
35. Reg. no. 194.
36. Reg. no. 193.
37. Great Chronicle, p. 259; Robert Fabyan, The New Chronicles of England and France, ed. H. Ellis (1811) p. 685. *
38. Reg. no. 194.
39. Reg. no. 87.
40. Reg. no. 199.
41. Reg. no. 197.
42. Reg. no. 200.
43. Reg. no. 195.
44. Reg. no. 201.
45. Cf. M.D. Knowles, The Case of St Albans in 1490, Journal of Ecclesiastical History, iii, pp. 144-58.
46. Wilkins, op. cit., pp. 653-57.
47. D.L. Douie, Archbishop Pecham (Oxford 1952) ch. 5.

CHAPTER 7

THE ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICIALS, HOUSEHOLD AND PATRONAGE OF ARCHBISHOP JOHN MORTON

Despite the increasing attention devoted to the fifteenth century church over the past thirty years, little yet has been done to examine the careers and interests of those ecclesiastical administrators who, in an age characterised by absentee bishops preoccupied with service to the crown, were responsible for the routine government of the church.¹ The largest administration was naturally maintained by the archbishop of Canterbury; yet although a list of office holders was compiled by Miss Churchill as an appendix to her study of the machinery of archiepiscopal government, only for the episcopate of Henry Chichele has a clear picture of the archbishop's staff emerged.² It is possible, however, by combining the study of an archiepiscopal register and of the formidable amount of information gathered in Dr Emden's biographical registers of the universities, to obtain some impression of that class of clerics who, while they seldom themselves obtained a bishopric, were the lynchpin of ecclesiastical administration. The present chapter is an attempt to examine the circle surrounding John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury from 1486 to 1500, and at the same time to obtain a general view of the early Tudor ecclesiastical lawyer and bureaucrat.³

The archbishops of Canterbury in the later middle ages required a considerable staff to assist them in the extensive area of administration and jurisdiction attached to their office.⁴ Jurisdiction was exercised through four courts. The court of audience, formally coram archiepiscopo, was normally presided over by the auditor of causes and was staffed by a registrar, sixteen advocates and ten proctors. The provincial court, the court of Canterbury or court of Arches, as it was commonly known from its location in the London church of St Mary de Arcubus or St Mary-le-Bow, was convened under the Official, his deputy the dean of Arches, or one of the two examiners general; it also was staffed by a registrar, ten advocates and sixteen proctors. The commissary general of the prerogative was responsible, under the archbishop, for the extensive testamentary jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, and was assisted by several auditors, an apparitor general and local apparitors. Diocesan administration was primarily entrusted to the archdeacon, with a distinct staff appointed by himself. The archdeacon, however, had long ago moved out of the archbishop's court, and the diocesan had a far closer relationship with the commissary general, whose main functions were to preside in the consistory court and to supervise those churches exempt from the archdeacon. Similar functions were exercised on a more local scale by the eight deans of the exempt jurisdictions and the archbishop's commissary for Calais. The archbishop therefore needed the services of a large force of highly trained lawyers, and offered greater opportunities of employment to canonists and civilians than any other authority except the crown. When, as during Morton's episcopate, the archbishop was also Chancellor of England, secular and ecclesiastical employment

and patronage would inevitably overlap.

The earliest glimpse of Morton surrounded by his ecclesiastical administrators is provided by a memorandum in the register noting the delivery to the archbishop, on 9 December 1486 in the London house of the bishop of Ely, of the cross of the church of Canterbury, brought to him by Prior William Sellyng.⁵ There were present, among others, Robert Morton, the archbishop's nephew, and masters David William, Thomas Cooke and John Hervy. The younger Morton⁶ had served as Master of the Rolls under Edward IV, a function which he had resumed at the accession of Henry VII, and the bull of provision for his elevation to the bishopric of Worcester had already been issued. William⁷ had only two weeks earlier succeeded Robert Morton at Rolls House, having risen to the summit of Canterbury administration under Archbishop Bourghier; from 1479 to 1486 he had served as commissary of the prerogative, and since 1480 he had been dean of Arches. In 1490 he was sent by Henry VII as resident ambassador to Rome, where he died the following year, holding in addition to a prebend of St David's, his native diocese, the rectories of St Dunstan -in-the-East and Adisham, both in the archbishop's collation. The career of John Hervy, Decr.B., is more obscure. There is no record of his university career, but in 1482 he was serving as commissary of Bishop Myllyng of Hereford, in whose diocese he was beneficed. By 1489 he was precentor and by 1491 dean of Hereford, and in the same year he received a prebend of Lichfield.⁸ There is no record of his employment in Canterbury administration, but in 1493 and 1494 he served on commissions of the peace for Herefordshire.⁹ The archbishop collated to him in 1487 St Michael's Crooked Lane, and in 1492 the church of Risborough.¹⁰

The role of Mr Thomas Cooke is more obvious.¹¹ Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and LL.D. by 1470, he probably served as an advocate in the Norwich consistory, and was certainly an advocate of the court of Canterbury. He was living in London in 1479 and 1482, when on two occasions he received mandates to induct Mr David William.¹² In 1486 he already held, by virtue of papal dispensation, rectories in the dioceses of Norwich and London, and he had previously been beneficed in Hereford and Lincoln. In the early months of 1487 he was commissioned, together with Mr Humphrey Hawarden, both as auditor of the court of audience and as commissary of the prerogative.¹³ Cooke also served as the archbishop's chancellor and was the recipient of commissions to visit the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury and the religious houses of Merton and Chertsey when the archbishop was prevented by pressing business from conducting these visitations himself.¹⁴ His services were rewarded by collation of the churches of Lyminge and St Mary Aldermary in London, while in 1487 he also received a prebend of Lincoln from Bishop Russell.

Mr Humphrey Hawarden¹⁵ had practised as a lawyer in the chancellor's court at Oxford from 1464 to 1470, and had successively rented two academic halls in the university. He subsequently served Bishop John Halse at Lichfield, and in January 1485 was acting as his vicar general. Within a year, however, he was

acting as a commissary of Cardinal Bourgchier at Canterbury,¹⁶ and in 1487 he was appointed with Mr Thomas Cooke to two of the most important posts in the provincial administration. By April 1488 he was serving as Official of the court of Canterbury and dean of Arches.¹⁷ From 1482 until his death he held a prebend at Lichfield, and he was rewarded by the archbishop with the vicarage of Shoreham and, after Cooke's death, with the church of St Mary Aldermary. Cooke had been elected prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1487, and Hawarden succeeded him in this function in 1489;¹⁸ this is a sign of the close control which the archbishop exercised over the assembly of the clergy of his province. Both men had some association with secular government, being appointed to determine at least one appeal from the court of Admiralty,¹⁹ with the civil jurisdiction of which the lawyers of the provincial court of Canterbury were traditionally associated; yet while Hawarden succeeded Mr David William as dean of Arches, the latter's post of Master of the Rolls went to Mr William Warham, advocate of the court of Canterbury and the recipient of occasional commissions from the archbishop, but a man who was increasingly occupied with the affairs of the secular government. Cooke and Hawarden devoted their lives to the administration of the province, and so did not receive those highest rewards in the church which were reserved for the servants of the crown.

The most intimate of Morton's advisers in the early years of his episcopate was certainly Mr Robert Sherborne.²⁰ A graduate in medicine, he provides an exception to the dominance of lawyers in the government of church and state in the late fifteenth century. He had been educated at Winchester and New College, of which from 1474 to 1486 he was a fellow, and for the last six years of this period he was scribe of the university, and received his first benefice, a prebend of Salisbury, at the collation of Bishop Lionel Woodville, currently Chancellor of the university of Oxford. It was perhaps this association with Woodville, a companion of Henry of Richmond's exile, which first brought him to the attention of Morton, whom by 1486 he was serving as secretary. In December 1486 he became treasurer of Hereford, and his income was rapidly supplemented by prebends of Lincoln, St Paul's and Wells. By August 1489 he was described as king's clerk.²¹ In 1494 he received the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, to be exchanged two years later for that of Buckingham. It is remarkable that the archbishop never had to find a benefice for Sherborne, who attracted both royal and episcopal patronage.

From 1493 to 1496 Sherborne acted as commissary of the prerogative, supervising the enforcement of the extensive testamentary jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury. The most visible of his functions, however, is the administration of vacant sees. Between October 1490 and January 1492 he was among those commissioned to administer the sees of Coventry and Lichfield, Bath and Wells and Hereford, although he appears to have taken little part in the routine government of these dioceses.²² In April 1492 he received a similar commission for the diocese of Exeter following the translation of Richard Fox and he conducted an extensive visitation of the religious houses and rural

deaneries of the diocese.²³ Before the end of the year he had been appointed as one of the keepers of the spiritualities of the see of Winchester. He conducted a visitation of the religious houses of Hampshire, and his conscientious enforcement of the archbishop's financial rights in those churches appropriated to the episcopal mensa led to a legal battle with the prior and convent of St Swithun's which was not terminated at Rome in the archbishop's favour until 1499.²⁴ By 1494, however, Sherborne was increasingly occupied in royal service, and the picture of his supervision of the construction at Portsmouth of a tower for the king while serving as Morton's secretary is a strange echo of the relationship between Gundulf, Lanfranc and the Conqueror four hundred years before. By 1496 Sherborne was acting as the king's secretary and was increasingly employed on diplomatic work, in October arriving at Rome on the first of several missions. Two years later he was one of the commissioners appointed to reduce to obedience the adherents of Perkin Warbeck in the west country, and his efficiency in levying fines was noted by Polydore Vergil.²⁵ Sherborne must have maintained a close relationship with Morton in the royal council chamber, but his formal connection with Lambeth was now severed, although the experience which he had gained would be valuable at a later date when he was himself elevated to the episcopate.

After Sherborne's transfer to royal service his place in the archbishop's administration was taken by Mr Roger Church, LL.B., Decr.D.²⁶ A native of Kent, he too had been educated at Winchester and New College, where he was a fellow from 1481 to 1490; in 1492 he rented the Oxford canon law school for a year. It is highly likely that he was introduced to the archbishop's service by Sherborne. In January 1491 he became rector of Kenardington, and later received the church of Bishopsbourne at Morton's collation, while his legal training was put to practical use as an advocate of the court of Canterbury. Once more, the main evidence for his activities comes from the sede vacante registers. In January 1495 he was appointed as one of four commissaries to assist in the administration of the vacant see of Lincoln, and accounted for the revenues of the archdeaconries of Oxford and Northampton.²⁷ This appointment, however, must have been nominal and his functions exercised by deputy, since from January 1495 to January 1496 he administered the diocese of Bath and Wells, vacant after the translation of Richard Fox to Durham, and in the first two months of his administration he conducted a visitation of the diocese.²⁸ On 28 February 1496 he was appointed to administer the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, where he visited the five archdeaconries and twenty nine religious houses.²⁹ The vacancy ended on 8 November, but four days before this Church was in Rochester to exercise the jurisdictional functions of the diocesan following the translation of Thomas Savage to London; here too he immediately embarked upon a visitation of the diocese.³⁰ During the vacancy of the see of Worcester in 1498 between the episcopate of the two Giglis, the archbishop was bound by the Boniface composition for that diocese to appoint the prior as his Official, but immediately he received his commission the prior of Worcester delegated his

functions to his commissary Mr Roger Church, who was also appointed by the archbishop to preside in the consistory court during the vacancy; in this diocese too a full visitation is recorded.³¹ At Norwich in 1499 the archbishop was bound to appoint the nominee of the prior and convent as visitor of the diocese, but here again the traditional arrangement was a fiction, for Mr Church, the archbishop's Official sede vacante, received a commission from the visitor, Thomas Framyngnam, S.T.P., monk of Norwich, to act as his commissary, and it was Church, together with Mr John Vaughan, who visited the diocese.³² Similarly at Salisbury in 1499 Mr Laurence Cokkys, nominated by the chapter according to the Boniface composition, associated Church with him in his administration of the diocese.³³ It is an interesting reflection on Morton's determination to exercise the fullest jurisdictional powers within his province that on three occasions these compositions, for which the chapters had fought so hard in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, were in effect ignored.

After Morton's death Roger Church was appointed once again to administer the diocese of Norwich in the vacancy following the short episcopate of Bishop Thomas Jane, and in the next vacancy of the church of Canterbury following Archbishop Henry Deane's death he was appointed commissary of the prerogative by the prior and convent. Yet in spite of his unparalleled experience in ecclesiastical administration there was no place for him in the new régime of Archbishop Warham. His career provides an interesting contrast with that of Sherborne. Unlike his fellow Wykehamist he had not become involved in secular government, and he received none of the rewards which royal service brought with it; he held no lucrative archdeaconry, and his first and only prebend, at Wells, did not come until 1503. The remainder of his working life was spent in the diocese of Bath and Wells, where from 1504 he acted as vicar general of the absentee Cardinal Adrian Castellesi, whom he had certainly met while the latter was papal collector in England.³⁴

The archbishop, of course, was diocesan as well as metropolitan, although Morton's register is remarkable for the paucity of diocesan material, apart from institutions to benefices, contained in it. This may be a reflection on the efficiency of the diocesan administrators, who kept their own separate records. The senior functionary within the diocese was the single archdeacon, although at Canterbury as elsewhere the archidiaconal office was normally a sinecure. In 1486 the man in possession was John Bourgchier, a classic example of the late medieval archdeacon;³⁵ a sublime and literate person, son of Lord Fitzwarin and nephew of Archbishop Bourgchier, he had received a papal dispensation to hold a benefice cum cura when only nine, and between 1467 and 1486 he accumulated parish churches, prebends, and the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Buckingham. The administrative work of the archdeacon was certainly performed by his Official; during Morton's episcopate this position was held successively by Mr Simon Hodges, LL.B., fellow of All Souls from 1441 to 1445, Mr Clement Harding, LL.B., fellow of New College from 1481 to 1490, and

Mr John Williamson, Decr. B.³⁶ All these men were local in the scope of their interests, being beneficed exclusively in the diocese, but in this limited area they attracted the patronage of the archbishop, the archdeacon and religious houses. On Bourghier's death in November 1496, however, a very different archdeacon was appointed. Morton's younger nephew, Thomas, who had already received the archdeaconry of Ely during his uncle's tenure of that see, had died three months earlier, a short time after his appointment as provost of the collegiate church of Wingham.³⁷ The way was therefore clear for Mr Hugh Peyntwyn,³⁸ a native of East Anglia and LL.D. of Cambridge, who in the previous June had been appointed dean of the exempt jurisdiction of Bocking. In 1495 he was acting as commissary of the prerogative and in October 1496 he was auditor of causes,³⁹ a function which he exercised again under Deane and Warham. He was therefore a working archdeacon who had earned his position by his legal of the archbishop after his appointment. This was in marked contrast and administrative skills and who continued to work as a functionary, to those relatives of archbishops - Chichele, Bourghier, Warham and Cranmer - or to the Italian cardinals Acciaiolli and Colonna,⁴⁰ who were the usual occupants of this lucrative benefice in the later middle ages.

The other senior officer in the diocese, more directly responsible to the archbishop, was the commissary general, who presided in the consistory court. Mr Edward Payne, Decr.B. of Cambridge,⁴¹ was admitted to this office by the prior and convent during the vacancy of the see in 1486; he had been presented by them to St George's Canterbury in 1480 and acted as their proctor in the convocation of 1487, while his presentation to St Clement's Sandwich suggests that he began his career at Canterbury in archidiaconal service.⁴² Morton retained him in office, remunerating him with the churches of Herne Hill and Monckton. He had been succeeded by 1490 by Mr Henry Cooper, J.U.B., fellow of New College from 1479 to 1491, who moved directly from Oxford to the archbishop's administration, possibly through Sherborne's influence. He received from the archbishop in succession the churches of Great Mongeham and Adisham, together with a prebend in Wingham college. Upon his death in 1500 he was succeeded by Mr Robert Woodward, Decr.D.,⁴³ former fellow and future warden of All Souls, who immediately received the church of Adisham; superseded briefly during the vacancy following Morton's death by Mr John Williamson, he continued thereafter to act until 1520.

The jurisdictional functions of the archbishop in the area around Calais subject to the king of England had since 1379 been exercised by a commissary. Those appointed by Morton were Mr William Shaldoo, M.A., and Mr Adam Redesheff, Decr.D.⁴⁴ Shaldoo's interest in Calais, like that of most clergy beneficed there, was peripheral; he was simultaneously vicar of Croydon and dean of the archbishop's exempt jurisdiction there. Redesheff, however, was one of the relatively small number of Englishmen since the beginning of the Hundred Years' War to be educated in France. He took his B.A. at Oxford and further degrees at Paris, where he was proctor of the English nation, and in 1485 he matriculated

at Louvain. At various times he held four benefices within the Calais jurisdiction, and while most clerks were eager to move on, he exchanged the deanery of the college of Westbury-on-Trym for a Calais church. He was appointed commissary in 1487 and was still acting in 1503. He apparently preferred to live in Calais rather than in England and ultimately requested burial in the church of St Nicholas there.

There is little information in the register about the deans of the exempt deaneries; Shaldoo at Croydon and Peyntwyn at Bocking alone are mentioned by name.⁴⁵ In 1501, however, Archbishop Deane united five of these deaneries, which had hitherto been distinct units, under Mr Ralph Haines, Decr.B. and notary public. He had begun his career in ecclesiastical administration under Bishop Myllyng of Hereford, and was a prebendary of the cathedral by November 1486. From 1493 to 1500 he served Morton as receiver of the bailiwick of Otford, and he was the frequent recipient of ecclesiastical commissions, in 1492 conducting the visitation of the deaneries and religious houses of the archdeaconry of Surrey and in 1495 being nominated by the archbishop to assist in the administration of the vacant diocese of Lincoln. He received the church of Latchingdon in 1492 at the archbishop's collation.⁴⁶ Other clerks rendered their main services in the sphere of financial management. Mr Henry Edyall had been a chancery clerk in June 1473, when Morton had custody of the great seal, and had continued in royal service under Richard III. He then transferred to the archbishop's staff and supervised the economic expansion of the manor of Knole. He was archdeacon of Rochester by 1490, and as a prebendary of Lichfield he was among those commissioned to administer that see after the death of Bishop Halse; in 1497 he was advanced by Morton to the mastership of Wingham. He appears not to have been a university graduate, but was a notary public.⁴⁷ Edyall was ultimately an executor of the cardinal's last testament,⁴⁸ together with Mr John Ryse, Ll.B., who had been the archbishop's cofferer and had supervised the centralisation of the financial administration of the Canterbury estates.⁴⁹

Vacancies in the sees of the province were particularly frequent during Morton's episcopate due to the large number of translations arranged by the king. Of twenty-four vacancies, however, only eleven have left any trace in the register which is nevertheless the first to record in great detail the spiritual revenues derived from sede vacante administration. The archbishop's own clerks were, as has been indicated, frequently commissioned as Officials or keepers of the spiritualities, but they were often harnessed with men with local experience. At Coventry and Lichfield in 1490 Sherborne, Edyall and Warham were commissioned with Mr John Sharp, Decr.B., canon of Lichfield, and Mr John Thowre, Ll.D.; a second commission was issued to Mr Thomas Reynold, J.U.E vicar general of the deceased Bishop John Halse and subsequently of Bishop William Smith.⁵⁰ At Bath and Wells in 1491-92 Sherborne had as his colleagues the venerable John Gunthorp, dean of Wells, William Bokett, who later in the year was acting as deputy vicar general to Bishop Fox, and Mr Thomas Harrys,

treasurer of Wells and vicar general of Bishop Stillington, who performed most of the routine functions of diocesan administration and who some years later was to be associated with Sherborne in the punishment of the west country adherents of Perkin Warbeck.⁵¹ At Hereford Sherborne's associate was Mr Thomas Morton, J.U.B., registrar to Bishop Stanbury and frequent commissary of Bishop Myllyng,⁵² and at Exeter Mr James Adam, king's clerk and a local incumbent.⁵³ At Winchester Mr Michael Cliffe, Decr.D., was warden of Winchester college, chancellor to Bishop Courtenay and Official of Bishop Langton.⁵⁴ Mr Richard Lichfield, J.U.D., chosen by Morton from among the nominees of the dean and chapter of London in 1489, had been vicar general of Bishop Kempe,⁵⁵ and Mr Laurence Cokkys, similarly chosen at Salisbury, had been Langton's Official and was to become vicar general of Bishop Blythe.⁵⁶ At Lincoln Morton chose Mr John Walles, resident canon, who became a royal councillor later in Henry VII's reign,⁵⁷ but the archbishop insisted that he should appoint four commissaries, including his own clerks Haines and Church and Mr Edward Shuldham, Ll.D., who had been Morton's Official when he was archdeacon of Huntingdon and had subsequently been Bishop Russell's commissary in the same archdeaconry.⁵⁸ The fourth commissary was Mr John Veysy, Ll.D., still fellow of Magdalen College, future bishop of Exeter and president of the Council of the Marches of Wales, whose first administrative assignment this was.⁵⁹ It is notable that of all these men drawn incidentally into archiepiscopal administration only one, John Walles, was a theologian. The remainder were all lawyers, several of them with distinguished academic records. Five of them had been fellows of their colleges and thus among the brightest young men of their generation, while Bokett had obtained his doctorate at Bologna. Cokkys, Lichfield and Reynold had all been principals of Oxford academic halls before they entered diocesan administration, Shuldham had rented the civil law school at Cambridge and Cokkys had been principal of the Oxford canon law school. Yet legal studies pursued to this level were not an automatic bar to spirituality; the only book known to have been possessed by Mr Thomas Reynold is a copy of the writings of Richard Rolle.

Other clerks were the recipients of occasional commissions, or appeared at Lambeth to witness the archbishop's acta. Mr Thomas Jane, Decr.D., was present with several bishops and Morton's principal officers at the abjuration of the heretic Swallow in July 1489, and in the same year he was commissioned with Sherborne and Richard Lichfield as central receiver of the charitable subsidy voted to the archbishop by Convocation. By 1493 he was king's councillor, in 1496, when he acted as Official sede vacante in the diocese of London, he was dean of the chapel royal, and he subsequently heard cases in the court of Requests; in 1499 he was elevated to the bishopric of Norwich.⁶⁰ In January 1487 a notarial testification was witnessed at Lambeth by masters Richard Nix, James Hutton and Robert Middleton.⁶¹ Nix, J.U.D. of Bologna and a kinsman of Bishop Stillington, was to attract the patronage of Bishop Richard Fox rather than of the archbishop, and served as his vicar general at Bath and Wells and Durham before entering royal service and subsequently becoming bishop of Norwich

in 1500.⁶² James Hutton, LL.D., had been Morton's chancellor at Ely, continued to serve in that diocese as Official under Bishop Alcock, and by 1489 was king's councillor, engaged on a diplomatic mission to Denmark.⁶³ Robert Middleton, LL.D., received the church of St Dionis Backchurch in London from Morton in February 1489, and subsequently accumulated churches and prebends across the country; in 1497 he too was determining cases in the court of Requests and served as an ambassador to the king of Scots and the king of the Romans.⁶⁴ As commissary to visit the disreputable monastery of St Frideswide's the archbishop chose Mr Robert Smith, S.T.P., who also served him as chancellor's commissary in the university of Oxford.⁶⁵ When Morton required an assessor to collect evidence to support the sede vacante claims of the church of Canterbury, under attack at Rome by the monks of Winchester, he turned to Mr Robert Hutton, J.U.D., archdeacon of Lincoln and one of those civil servants who had survived the revolution of 1485; he had been appointed master in chancery and clerk of the parliament of 1484 under Richard III, but served as one of the king's council learned in the law under Henry VII.⁶⁶

The archbishop also retained the services of a considerable number of proctors at the Roman curia. In January 1490 he appointed eleven proctors to represent him, jointly or singly, at the court of Rome; these included Mr Hugh Spalding, warden of the English hospice who performed in the archbishop's name his triennial visit ad limina apostolorum, John Kendall, prior of the hospital of St John in England, John Cloose dean of Chichester and Mr William Warham, together with seven Italians.⁶⁷ In March 1494 Spalding, who had by now received the church of East Peckham from the archbishop, was appointed with Adrian Castellesi and an Italian curial official, John de Gerona, to manage the affairs of the cardinal's titular church of St Anastasia.⁶⁸ In the course of the same year the group of proctors was reinforced, in the course of the litigation with the monks of Winchester over sede vacante rights in that diocese and with the bishop of London over the extent of the prerogative testamentary jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, by Mr William Robinson, Decr.D., and Mr Thomas Ruthall, Decr.D.⁶⁹ Robinson was from 1487 Official and from 1493 vicar general of Bishop Alcock of Ely, and it is probable that Morton had previously utilised his services in the same diocese. In January 1496 the archbishop collated to him the church of Latchingdon. Ruthall had in 1493 been appointed commissary of the prerogative; in 1494 he was admitted to the fraternity of Christchurch, Canterbury, and the following year became rector of Bocking. In 1499 he was a clerk in chancery, and in the year of Morton's death he was appointed King's secretary in succession to Sherborne, and subsequently under Henry VIII became keeper of the privy seal and bishop of Durham.

The advocates and proctors of the court of Canterbury appear sporadically in the surviving records of the pontificate. Some of these remained legal practitioners with no administrative responsibilities, others, like Church and Cooke reached the height of provincial administration or moved, like Warham, into secular government. Mr John Reed, notary public, who in 1486 had recorded

the proceedings leading to the granting of a dispensation for the marriage of Elizabeth of York and Henry VII, served regularly as the archbishop's own proctor in litigation in England.⁷⁰ Reed's appeal in Morton's name against the usurpation of the prerogative by the bishop of London was witnessed by Church and by Mr William Wytton, another advocate who became commissary of the prerogative under Deane.⁷¹ Of the proctors of the court, Mr Nicholas Turnour, Ll.B., and John Copland alias Johnson, both notaries public, were occasionally employed at Lambeth,⁷² while John Barthorn was arrested by the city authorities at the request of the bishop of London while removing schedules of excommunication posted by the bishop contrary to the prohibition of the court of Arches.⁷³ Mr John Emlyn, another proctor who was summoned in 1495 to testify to the validity of the records kept at Lambeth, provides a good example of the career structure of such men. At Oxford he had served as proctor general of New College and Magdalen, and subsequently of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. He had been appointed registrar of the court of Canterbury in 1479, and by the beginning of Morton's episcopate he was practising as proctor in the same court.⁷⁴ Loyalty to the archbishop was not the inevitable accompaniment to practice in the court, despite the oath taken on appointment to maintain and preserve the rights and privileges of the church of Canterbury. Morton appealed to Rome against the behaviour of masters Richard Draper, Richard Blodwell and Edward Vaughan, advocates of the court, who together with its registrar Richard Spencer had abetted Bishop Richard Hill of London in his assault on the prerogative rights of the archbishop and his church. Draper and Vaughan, the future bishop of St David's, served in succession as Officials of the bishop and Blodwell as his commissary general, and loyalty to their diocesan outweighed that to the metropolitan in whose court they occasionally practised.⁷⁵

Essential to the efficient operation of the various courts were the apparitors, whose business it was to deliver citations, and in testamentary cases to take custody of the possessions of the deceased. The most prominent of these under Morton was William Mariner. A London salter, he had been associated with the registry at Lambeth from the 1470s. In March 1488 he was appointed joint custodian of the archbishop's lands at Pinner, Middlesex, by 1491 he was acting as apparitor-general, and was frequently appointed to administer the goods of intestates; finally in May 1493 he was appointed bedel of the court of Arches.⁷⁶ It is certain that this association with the ecclesiastical courts brought him profit, if it did not increase his popularity with his fellow citizens and tradesmen.

The records of the archbishop's administration were kept by a large clerical staff under the supervision of the registrar. This important post was filled until his death in 1489 by Mr John Beele, the first layman to occupy the post, who had served Bourghier in the last years of his episcopate.⁷⁷ His successor was his clerk John Baret, esquire, who also acted as registrar of the prerogative court, in which capacity he was closely involved in the controversy

with Bishop Hill. Barrett was four times married, and at the time of his death in 1527 held extensive lands in Essex, Berkshire and the city of London.⁷⁸ Also prominent in the registry was Mr Henry Medwall, former scholar of Eton and King's, Ll.B. and notary public, and author of the first wholly English secular play, Fulgens and Lucrece.⁷⁹ Between 1491 and 1499 his notarial mark alternates with that of Barrett on the significations of excommunication sent from the registry to the royal chancery, and after Morton's death the prior of Christchurch sued him in chancery for delivery of the registers pertaining to the spiritual jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, which he had persistently refused to deliver.⁸⁰ The greater part of the register as it was bound up was, however, the work of Mr William Potkyn, notary public and a member of a prominent Kentish family.⁸¹ He was the constant companion of Mr Roger Church when the latter acted as Official in vacant sees, acting as his scribe and supervising the collection of those spiritual revenues due to the archbishop. Eventually after this comprehensive training he in turn became registrar to Archbishop Warham, while his kinsman was one of the first Morton scholars at Oxford.⁸² The registrar of the court of Canterbury, the rebellious Richard Spencer, was replaced in May 1497 by Mr John Botery, notary public,⁸³ while Barrett himself acted as registrar of the court of audience.⁸⁴

Those employed in the administration of the diocese and province were, predictably, for the most part lawyers. There was however a place for theologians in the archbishop's household. A few of his chaplains may be identified with some certainty. Thomas Maddes, S.T.P.,⁸⁵ fellow of Peterhouse, received a general pardon on 2 August 1485, an indication that he was associated with the opposition to Richard III. He preached at the convocation of 1489, and in his will bequeathed a cup to his 'very dear lord' cardinal Morton, and to the Lady Margaret Beaufort a gold clasp set with a ruby and a set of beads blessed at Jerusalem.⁸⁶ He received the church of Lyminge from the archbishop and prebends at Salisbury and Exeter from bishops Langton and Fox; he was thus highly favoured by those at the apex of the new régime. Richard Trappe, S.T.P.,⁸⁷ fellow of New College from 1471-86, and a contemporary of Sherborne, was soon thereafter resident at Rome, where he had by 1489 become papal penitentiary and served as chamberlain of the English hospice; Morton collated to him in succession the churches of Eynsford and Newchurch. John Camberton, S.T.P.,⁸⁸ was a fellow of Pembroke College Cambridge and vice-chancellor of the university 1489-90; in the same year Latchingdon was collated to him, to be followed by Bocking in 1491, the mastership of Maidstone college in 1495, and Eynsford in 1498. He preached at the only visitation to be conducted by the archbishop in person,⁸⁹ and was ultimately nominated as one of his executors.⁹⁰ The two chaplains present at the cardinal's deathbed were Roger Boure, S.T.B.,⁹¹ also fellow of Pembroke and contemporary with Camberton; whose only recorded benefice was Aldington, in the archbishop's collation, and Clement Broune, S.T.B.;⁹² he was presented to St Mary's Oxford by Oriel in 1488 and in 1493 became vicar of Lechlade. He was perhaps brought to Morton's attention by his nephew, the bishop

of Worcester.

It is possible to obtain a fragmentary view of the intellectual interests of the household in which the young Thomas More was raised. The greatest influence on him was probably John Holt,⁹³ by 1496 master of the boys of the household. Fellow of Magdalen 1491-95 and usher of Magdalen College school 1494-96, he had almost certainly come under the influence, direct or indirect, of John Anwykyll, schoolmaster there from 1481-87, who was responsible for the introduction of Italian neo-classical grammatical methods into English school-teaching.⁹⁴ Holt himself produced a grammar, LacPuerorum, dedicated to Morton and prefaced by verses composed by More. He subsequently succeeded John Skelton as tutor to prince Henry and became master of the Chichester prebendal school. Books owned by three of Morton's chaplains can be traced. Those of Roger Boure were conservative - three volumes of Duns Scotus, Antoninus' Summa, Nicholas de Lyra's Postillae in Vetus Testamentum, F. de Platea De restitutionibus, usuris et excommunicationibus, and a Lactantius. Those of his colleagues betray the influence of the new learning. Broune possessed volumes of Peter Lombard and Duns Scotus, but also the works of Origen and the epistles of St Jerome; on his copy of the sentences he wrote his name in Greek letters, and later in his life at least he came to grips with Hebrew, for in 1529 he sold a copy of Rabbi Salomon on the Old Testament. John Camberton had Josephus' De Bello Judaico and De Antiquitatibus Judearum, more recent history in Platina's Vitae Pontificum a Latin Plato, and again Jerome's epistles. Sherborne has been suggested as the scribe of a MS of opuscula of Boccaccio, Petrarch and Aeneas Sylvius, and owned, in addition to Higden's Polychronicon, a volume of Roman history and a volume of Isocrates, Plutarch and Basil. William Warham, of course, developed into one of the greatest patrons and bibliophiles of the early sixteenth century. The intellectual interests of those around Morton must have been fostered by their contacts. Sherborne and Trappe had been scholars and fellows of New College in the last years of Thomas Chaundler's wardenship, and their fellowship coincided with that of William Grocyn,⁹⁵ lauded by Erasmus as the greatest English classical scholar of his age, who had acted as tutor to Warham. Members of the household must have been in contact with Prior William Selling and with Giovanni de Giglis,⁹⁶ two noted humanists, and those whose activities spanned ecclesiastical and secular government would frequently have been in the company of Christopher Urswick, one of the most important patrons of the new learning of his age.⁹⁷

The patronage of the archbishop within his diocese and the immediate jurisdictions of the church of Canterbury was extensive, despite the lack of a secular cathedral chapter with numerous rich prebends. He possessed the right of collation to roughly a quarter of the permanent clerical positions within these areas, but these included 45% of all rectories, invariably the most lucrative benefices. One hundred and thirty five livings were within his gift, and when the archbishop was also Chancellor of England, as was Morton for the length of his pontificate, this patronage was in fact extended by the chancellor.

customary right to present to all crown livings under 20 marks in value.⁹⁸ The archbishop also had the right to collate iure devoluto when the true patron had failed within six months to present, although it was rare for a valuable living to fall into his hands in this way, and during the vacancies of sees within his province he collated those churches pertaining to the spiritualities of his deceased or translated suffragans.

The register records one hundred and forty nine collations by the archbishop within the diocese and immediate jurisdictions. Of these, eighty seven, or 59% were to graduates.⁹⁹ Many of the richer benefices were earmarked for administrators or familiares.¹⁰⁰ Eynsford, for example, was granted in succession to Hugh Payntewyn, Richard Trappe and John Camberton. St Mary Aldermary, London, went to Thomas Cooke and Humphrey Hawarden, Bocking in Essex to Camberton, Payntewyn and Thomas Ruthall. Such men steadily accumulated income in return for their services. Henry Cooper, for example, the commissary general, on vacating his fellowship received Great Mongeham, valued at £30, in April 1491; in June 1491 he acquired a prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, to be exchanged for a more valuable prebend in March 1493. In December 1491 he received collation of the church of Adisham, worth £40, and he only vacated Great Mongeham after becoming rector of his home town of Bugbrooke in February 1492.

Beyond the obvious necessity to recompense servants, it is possible to trace some pattern in the archbishop's patronage. Wykehamists were strongly represented among the beneficiaries. This was partly due to the numerical strength of New College, whose foundation had doubled the number of Oxford fellowships, but it also probably reflects the influence of Sherborne and Church, who had come into contact with most of this group while resident in the university. The most prominent of these men was Stephen Dowse, S.T.B., fellow from 1474-97, who in 1496 received the mastership of Whittington College in London, in the archbishop's collation iure devoluto. This foundation was specifically founded to propagate Christian doctrine in the capital; Dowse replaced the non-resident confessor to the queen, and in 1509 he was noted by the Italian poet Bartholomew Gallo for his exemplary pastoral record and his interest in the works of Savonarola and Erasmus.¹⁰¹ The youngest of the Wykehamist group was Thomas Baschurch, fellow of New College from 1495-98, to whom in 1499 the archbishop collated the church of Halton, Bucks. He was to become secretary to Archbishop Warham and an ardent opponent of the Henrician reformation.¹⁰²

Another group which attracted Morton's patronage was the fellowship of All Souls College, founded by his predecessor Henry Chichele. Among them was Robert Woodward, the third of the archbishop's commissaries general, who had been a fellow from 1485 to 1500 and became rector of Adisham in July of the latter year.¹⁰³ He ceased to act as commissary general on Morton's death and for some time thereafter studied at Louvain, but he was reappointed by Warham, and ultimately returned to All Souls as warden in 1528, succeeding Mr John Cole,

warden from 1525-28 and the founder of Faversham Grammar School, who had in 1497 received the collation of Merstham from Morton.¹⁰⁴ Ten other fellows received churches in the archbishop's collation, but of most of these men nothing is known except their benefices.¹⁰⁵ The remainder of graduates whose provenance can be ascertained were distributed among the Oxford, and to a lesser extent the Cambridge colleges. The only other recognisable grouping is the three Oriel men,¹⁰⁶ of whom the most prominent was Rowland Phillips, M.A., fellow from 1491-1506 and vicar of Croydon from 1497. He had been tutor to the monks of Gloucester College and after moving nearer to London was a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross. Ultimately he was to be one of the most vociferous, and the most reviled, critics of Henry VIII's ecclesiastical policy.

A few benefices were granted to religious. The church of Ickham was held from May 1492 by Richard Martyn, J.U.D., bishop in the universal church and superior of the Canterbury Franciscans, who had since 1474 acted as suffragan in the diocese.¹⁰⁷ Mr Thomas Andrue, prior of Bilsington, received Hernhill in September 1498,¹⁰⁸ and Robert Reynfolde, abbot of Boxley, became vicar of Headcorn in April 1499 and rector of Hunton the following October.¹⁰⁹ The last discernible group of beneficiaries comprises those influential men whose employment and interests lay elsewhere, but who were closely connected to the archbishop by ties of affection or policy. Mr Adam Grafton, J.U.B., and Mr Thomas Savage, J.U.D., were singled out as dilecti filii of the archbishop. Grafton had been chaplain to the young Edward V and now fulfilled the same function for prince Arthur; the church of St Dionis Backchurch, collated to him in May 1491, was one among many benefices which he accumulated.¹¹⁰ Savage in 1491 received the church of Rosthorne, in Morton's collation iure devoluto and sede vacante. He had been educated at Oxford, Bologna and Padua, of which he was Ll.D., his mother's family, the Stanleys, had been instrumental in the change of dynasty in 1485, and he had served as chancellor of the earldom of March; he was to become in turn dean of the chapel royal, bishop of Rochester and bishop of London.¹¹¹ Mr John Argenteyn, former dean of King's College Cambridge, who received St Vedast's in 1488, had been physician to Edward V and his brother and was subsequently prince Arthur's doctor.¹¹² Finally, Adrian Castellesi, papal collector in England and subsequently a valued agent of king and archbishop at the court of Rome, received the church of St Dunstan in London in May 1492.¹¹³

Finally, there are two clear examples of families in archiepiscopal service, and both included clerical members. The archbishop's will included bequests to several members of both the Brownsop and Parham families. John Brownsop, a layman, was custodian of the manor of Lambeth and subsequently seneschal of the priory hall at Canterbury; William became rector of St Omer in Thérouanne diocese, and in 1499 Walter received the collation of the rural deanery of Redenhall, Norfolk, during the vacancy of the see of Norwich.¹¹⁴ Two Parhams served as officers on the archbishop's estates, while Thomas Parham, clerk, received a prebend of St Chad's, Shrewsbury and the rural deanery of Fincham,

Norfolk, both in Morton's collation sede vacante, and the grant of a royal free chapel.¹¹⁵ Thus the archbishop utilised his functions of lord of the land, metropolitan and Chancellor of England to reward families which had entered his service.

This analysis of the ecclesiastics bound to Archbishop Morton by ties of service or patronage reveals a group very similar to that surrounding Chichele earlier in the century. The court of Arches continued to act as a magnet to the best young ecclesiastical lawyers in the country, who knew that successful practice in the provincial court could bring them to the attention of the archbishop, and through him, of the king; four fifteenth century archbishops of Canterbury, including Morton himself, had there commenced their public careers. It was this pool of talent, rather than the customary right of the archbishop to summon to his service the clerks of his suffragans, which ensured that the metropolitan's staff were diverse in their geographical origins. The majority of the administrators reached the peak of their careers when appointed to a high position within the archiepiscopal service, but a few moved on to higher positions. It was those who made the transition to royal service, which was facilitated by Morton's office as Chancellor, who were eventually promoted to the episcopate. The traffic was not one way, however, for Henry Edyall, hampered perhaps in this age by his lack of a university education, but possessing the very useful skills of a notary public, moved from a position in the royal chancery to archiepiscopal service after 1487. Those men, like Cooke and Hawarden, who were archbishop's clerks, might undertake miscellaneous tasks for the secular government, and a royal clerk might, like James Adam, find himself commissioned to administer the spiritualities of a vacant see. Despite the increasing importance of academic lawyers, there was no rigid specialisation within the ecclesiastical administration; archdeacons might continue to serve the archbishop in a more direct capacity, as did Peyntwyn and Edyall. Morton's secretary, Sherborne, was a physician by training, and Medwall's value as a notary public was no doubt appreciated all the more because of his dramatic talents. In return for their services, Morton's clerks and chaplains might expect more than benefices in the archbishop's collation. Ryse received a wardship in the gift of the crown, and it was certainly Maddes's chaplaincy to Morton which procured for him a prebend of Exeter. Since Lambeth was frequented by men with the highest prospects, the expectation of reward did not even end with the patron's death; after his elevation to the see of Chichester, Sherborne collated to the aged Edyall a prebend of his cathedral church.

The literary output of Morton's circle was restricted to the plays of Medwall and the grammar of Holt. There is no evidence of any theological or legal writings, and certainly none of the archbishop's clerks made any contribution to the life of the English church comparable to that of William Lyndwood. There are indications that humanistic interests flourished in the household, but there was, predictably, no trace of radicalism, and those who survived until the

Reformation, Sherborne, Nix and Veysey as bishops, Baschurch and Phillips in lesser positions, were in the 1530s regarded by the government with the greatest suspicion. Indeed, the examination of this entire group provides a last glimpse of the personnel of the church and court of Canterbury before their influence, which had endured and increased throughout the middle ages, was swept away, first by the ambition and the legatine court of Wolsey, and subsequently by the final subordination of the law of the church to that of the state.

Appendix 1THE ARCHBISHOP'S SECULAR COMMISSIONS

Although only one such commission is included in the Lambeth register, a large number were recorded in Priory Register S, as by custom they were to be confirmed by the prior and convent. The following list is according to alphabetical order.

Ashborne, Henry	Joint custodian, parks and woods at Pinner, Mx.	355v
Bagster, George	Custodian of park of Burstow, Sy., 30 Jan. 1500	434
Bolney, Edward	Joint bailiff of Wingham, 3 Jan. 1488	435
Bourne, John	Custodian of park of Lyminge, 6 Jan. 1495	404v
Bradkyrke, William	Custodian of palace of Canterbury, 2 Jan. 1498	417v
Brownsopp, John	Custodian of manor of Lambeth, Sy., 24 Feb. 1491	364
"	Seneschal of the hall of the priory, 24 May 1495	396
Brownsopp, William	Custodian of the great north door, 24 May 1495	396
Butler, John	Custodian of woods of Buckholt and North Bishopsdene, 2 Jan. 1498	417
Byrde, Richard	Custodian of woods of Buckholt and North Bishopsdene, 2 April 1494	388v
David, William	Custodian of woods of <u>Dreffdenes</u> , 16 Jan. 1495	405v
Don, Sir John and Edward	Bailiff of Tring, Herts., 15 July 1489	Reg.no.35
Ensying, William	Custodian of capital manse of manor of Maidstone, 30 Sept. 1487	351v
Ferrers, Edward	Custodian of park of Knole, 6 Jan. 1496	404v
"	Bailiff of Otford, 9 September 1500	438v
Frye, Matthew	Joint custodian of Bersted, Sx., 6 Jan. 1500	432v
Heede, William	Bailiff of Maidstone, 2 Jan. 1488	350v
Langton, John	Custodian of manor and park of Mayfield, Sx., 6 March 1493	388
Malmayn, John	Bailiff of town and lordship of Hythe, 27 April 1499	355
Havard, John	Custodian of woods of <u>Dreffdenes</u> , 2 Jan. 1488	354
"	Custodian of manor of Knole, 1 Dec. 1495	403v
Maryner, William	Joint custodian of Pinner, 3 March 1489	355v
"	Bedel of the court of Arches, 9 Sept. 1493	387
Michell, John	Custodian of the ferry at Lambeth, 9 Sept. 1500	438v
Morleye, William	Custodian of the liberty of Southwark, 15 Aug. 1500	438
Morton, John	Bailiff of Aldington, 20 April 1500	435
Morton, Thomas, <u>generosus</u>	Bailiff of Croydon, 4 Feb. 1499	420v
Morton, William	Custodian of the great north door, 22 Aug. 1499	427
Nethynfoll, John	Joint bailiff of Wingham, 3 Jan. 1488	435
Parker, Peter	Custodian of manor of Otford, 19 Nov. 1495	403v
Parys, William	Custodian of manor of Lambeth, 12 August 1495	401v
Pekham, Reginald	Custodian of park at Wrotham, 9 Sept. 1500	438v

Perham, Laurence	Custodian of park of Burstow, Sy., 2 Jan. 1488	351
Perham, Robert	Joint bailiff of Wingham, 3 Jan. 1488	435
Portar, Richard	Custodian of manor of Ford, Canterbury, 6 March 1493	388
Rye, John	Custodian of park of Broyle and the fords and and waters near Lewes, 22 Feb. 1493	371v
Suston, George	Custodian of Otford, 9 Sept. 1500	438v
Talbot, William	Seneschal of the hall of the priory, 20 May 1493	384v
Ware, John	Joint custodian of Broyle Forest, Sx., 6 Jan. 1500	432v
Watson, John	Custodian of Frankham park in Sussex and all forinsec woods in that county, 2 Jan. 1488	354v

Appendix 2 Institutions and Ordinations in the Diocese of Canterbury

The institution lists appear to be complete, apart from a gap in the middle months of 1489. A total of 385 institutions are recorded for the fourteen years of the episcopate, an average of 28 per annum, compared with 31 per annum during Bourghier's tenure of the see; it is unlikely, therefore, that there are many omissions. The information which can be drawn from the institutions is best presented in tabular form.

Number of Institutions.

Diocese of Canterbury and immediate jurisdictions in England	331
Jurisdiction of Calais (all benefices in royal patronage)	28
Institutions in other dioceses <u>sede vacante</u>	26
Total:	<u>385</u>

Presentations within the diocese and immediate jurisdictions in England

	Total	Graduates	Religious
Archbishop	149	87	4
Archdeacon	10	7	
Religious houses, etc.	106	19	10
Other clergy	14	3	
The king	5	1	
Other secular patrons	47	6	1
	<u>331</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>15</u>

This table emphasises the domination of the archbishop in the field of ecclesiastical patronage (v. supra p.126) and also the favour which he showed to graduate clergy. The fact that although there were 331 institutions, the names of only 426 clergy already beneficed or instituted in these years can be extracted from the register reveals a great deal of mobility between benefices in search of higher incomes; this is particularly noticeable in the case of the archbishop's own staff.

A comparison with the proportion of graduates benefices in other episcopates is instructive:

Chichele 1414-43	1334 institutions	128 graduates	9.5%
Morton 1486-1500	331 institutions	123 graduates	37%
Warham 1503-32	898 institutions	347 graduates	39%

or, taking totals of those already beneficed and instituted:

Bourghier 1454-86	1122 clergy	238 graduates	22%
Morton 1486-1500	426 clergy	145 graduates	34%

These figures indicate very clearly the steadily increasing prospects of graduate employment in the course of the fifteenth century, and the abatement of the crisis which had caused Chichele such concern.

PRESENTATIONS TO LIVINGS BY RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS 1486-1500

	Presentations	No. of Graduates presented	
			Religious
St Augustine's Canterbury	27	8	1
Christchurch Canterbury	10	2	1
St Martin's Dover	7		
St Gregory's Canterbury	6	2	
Leeds	6		2
Bradsole	4		4
Davington	3	1	
Lesnes	3		1
Sheppey	3	1	
Wye College	3		
Combwell	2		
Moatenden	2		
Monks' Horton	2		
West Langdon	2		
Cobham College	1		
Faversham	1	1	
Maidstone College	1		
Ospringe	1	1	
St Sepulchre's	1	1	
<u>Houses outside diocese</u>			
Hospital of St John of Jerusalem	5		
St Osyth	3		
Battle	2		
Merton	2	1	
Rochester	2		
Clerkenwell	1		
Dartford	1		
Oxford, All Souls	1	1	
St Mary Overy	1		
Syon	1		
Holy Trinity Aldgate	1		1
St George's Windsor	1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	106	19	10

The Ordination Lists

The ordination lists transcribed in the register are far from complete, and are of little value for any statistical analysis. There were six days during the year on which ordinations might be celebrated - the four Ember saturdays, the fifth saturday of Lent and Holy Saturday. In Bourghier's pontificate ordinations were held on average four times a year. Morton's register contains details of five ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn, Bishop in the Universal Church and superior of the Canterbury Franciscans, between 14 April 1487 and 20 September 1488, and subsequently on 18 September 1490 and 24 September 1491. Apart from these, the only ordinations recorded are those celebrated by the archbishop himself in his cathedral church every Holy Saturday from 1491 to 1499. Although Holy Saturday was normally the occasion of the largest ordination of the year, and the monks of Christchurch in particular would desire to be ordained by their titular abbot rather than by a suffragan, it is extremely unlikely that this was the only ceremony, and it is probable that Martyn continued to celebrate by archiepiscopal authority on other occasions until his death in 1498.

The register records the ordination of 73 secular priests and 186 religious; these figures stand in approximately the same ratio as those for Bourghier's episcopate. Institutions to benefices within the diocese can be traced for only 15 of the seculars. The numbers of religious ordinands by houses are as follows: Christchurch, Canterbury, 50; St Augustine's Canterbury, 17; O.F.M. Canterbury, 15; Leeds, 12; Faversham, 11; Boxley, 8; O.P. Canterbury, 6; O.Carm, Sandwich, 6; Bradsole, 5; St Martin's Dover, 5; St Gregory's Canterbury, 4; West Langdon, 4; O.E.S.A. Canterbury, 3; Combwell, 3; Moatenden, 3; O.Carm. Lossenham, 2; Bilsington, 1; Domus Dei, Dover, 1; O.E.S.A., London, 3; Bayham (Chichester diocese) 1; O.F.M. unspecified, 7/8*; O.E.S.A. unspecified, 6; O.P. unspecified, 1/2*.

* John de Confluencia is described both as O.F.M. and O.P.

The vast majority of secular ordinands were ordained to the title of a religious house - the exceptions were normally members of the archbishop's own household or administration or the fellows of Oxford colleges. The number of titles granted by religious houses was as follows:

Diocese:

St Gregory's Canterbury, 12; St Sepulchre's Canterbury, 5; Domus Dei Dover, 2; Leeds, 2; Bradsole, Christchurch Canterbury, Ospringe and Wye College, 1 each.

Outside diocese:

Barnwell, St John the Evangelist Cambridge, Haliwell, Tonbridge, 2 each.
Barling, Bermondsey, Eye, St Guthlac's Hereford, St Mary without Bishopsgate, St Thomas Acon, Hagnaby, Osney, Revesby, Syon, 1 each.

The ordination lists provide further illustration, but no clarification, of

this process. The predominance of St Gregory's and St Sepulchre's, both houses with modest incomes, is an indication that the house gained some profit from the guarantees which it provided. This impression is strengthened by reference to the ordination lists for the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1491. There three titles were granted by Worspring priory and two by Bridgenorth hospital in the very year that they were exempted from the tenth because of their poverty. The presence in the Canterbury ordination lists of titles supplied by distant houses such as Barnwell and St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, suggests that they too specialised in providing this service. One of the most surprising features is the frequent lack of correspondence between the provenance of the ordinand and the house which granted the title. St Gregory's provided titles for men from London and Lincoln dioceses, St Sepulchre's for a man from Neath and Wye for a Scots ordinand, and such instances can be multiplied for titles granted by houses outside the diocese.

NOTES

I am grateful to Prof. F.R.H. DuBoulay for allowing me to see an unpublished paper on the familia of Archbishop Bourghier.

I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration (1933) ii, 229-72; E.F. Jacob (ed.), Registrum Henrici Chichele (Oxford 1938-41) - especially vol. i, lxi-lxix, lxxv-lxxviii. R.M. Haines has shown what can be done with an informative register in his study of the associates and patronage of Bishop William Gray of Ely, Journal of Ecclesiastical History, xxv (1974), 225-47.

The main sources of information are the register of Archbishop John Morton, bound in two volumes at Lambeth Palace Library (Henceforth Reg.), and A.B. Emden, A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500 (Oxford 1957-59) - henceforward B.R.U.O., and A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to A.D. 1500 (Cambridge 1963) - henceforward B.R.U.C., and John Le Neve: Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541, ed. B. Jones, H.P.F. King and J.M. Horn (1962-75), henceforth Fasti. These are supplemented by Register S of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, contained in the Dean and Chapter Library, the will registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury contained in the Public Record Office, London (henceforth P.C.C.) and the printed Calendars of Patent Rolls (C.P.R.), Calendars of Close Rolls (C.C.R.) and Calendars of Papal Letters (C.P.L.)

Details of the administrative structure of the diocese and province are contained in I.J. Churchill, op. cit., supplemented by B.L. Woodcock, Medieval Ecclesiastical Courts in the Diocese of Canterbury (Oxford 1952).

Reg. no. 7. This occurred on 9 December 1486; the bulls of translation were dated 6 October 1486.

B.R.U.O., p. 1320-1.

B.R.U.O., p. 2049-50.

A.T. Bannister (ed.), Registrum Thome Myllyng (1920), pp. 80-1, 193, 195, 197; Fasti, ii, Hereford Diocese, pp. 9, 5; Fasti, x, Coventry and Lichfield Diocese, p. 62.

C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 488.

Reg. nos. 362, 520.

B.R.U.C., p. 147.

Reg. Bourghier, pp. 336, 353.

Reg. no. 16. Cooke was already acting as testamentary judge in January 1487, P.R.O. P.C.C. 1 Milles.

Reg. nos. 64, 835-7. Cooke visited Christchurch on 22 April 1490 and adjourned the visitation to the same date the following year. Merton and Chertsey were visited in November 1492 during the vacancy of the see of Winchester following the death of Bishop Peter Courtenay.

B.R.U.O., pp. 887-8.

C.P.L. 1484-92, pp. 175-6.

Hawarden is described thus in a signification of excommunication, P.R.O. C85/23/5. The list in Churchill, op. cit., ii, 238-40, which credits him with these positions from 1503, should be amended.

Reg. nos. 86, 100. They were deputed, with Mr Richard Lichfield in 1487 and 1489 and with Mr Thomas Jane in 1489, to collect and examine the letters of proxy presented in Convocation.

9. C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 350.
0. B.R.U.O., pp. 1685-7.
1. C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 290.
2. The registers of these vacancies are contained in Reg. nos. 752-94 (Lichfield) and nos. 795-826 (Wells) and in Reg. Myllyng, pp. 144-53.
3. Reg. nos. 1014-88. In June and July 1492 Sherborne visited twenty religious houses in Devon and Cornwall, and in July the archdeaconry of Exeter.
4. Reg. nos. 827-84. Sherborne himself visited the religious houses of Hampshire, and accounted to the archbishop for the receipts of the vacancy. The account of the subsequent legal proceedings is contained in Reg., nos. 221-64.
5. The Anglica Historia of Polydore Vergil, ed. D. Hay (Camden Soc. lxxiv, 1950), p. 108.
6. B.R.U.O., pp. 420-1.
7. Reg. nos. 886, 997-1004, 1009. From 1 November Mr Robert Knight, Official of the archdeacon of Northampton, accounted to the archbishop in Church's name.
8. Reg. nos. 1089-1115. Church was at Wells on 8 January 1495. Citations for the visitation of the archdeaconries were issued on 12 January, and between 30 January and 27 February nine religious houses and the dean and chapter of Wells were visited.
9. Reg. nos. 1116-87. He was in Coventry on 29 February 1496. Between 8 March and 23 June he visited twenty nine religious houses and the dean and chapter of Lichfield. A list of the religious visited is printed by P. Heath (ed.), Bishop Geoffrey Blythe's Visitations c. 1515-1525 (Staffs. Record Society, 1973). Only for Repton are injunctions recorded.
0. Reg. nos. 1188-1201. He was in Rochester on 4 November, and on the same day issued a citation for the visitation of the archdeaconry. In the same month he visited six religious houses.
1. Reg. nos. 1202-60. Church was in Worcester on 22 September 1498. Between 25 October and 11 December he visited both archdeaconries and sixteen religious houses. For the compositions regulating the sede vacante administration of various dioceses, see Churchill, op. cit., i, 161-207; ii, 42-68.
2. Reg. nos. 1309-2106. Church himself visited the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk and twenty one religious houses.
3. Reg. no. 1308.
4. Church's later career can be traced in The Registers of Bishops Hadrian and King (Somerset Record Soc., 1939) and Calendar of the MSS of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (Historical MSS Commission, 1914).
5. B.R.U.O., pp. 229-30.
6. Woodcock, op. cit., p. 119;; B.R.U.O., pp. 950, 870-1, 2085.
7. B.R.U.O., p. 1321. He was apparently a student of music which may explain why, despite his exalted connections, he was not more prominent.
8. B.R.U.C. p. 453.
9. P.R.O., Significations of Excommunication, C85/23/40. This appointment, not noted in the register, should be added to Churchill's list.
0. Fasti, iv, Monastic Cathedrals, pp. 8-9.

1. B.R.U.C., pp. 445, 681.
2. Canterbury, Dean and Chapter Library, Reg. S., fo. 353v; Reg. Bourghier, pp. 346, 341.
3. B.R.U.O., p. 482.
4. B.R.U.O., pp. 1677, 1561-2.
5. The deans appear in the register only as the recipients of mandates to induct. In one interesting case, however, the dean of Croydon, Mr William Shaldoo, complained to the Chancellor of England against the overseers of Ellis Davy's almshouse, who had failed to maintain the foundation. The statutes were then transcribed in the archiepiscopal register; P.R.O., Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/163/55; Reg. no. 178.
6. Churchill, op. cit., ii, 231-4; Reg. Myllyng, pp. 103, 105, 109; F.R.H. Du Boulay The Lordship of Canterbury (1966), p. 400; Reg. nos. 830, 885-1013 passim, 550). During the Lincoln vacancy of 1495 Haines visited the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Stow and Leicester and the deanery of Peterborough.
7. C.C.R., 1468-76, no. 1164; C.P.R., 1476-85, p. 485; F.R.H. Du Boulay, The Assembling of an Estate: Knole in Sevenoaks c. 1275- c. 1525, Archaeologia Cantiana, lxxxix (1974), p. 10; Fasti, iv, Monastic Cathedrals, p. 42; Fasti, x, Coventry and Lichfield, p. 43; Reg. nos. 656, 752.
8. Canterbury Sede Vacante Wills (Kent Archaeological Society Records Branch, vol. iii, 1914), p. 91.
9. Du Boulay, op. cit., p. 263. Morton in 1492 arranged for his presentation by Thomas Langton, elect of Winchester, to the mastership of Godshouse, Portsmouth, and in 1497 collated to him the church of Hadleigh. He was probably the same man as Mr John Rise, Ll.B., canon and subsequently treasurer of Exeter, who administered that diocese in the vacancy of 1504; Reg. nos. 839-41, 675; Fasti, ix, Exeter, pp. 12, 59; Churchill, op. cit., ii, 261.
0. Reg. nos. 752, 773; for Reynold, B.R.U.O., p. 1572.
1. Reg. no. 795; for Boket, B.R.U.O., p. 211; for Harris, C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 315, C.P.R., 1494-1509, p. 159; Fasti, viii, Bath and Wells, pp. 11, 46, 50.
2. Reg. Myllyng, passim; B.R.U.O., p. 1321-2; he was executor of the last testament of Mr Ralph Haines in 1501, P.R.O., P.C.C., 20 Blamyr.
3. Reg. no. 1014; C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 406.
4. B.R.U.O., p. 439. He led the movement to curb abuses of the privileges of the Hospitallers in the 1489 convocation, Reg. no. 105. In 1497 the monks of Winchester summoned him as a witness in their proceedings against Morton for his alleged extension of his sede vacante jurisdiction, Reg. no. 248.
5. B.R.U.O., pp. 1144-5.
6. B.R.U.O., pp. 457-8.
7. B.R.U.C., p. 613.
8. Reg. no. 886; for Shuldham, B.R.U.C., p. 527; C.C.R., 1468-76, no. 1452.
9. B.R.U.O., p. 1947.
0. B.R.U.O., p. 1013 f., J.B. Sheppard (ed.), Litterae Cantuarienses (Rolls Series, lxxxv, 1887-89), iii, 314; Reg. no. 124. For his administration of the diocese of London, P.R.O., C85/23/42; this appointment should be added to the list in Churchill, op. cit., ii, 248.

1. Reg. no. 26.
 2. B.R.U.O., pp. 1381-2.
 3. B.R.U.C., p. 323.
 4. B.R.U.O., pp. 1277-8.
 5. B.R.U.O., p. 1719; Reg. no. 1013. He was commissioned with Mr John Veysy.
 6. B.R.U.O., p. 991. Hutton was requested by the archbishop to execute the mandate of Mr Anthony Flores, auditor of causes in the Sacred Palace, for the collection of documentary evidence in this case. He examined documents and witnesses at Lambeth and St Paul's from November 1495 to January 1496, Reg. nos. 221-44.
 7. Reg. no. 59; for visit ad limina, no. 208.
 8. Reg. no. 187.
 9. Reg. no. 188; for Robinson, B.R.U.C., p. 484; for Ruthall, B.R.U.O., pp. 1612-3.
 0. C.P.L., 1484-92, pp. 17, 26; Reg. nos. 194-264 passim. He also served as proctor of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Reg. S., fa 361v. Mr Peyntwyn left him £20 and his best horse, P.R.O., P.C.C. 16 Holgrave.
1. Canterbury Sede Vacante Wills, p. 99.
 2. For Turnour, B.R.U.C., p. 599, Reg. no. 45; for Copland, Reg. nos. 193, 223, 576.
 3. P.R.O., C1/117/64.
 4. B.R.U.O., p. 641, Reg. S., fa 361v.
 5. On 25 October 1495 Pope Alexander VI committed investigation of their perjury and malefactions to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely, Reg. no. 200. For Blodwell, B.R.U.O., p. 203; for Vaughan, B.R.U.C., p. 607.
 6. Reg. nos. 238, 68, 277, 296, 343; Reg. S., fa 387.
 7. Reg. Bourgchier, p. xxvii; P.R.O., P.C.C. 19 Milles. Beele was an executor of his predecessor, Mr Roger Malmesbury. At the time of his own death he held several tenements in North Lambeth and elsewhere.
 8. P.R.O., P.C.C. 22 Porch. The Barrett family originally came from Hawkhurst in Kent, and John's father's first wife was a Margaret Chichele. By marriage his grandfather had acquired half the manor of Belhouse at Aveley, Essex. John rebuilt the house, added extensive estates and lived there at the end of his life; Morant, History of Essex (1816) i, 78-9.
 9. B.R.U.C., p. 399.
 0. P.R.O., C85/23; C1/238/2.
 1. P.R.O., P.C.C. 17 Dyngley. The last testaments of the registrars reveal their close relationship. In 1489 Beele bequeathed to Barrett a signet ring and his dictionary and book of precedents, and to Potkyn a violet gown with black fur. Potkyn was Barrett's brother-in-law, and was appointed supervisor of his last testament.
 2. B.R.U.O., pp. 1505-6.
 3. Reg. S., fa 420. In April 1506, however, Spencer was described as registrar to Archbishop Warham, translated from London to Canterbury, Reg. Warham, fa 13v.

14. Other notaries public who appeared with some regularity at Lambeth included Thomas Colman, William Falks and William Imbroke, while in January 1495 four elderly notaries who had worked as clerks in the registry were summoned to give testimony concerning the validity of the documents kept there; cf. n. 66 supra. The most interesting of these is John Sheffield, who in November 1478 had been appointed both registrar and ~~fedel~~^{fel} of the court of Arches, and in January 1479 apparitor general of the archdeacon's court (Reg. B., f. 292.)
15. B.R.U.C., p. 384.
16. Reg. no. 97; P.R.O., P.C.C. 10 Moone. Maddes served as a feoffee of lands to the use of the archbishop, together with other of Morton's clerks, C.C.R., 1485-1500, nos. 510, 650; C.C.R., 1500-1509, no. 175.
17. B.R.U.O., p. 1890.
88. B.R.U.C., p. 118.
9. Reg. no. 832; the archbishop visited the borough of Southwark, during the vacancy of the see of Winchester, on 24 October 1492.
10. Some light on relationships within the household is shed by the last testaments of Maddes and Camberton, P.R.O., P.C.C. 10 Moone and 6 Adeane. Maddes nominated as his executors Peyntwyn, Ryse, Camberton and Edyall, and made bequests to the last two; Camberton left money for a priest to sing for one year in the collegiate church of Maidstone for the souls of himself, his parents, the cardinal and Thomas Maddes.
1. B.R.U.C., p. 83.
2. B.R.U.O., p. 283.
3. B.R.U.O., pp. 953-4.
4. B.R.U.O., p. 39; R. Weiss, Humanism in England during the Fifteenth Century, (3rd. ed., Oxford 1967) pp. 169-72.
5. B.R.U.O., pp. 827-30.
6. Weiss, op. cit., pp. 148-59; B.R.U.O., pp. 764-5. Giglis dedicated to Morton a Libellus de Canonizatione Sanctorum, B.L. Arundel MS 366, obviously connected with the attempts to obtain the canonisation of Henry VI and Archbishop Anselm. He was papal collector in England for a second term from 1485-90.
7. J.K. McConica, English Humanists and Reformation Politics (Oxford 1965), p. 70 ff
8. The prebends of the collegiate churches of Wingham and South Malling to some extent compensated for the lack of a secular cathedral. Of benefices valued at £30 or more in the Taxatio of 1291, the archbishop held the collation of twenty-one out of twenty-nine; of benefices valued between £20 and £30, twenty-six out of thirty-six were in the archbishop's gift. The comparative wealth of these livings may be gauged by the fact that the twenty benefices of the deanery of Ospringe, in which the diocesan held no valuable advowsons, averaged only £9 4s in value. The traditional distinction between beneficed and unbeneficed clergy appears artificial; many rectors and vicars were scarcely better off than mass priests, while the archiepiscopal clerk with two good livings was a wealthy man.
9. Reg. nos. 345-428, 447-751.
10. The reservation of benefices for archiepiscopal servants is discussed by E.F. Jacob, Registrum Henrici Chichele, vol. i, lxxii-lxxviii
1. B.R.U.O., p. 590; McConica, op. cit., pp. 99, 101-2.

2. B.R.U.O., p. 126. The other Wykehamists who received benefices from Morton were William Ash, S.T.B., rector of Biddenden, 1498; John Rende, J.U.B., warden of Higham Ferrers, 1487; Henry Rawlyns, Ll.B., rector of Lyminge, 1498; Richard Roberd, Decr.L., Rector of Preston, 1492; Simon Smith, Decr.B., Rector of Otterden, 1496; Robert Yonge, M.A. Rector of Latchingdon, 1491; Cheam, 1492 and St Michael's Crooked Lane, 1493.
3. B.R.U.O., p. 2085; Woodcock, op. cit., p. 117.
4. B.R.U.O., p. 461.
5. They were: John Alexander, M.A., rector of Hinxhill, 1490; David Byfford, M.A., vicar of Monkton, 1497; Ralph Dalton, M.A., rector of Snargate, 1488; John Golson, B.A., rector of Cheam, 1497; John Hawkins, M.A., rector of Ruckinge, 1489 and of Woodchurch, 1493; Thomas Marke, M.A., rector of Wilcote, Ox., 1499; John Millett, Decr.D., rector of Charlwood, Sy., 1494; Reginald Phillips, Ll.B., vicar of Wadhurst, Sx., 1499; William Portland, S.T.P., vicar of Lydd, 1498; Thomas Water, Decr.B., chaplain of Arundel chantry in Canterbury cathedral, 1493.
6. Richard Gardyner, M.A., rector of Chiddingstone and of Shoreham; Rowland Philipps, M.A., vicar of Croydon; Robert Sheffield, M.A., rector of Chartham and prebendary of Wingham.
7. Reg. no. 527.
8. Ibid., no. 703.
9. Ibid., nos. 726, 740.
0. B.R.U.O., p. 798.
1. B.R.U.O., p. 1646.
2. B.R.U.C., pp. 15, 669.
3. Reg. no. 523.
4. Reg. S., fos. 364, 396; Reg. nos. 739, 1350.
5. Reg. S., fos. 351, 435; Reg. nos. 509, 1349; C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 427.

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THE REGISTER

Archbishop Morton's register is bound in two volumes, the first containing exclusively records of his pontificate, the second a composite volume which also contains parts of the registers of his predecessors William Courtenay and Thomas Bourghier, and of his immediate successor Henry Deane. The present, and almost certainly original, binding was executed, as was that of the companion volumes in the Lambeth series, in all probability by a Londoner whose work on printed books spans the period 1515 to 1523.¹

The collation of the gatherings is as follows:

Folio nos. Vol.1	Quire Mark ²	No. of calendar entry	Nature of Entries
1-16		1-40a	Papal bulls, commissions, letters, 1487-93.
17-24	b	41-52	Papal bulls, letters, 1487-92
25-32	c	53-82	Commissions, letters etc., 1488-93
33-6	d	83-94	Minutes of Convocation, 1487
37-46		95-121	Minutes of Convocation, 1489
47-54	f	122-77	Documents relating to taxation of clergy, 1489
55-62	g	752-94	<u>Sede vacante register, Lichfield diocese, 1490-1.</u>
63-77 (77 blank)	h	795-826	<u>Sede vacante register, Wells diocese, 1491</u>
78-85	k	827-55	<u>Sede vacante register, Winchester diocese, 1492-3</u>
86-93 (93 blank)	l	856-84	ditto
94-117 (98v-101v blank)	m	885-1013	<u>Sede vacante register, Lincoln diocese, 1495</u>
118-32	q	1014-82g	<u>Sede Vacante register, Exeter diocese, 1492-3</u>
133-41 (140-1 blank)	s	1082h-115	ditto; <u>sede vacante register, Wells diocese, 1495</u>
142-66 (157v-8, 163-6 blank)	t	1116-201	<u>Sede vacante registers, Lichfield and Rochester, 1496.</u>
167-74	v	1202-25	<u>Sede vacante register, Worcester diocese 1498</u>
175-82 (181-2 blank)	A	1226-38	ditto
183-206 (183, 190, 197v -8 blank, 188-9 excised)	B	1239-1308, 178-186	ditto; <u>sede vacante register, Salisbury diocese, 1499; statutes of Croydon almshouse, papal bulls letters.</u>
207-14	C	187-96	Letters, litigation at court of Rome
215-26	D	197-220	Papal bulls, letters etc. 1494-6

1. Cf. Reg. Chichele, i, xvi.

2. The quire marks are written in the bottom right hand corner of the verso of the last folio of the quire.

227-34	E	221-64	Litigation before papal commissaries
235-50	F		
251-6	H	265-343	Commissions to administer estates of intestates
Vol. 2			
2-17(1 wanting)		1309-87	<u>Sede vacante</u> register, Norwich diocese, 1499; institutions, ordinations, synods, wills
18-25		1388-1409	ditto, wills
26-33		1410-30	ditto, wills
34-41		1431-51	ditto, wills
42-9		1452-64	ditto, wills
50-7		1465-86	ditto, wills
58-61		1487-95	ditto, wills
62-73		1496-1501	ditto, accounts
74-81		1502-68	ditto, accounts, consistory court cases, visitations
82-99		1569-1685	ditto, visitations
100-11		1686-1910	ditto, visitations
112-21		1911-2106	ditto, visitations
122-7		344	Ordinances of Bredgar College
128-36		345-428	Canterbury institutions
137-52		429-537	Canterbury institutions and ordinations
153-68		538-751	Canterbury institutions

The register is far less systematic than that of Chichele or Kempe earlier in the fifteenth century, and in this it is akin to that of Bourghier. There is, for example, no section reserved for papal bulls of provision or for royal writs. There are indications, however, of some attempt to organise the material. Folios 1-8 and 17-24 are largely devoted to papal documents, or to the acta of the archbishop as commissary of the apostolic see. Folios 9-12 and 25-32 contain, for the most part, the archbishop's commissions and acta as diocesan and metropolitan. The division of material was not, however, rigidly maintained.

Neither is the register as complete as that of Chichele, although more material has been preserved for the fifteen year episcopate of John Morton than for Bourghier's thirty two years. It is obvious that some quires were mislaid before binding. The first quire ends with an incomplete document (no. 40a) by which is noted vacat quod in alio quaterno. It should occur in a sede vacante register for the diocese of Rochester 1492-3, which is not bound into either volume. On 14 December 1495 Mr John Barrett, the registrar, produced for scrutiny a quire which he had recently found in the registry; it contained a mandate for the release of the spiritualities of the diocese of Winchester which is not included in the bound register, (No. 241). The distribution of material is as follows:

Litterae diversae: there is good coverage, in the first three quires of the register, of papal bulls and archiepiscopal commissions and letters from Morton's

translation to Canterbury to 1493. The 17th to 20th quires (folios 207-50) which contain litterae diversae covering the years 1494-9, are devoid of routine business. All the documents here transcribed are concerned with litigation and other affairs conducted at the court of Rome, especially with the two great lawsuits brought against the archbishop by the bishop of London and by the prior and convent of Winchester. These sections contain very little diocesan material. Only a small proportion of the papal bulls concerning the provision or translation of suffragans were transcribed, and there is only one archiepiscopal commission appointing an estate officer, a type of document commonly enregistered under Bourghier.

Minutes of Convocation: It was the responsibility of the archbishop's registrar to produce a record of proceedings in Convocation for his master. In December 1495 Mr Barrett protested his preoccupation with the provincial council as a reason for his inability to produce immediately documents for transmission to Rome. Nevertheless, the register contains only the records of the meetings of 1487 and 1489, and the account of the former was never completed. The financial documents of the Convocation of 1491 are included in the Bath and Wells sede vacante register in the form of royal writs or archiepiscopal mandates, but the sessions of 1495 and 1496 have left no trace in the register.

Institutions to benefices: the record of institutions within the diocese and immediate jurisdictions appears to be complete, with perhaps a short gap in the middle months of 1489. For details, see chapter 7, appendix 2.

Ordination lists: these are far from complete. See chapter 7, appendix 2.

Commissions for the administration of the estates of intestates; these cover only the years 1487-9. Those wills pertaining to the prerogative jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, which had until 1454 sometimes been enregistered in the archbishop's register, had from the beginning of Bourghier's episcopate been diverted in their totality to the separate series of probate registers.

Sede vacante registers: these occupy a large proportion of the register - 267 out of 424 folios. Nevertheless, this section is far from complete. There were 24 vacancies of suffragan sees of the church of Canterbury during Morton's episcopate, but only 11 registers were bound up in the Lambeth volumes. The financial accounts of revenues due to the archbishop by reason of these vacancies are particularly valuable. Such accounts must always have been presented by the officials appointed to administer vacant sees, but only now did registration of these accounts become standard practice, which was continued under Archbishop Warham.

There are various indications that the register was not a working record, but was compiled at some time later than the documents which it contains. There is no chronological sequence within the various quires of litterae diversae. The first section contains documents dated 1486-93, the second documents dated

1493-98, but within the two sections chronological order is not maintained. It appears also that the sede vacante registers were, in some cases at least, fair copies, compiled at Lambeth after the end of the vacancies which they described. It is possible that in 1496 the quire used in Lichfield was taken by Mr Potkyn to Rochester, where he utilised the blank folios; but it is unlikely that the second quire of the Exeter register was taken to Bath two years later, while quire B includes the final part of one sede vacante register, the whole of another, and at the end of the quire a group of litterae diversae which predate the sede vacante registers. The ordination lists provide a further indication of delay in registration. The dating of these is erroneous and confused (see footnotes to text) and the record ended abruptly in the middle of an ordination list, because the scribe had not allowed himself sufficient space. There is every indication that at some date the scribe set out to transcribe those ordination lists which he had to hand, and these were surely far from a complete record for the episcopate. A final corroboration may be provided by the unwillingness of the registry at Lambeth to hand over to the prior and convent of Christchurch, after Morton's death, the records of spiritual administration.¹ Is it possible that the cardinal's demise prompted an effort to gather together, in the form of a register, those quires and original documents which could be found from the previous fifteen years?

The handwriting

The vast bulk of the register is written in a single hand. The exceptions are:

Vol. i, fos. 94-98. Appointment of Official sede vacante, Lincoln diocese 1495, and mandates issued by him. This is most likely the hand of Mr William Miller, notary public and subsequently chapter clerk at Lincoln, who was on the archbishop's instructions appointed as scribe of the acts of Mr John Walles, the Official. (For him see K. Major, The Office of Chapter Clerk at Lincoln in the Middle Ages, Medieval Studies presented to Rose Graham, p. 187).

Vol. i, fos. 227-250. Account of proceedings before papal commissaries in the case between the archbishop and the prior and convent of Winchester. This is a most distinctive humanist book hand, compared to the business hand in which the majority of the register is written. The record is of two distinct processes, before Mr Hutton at Lambeth and before papal commissaries at Southampton. The only notary public who was present on both occasions was Mr William Imbroke, and it is likely that he, who had previously been employed as a scribe to a commissary of the archbishop, produced this account for the register.

Vol. ii, fos. 50v-60, 87-121. These folios record wills proved by, and visitations conducted by, Mr John Vaughan, one of the two commissaries appointed

1. P.R.O. Early Chancery Proceedings, C1/238/2.

by Mr Roger Framingham, monk of Norwich and visitor of the diocese sede vacante. The scribe accompanying Mr Vaughan was Mr William Curtes, whose hand this almost certainly is.

Vol.ii, fos. 162-68. The institutions to vacant benefices from 1497 are recorded in a new hand, which has not appeared in the register before. It is impossible to identify, beyond the obvious observation that it belonged to one of the clerks of the Lambeth registry.

There remains the hand which wrote the remainder of the register. At first glance identification is easy. The same hand compiled the Registrum Album, a precedent book compiled from extracts from the archiepiscopal registers. An index to this work was compiled in the later sixteenth century by Mr Thomas Yale, Ll.D., chancellor of archbishop Matthew Parker, who on fo. 11, the first folio of the original compilation which he had indexed on the previous ten folios, wrote: manus magistri Barret quondam registrarii etc. Barrett became registrar after the death of John Beele, Archbishop's Bourgchier's registrar, in 1489, and so this identification was obvious. But there is reason to suppose that the register was written not by him, but by his deputy and future brother-in-law Mr William Potkyn. The clue to this identification is provided by the Norwich sede vacante register. Potkyn had, as usual in the later years of the pontificate, accompanied Mr Roger Church, the archbishop's Official, to the vacant diocese. Those sections of the Norwich register which record the acta of Mr John Vaughan were written by his scribe, Mr Curtes. The transition from one hand to another within this sede vacante register does not correspond to the division of the quires, which suggests that each scribe wrote up the account of those visitations on which he had been present at Norwich after completion, rather than at Lambeth, for there is no indication that Mr Curtes was normally in the archbishop's employment. If this is the case, the main hand in the Norwich register is that of Mr Potkyn rather than of some minor Lambeth clerk. This identification is strengthened by the fact that the Norwich register includes judgements in the consistory court, as registrar of which Potkyn had been appointed by the archbishop. Once it is established that Potkyn himself recorded Church's acta in the diocese of Norwich, it is obvious that he compiled the bulk of the whole register, which is written in the same hand. Perhaps Mr Barrett, the principal registrar, who was responsible also for the registration of proceedings in the court of Audience and before the commissaries of the archbishop's Prerogative, delegated the registration of the archbishop's acta to Potkyn. This would explain, incidentally, two features of the register as it was bound up. The paucity of material, other than sede vacante registers, after 1494, may be a result of Potkyn's frequent employment from 1495 onwards as scribe to the Official in vacant sees; he was often away from Lambeth, and possibly copies of the archbishop's acta which he would have entered in the register were mislaid during his absence. Also, a man who had spent so much of

his time engaged in sede vacante administration may have developed an enhanced view of the importance of this activity, and this would explain the preponderance of such material in the register, which is in marked contrast to the inclusion of only one such record in Bourghier's register.

The Calendar

It has been decided to edit the register in the form of a calendar; this method has been adopted in recent years by the Borthwick Institute, the Worcestershire Record Society and the Canterbury and York Society. Morton's register contains more documents of unique interest than most contemporary compilations, yet these are normally in a form evolved at an earlier date, while as usual there is a large bulk of entries in strictly common form. Moreover, the size of the register renders calendaring the only realistic method of presentation.

The present calendar, the form of which is closely based on that evolved for the Borthwick Texts and Calendars, attempts to include, as far as possible, the essential information contained in each entry in the register. The length varies from a virtual translation of certain papal bulls and archiepiscopal letters to a brief standardised form for institutions, commissions, etc. An exception has been made in the case of wills; very few of those contained in this register have any great individual interest; therefore only details of probate and the names of executors have been given.

The modern equivalent of all place names is given, except in those few cases where there is some doubt as to their identification. Personal names have been retained in the form in which they appear in the text, even when that form varies within the same entry. The marginal headings of the original entries have been omitted, except in those few cases where they contain additional information not in the text.

The folio numbers of the MS are given in the calendar at the head of the first entry which begins on that folio.

LETTERS, COMMISSIONS AND PAPAL BULLS 1486-93

REGISTRUM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MORTON
LEGUM DOCTORIS PRIMO EPISCOPI ELIENSIS ET DEINDE IN ARCHIEPISCOPUM CANTUARIENSEM
POSTULATI ET PER SANCTISSIMUM IN CHRISTO PATREM ET DOMINUM DOMINUM INNOCENCIUM
DIVINI PROVIDENCIA PAPAM OCTAVUM AB IPSA SEDE ELIEN¹ AD DICTAM ECCLESIAM
CANTUARIENSEM TRANSLATI PRIDIE NONAS OCTOBRIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO
QUADRINGENTESIMO LXXX^{mo} VIT^o ET PONTIFICATUS IPSIUS SANCTISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS
ANNO TERCIO.

Fo. 1

1. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Pope Innocent VIII directed to John, bishop of Ely, translating him from the church of Ely to that of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Thomas Bourghier, cardinal priest of St Ciriac in Thermis.¹ Before taking possession of the rule and administration of the church of Canterbury, he is to take, in the presence of the bishops of London and Rochester, the usual oath of fealty according to the form enclosed.

Incipit: Romani pontificis, quem pastor ille celestis.

Fo. 1v

2. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull directed to John, bishop of Ely. Concurrent absolution from the bonds by which he is bound to the church of Ely.

Incipit: Apostolice sedis consueta clemencia.

Fo. 2

3. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull directed to the suffragans of the province of Canterbury. Concurrent letters enjoining due obedience and reverence to the archbishop.

Incipit: Hodie venerabilem fratrem.

4. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull directed to the vassals of the church of Canterbury. Concurrent letters enjoining them to swear fealty to the archbishop and to perform their accustomed services.

Incipit: Hodie venerabilem fratrem.

Fo. 2v

5. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull directed to the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury. Concurrent letters enjoining due obedience and reverence to their diocesan.

Incipit: Hodie venerabilem fratrem.

1. The temporalities had been granted to Morton by the king on 13 July 1486; Foedera, xii, 302.

6. 6 October 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull directed to the people of the diocese of Canterbury. Concurrent letters enjoining due honour and obedience to their diocesan.

Incipit: Hodie venerabilem fratrem.

Fo. 3

7. 9 December 1486, London.

Memorandum that on this day, in accordance with custom, William Sellyng, S.T.P., prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, delivered to John Morton, elect and confirmed archbishop of Canterbury, as he sat before the high altar in the chapel of Le Ely Inne in the suburbs of London, the cross of the church of Canterbury. After the prior had delivered a solemn sermon the archbishop received the cross, kissed it and handed it to his cross bearer. This was done in the presence of Mr Robert Morton, Master of the Rolls, Mr David William, Decr.D., Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., Sir Edmund Mountford, Mr John Hervy, canon of the church of Hereford, and many others.

(Fo. 3v blank)

Fo. 4

8. 27 March 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Confirmation by pope Innocent VIII of the dispensation for the marriage of king Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. The pope has recently granted a dispensation at their petition to Henry, king of England, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, late king of England, to contract marriage, in order to end the dissensions which have prevailed between their ancestors of the houses of Lancaster and York, on account of which grave scandals have arisen in the kingdom, and, because they are related in the fourth and fourth degrees of kindred and perhaps also in the fourth degree of affinity they could not marry without a dispensation from the apostolic see. The pope, wishing to quell the turmoil in England and to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, after due deliberation with his cardinals, granted this dispensation, declaring the issue of the marriage to be legitimate, motu propria rather than at the petition of Henry or Elizabeth or of any other on their behalf, since he had heard that king Henry, although rule of the kingdom pertained to him and his heirs not only by right of conquest and by undoubted right of succession, but by election by prelates, magnates and people and by act of parliament summoned for this purpose, wished, providing that a dispensation from the impediments could be obtained, to marry Elizabeth, first born and true heir of king Edward, in order to end dissension and ensure perpetual peace. The pope now confirms the said dispensation and the marriage to be contracted in virtue thereof, or already contracted by virtue of any other dispensation from the apostolic see, its penitentiary, or from any legate or nuncio having faculty from the said see for this purpose, and confirms also the lawful

succession of the children of the marriage and the declaration of parliament concerning the title of the king and the succession of his heirs. All inhabitants of the realm and subjects of the king, however high their rank, are inhibited from inciting fresh disturbance with regard to the right of succession, on pain of excommunication and the greater anathema, from which they may not be absolved except by the apostolic see or one specially deputed by it, unless in articulo mortis. The pope further decrees, motu propria, that should Elizabeth die before the said king without bearing offspring by him or without any surviving offspring, then the offspring of the king by any other lawful wife may succeed, according to the decree of parliament, the same penalties applying to those who oppose such succession. Papal blessing is conferred upon natives of the realm and foreign princes who render assistance to king Henry against rebels, with a plenary indulgence for those who die thus assisting the king. All clergy shall publicly announce, when so requested by the king or his heirs, the excommunication and anathematisation of rebels, the higher clergy on pain of interdict on entry to their churches, the lower clergy on pain of excommunication, and they shall constrain such rebels by ecclesiastical censure, invoking the secular arm if necessary. Non obstantibus, etc.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Romanus pontifex in quo potestatis plenitudo.

Printed Foedera, xii, 297-9; calendared C.P.L. 1484-92, p. 2.

Fo. 5

9. 6 August 1487, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of pope Innocent VIII authorising the archbishop of Canterbury to visit and reform houses of the Cluniac, Cistercian, Premonstratensian and other orders, notwithstanding their exemption. The pope has learnt with great sadness that in some religious houses within the province of Canterbury the observance of religion has grown lax and, indeed, in some houses the religious lead a dissolute life, and therefore they are in need of correction and reformation. Therefore the pope, at the instance of king Henry VII, commissions the archbishop to warn all superiors of houses within the province, that is generals, presidents or father abbots, by papal authority that, setting aside all excuses and delay, they should within six months of receipt of the archbishop's monition visit their houses, or cause them to be visited by religious of the same order, to reform them in head and members and in spirituals and temporals and to bring them back to the proper observance of their rule. Where there is no such superior, the archbishop is to warn the abbots, priors and other monastic prelates that within six months they themselves should effect such reformation. If they disdain so to do, the archbishop shall go himself

to such religious houses in his province and visit them by papal authority, reforming them according to canon law and the rule of the order. The archbishop is to have authority to visit all such religious houses, exempt and non-exempt, to reform them in head and members, to enquire into the financial state of the houses and the lives of the superiors and monks, to punish, castigate and correct without judicial formality those who are found to be sinful or slothful, according to the institutes of the order and the extent of their guilt, and even, if their faults merit such action, to remove them from the monasteries, from the office of abbot or prior and from benefices and other offices, to restore religious houses to the observance of the statutes of their order, to restore them to the correct norm of the rule, to introduce into houses others wishing to lead the regular life, to cut out incorrigible brethren as putrid limbs from the body of the congregation and to expel them, and to do all else necessary or expedient, according to papal constitutions and the decrees of the Fathers, for the honour of God, the increase of religion, the salvation of souls, as a good example to the faithful and for the good governance of religious houses and persons, with full powers of canonical coercion extending to the invocation of the secular arm. Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Quanta in Dei ecclesia.

(Cf. no 46 infra.)

Fo. 6

10. 6 August 1487, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of pope Innocent VIII permitting the apprehension of those malefactors who sally forth from sanctuary to commit further crimes, and then return to their refuge. The pope has learnt that there are in England various ecclesiastical places, both secular and religious, which enjoy immunity whereby all manner of wicked and criminal persons, having committed homicide, arson, sacrilege, theft and other crimes, men well known for robbery and those who have devastated estates, those guilty of lèse majesté and debtors, take refuge and cannot be removed or molested in their persons or their property. Because of this immunity various evils continually occur in the kingdom, creditors are defrauded because they cannot recover their debts, and it often happens that these evil men sally forth to commit some crime and then return to their sanctuary, knowing that they will be safe and remain unpunished. The pope therefore wishes to moderate this immunity so that such evil men will henceforth be more careful to abstain from their wickedness, and so decrees motu propria that in future, as is permitted by law, all such malefactors who are in sanctuary, who go forth to commit further crimes and then return to their refuge, may on the mandate of the king or of his officials be extracted, and no ecclesiastical censure or punishment shall thereby be incurred, and that debtors, if they flee to sanctuary in order to defraud their creditors, should not enjoy immunity

in respect of their goods. If there are any in such places suspected and convicted of the crime of lèse majesté, so that they may not come forth to commit worse crimes, the king may appoint guards to watch over them.

Non obstantibus etc.

Because it would be difficult for these letters to be transmitted to all the places in question, the pope decrees that copies subscribed by a notary public and bearing the seal of the king or of any spiritual court shall have the same judicial authority as the originals.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Romanum decet pontificem.

Printed Foedera, xii, 541-2 from exemplification of Pope Alexander VI dated 5 July 1493; calendared C.P.L. 1484-92, p. 35.

Fo. 7

11. 6 August 1487, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission of pope Innocent VIII to the archbishop, at the petition of king Henry VII, to absolve in person or by deputy those who incurred excommunication by their opposition to the marriage and succession of the king (cf. no. 8 supra) and who humbly seek absolution, administering to them an oath that they will not in future commit such acts nor aid and counsel those acting thus, and imposing upon them a suitable penance.

Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Apostolice sedis indefessa clemencia.

Printed Foedera, xii, 324-5.

Fo. 7v

12,23 July 1486, St Peter's, Rome.

Confirmation by pope Innocent VIII of the dispensation granted for the marriage of king Henry VII and Elizabeth of York by James, bishop of Imola. Lately, because of the desire of Henry and Elizabeth to be married notwithstanding their consanguinity (as no. 8 supra) James bishop of Imola, orator of the pope and the apostolic see in England and Scotland with the powers of legate a latere, granted them, by virtue of other letters by which the pope granted him faculty to dispense twelve persons related in the fourth degree of affinity or kindred to contract marriage and to declare their children legitimate, dispensation to contract marriage and remain in that state, declaring their children to be legitimate, as appears more fully in sealed letters to the bishop. Afterwards, by virtue of this dispensation, the king and queen contracted marriage per verba legitime de presenti, and the marriage was solemnised and consummated. The pope has learnt that they wish for greater security to obtain papal confirmation, and therefore, so that there may be no doubt in future as to the validity of the dispensation, he confirms motu propria the dispensation and the contents and consequences of the bishop's letters, declaring the said

marriage to have been lawfully contracted and to be lawful in all respects as if the dispensation had been granted by the pope ab initio, blessing the king and queen and the marriage which they have contracted. Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam dei memoriam. Redemptoris et domini nostri Jhesu Christi.

Printed Foedera, xii, 313-4; calendared C.P.L. 1484-92, p. 27. For the process before James bishop of Imola see ibid. pp. 14-26.

Fo. 8

13. 9 February 1488, Lambeth.

Citation of the abbot of Waltham Holy Cross. To all rectors, vicars, chaplains, clerks and literates within the province of Canterbury, The archbishop has recently received from Rome papal letters, sealed with the leaden bull, authorising the visitation of exempt places (no. 9 supra). Wishing to obey the apostolic mandate and to fulfil the obligations of his office, the archbishop has directed his attention to the abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, O.S.A., in the diocese of London. This house was piously founded long ago by the illustrious kings of England, and once religion flourished there and the Rule of St Augustine was notably observed, but at the present time it has suffered a calamitous decline in spirituals and temporals for the most part due, so the archbishop is informed to the guilt and deficiencies of the abbot, so that with the neglect of the service of God true religion has been perverted into error, holy obedience into obstinate rebellion, and votive charity into licentious self-gratification. The manors, granges and other buildings are mostly on the verge of ruin, the moveable goods and valuables of the monastery, dedicated to divine use and once provided in abundance by the munificence of the founders and the grants of the faithful to a level where they might be considered riches, together with the ancient treasures and the stock of the manors, are alienated and consumed, and the house is greatly burdened by debt. These evils, and the lack of reform in head and also in some of the members are mostly attributable to the negligence of the administrator and dispenser of spirituals and temporals at the time of such damage, which brings almost irreparable harm to the monastery, grave peril to his soul, shame upon holy religion and this house, and sets a bad example to the multitude. The archbishop therefore orders the recipients of this mandate to cite peremptorily, or cause to be cited, Br Thomas abbot of Waltham to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries in the chapel of his manor of Lambeth on the tenth day after the delivery of the citation or the next judicial day thereafter to answer in person certain articles or questions concerning these matters to be put to him by apostolic authority and to receive judgement according to the tenor of the apostolic letters.

The executor of these letters is to certify the archbishop or his commissaries of the action taken before that tenth day, either in person or by letters patent returned with the present mandate and aut entically sealed.

Fo. 8v

14. 6 February 1488, Lambeth.

Citation of the priors of St Andrew's, Northampton. To all rectors, etc., within the province of Canterbury. The archbishop has recently received from Rome papal letters, etc., as in no. 13. Because the monastery of St Andrew in the town of Northampton, O.Clun., in the diocese of Lincoln, in which the observance of religion once flourished, has cast aside the yoke of sweet contemplation and for some long time past has declined in fervour, it is known greatly to require the office of correction and reformation, since because of the incessant and continual struggles and discord, still undecided, between Thomas Sudbury and William Breknok, monks of the Cluniac order, for the office of prior of St Andrew's, the pure norm of life has been abandoned, the service of God is almost neglected, the devout ordinance of the founders is turned into a mockery, and the religious living there, who should live according to the monastic rule, or according to the monastic rule, on occasions take up bloody arms and lead a warlike and dissolute life, to the peril of their souls, the offence of the divine majesty, the disgrace of religion, and causing scandal and setting a bad example to the multitude. The archbishop therefore orders the recipients of this mandate to cite peremptorily or to cause to be cited the foresaid Thomas and William, pretended priors, to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries on the fifteenth day after delivery of the citation or the next judicial day thereafter etc., as in no. 13.

15. 27 February 1488, Lambeth.

To all rectors, etc., in the province of Canterbury. Since the archbishop directed letters of citation to the aforementioned Thomas And William, pretended priors of St Andrew's, Northampton, Thomas Sudbury has shown himself prepared to appear according to the effect of the citation, but William Breknok has gone into hiding, as the archbishop has been reliably informed, so that he cannot by any means be cited personally. Therefore, so that his disgraceful self-concealment does not appear to avail him, the archbishop has decreed that, as justice demands, he should be cited in the following manner. He orders the recipients of this mandate, jointly or singly, that they should peremptorily cite or cause to be cited the foresaid William Breknok, personally if he can be apprehended and there is safe access to him, otherwise by public citation posted on the doors of the monastery of St Andrew and of the parish church of Northampton which is

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nearest to that house, or through his known neighbours or friends, or by other legal ways and means so that in all probability the citation will come to the notice of William, to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries on the fifteenth day after delivery of the citation, etc. as in No. 13.

Fo. 9

16. 15 January 1487, Lambeth.

Commission with power of canonical coercion to Mr Thomas Cooke, Ll.D., as auditor of causes in the court of Audience, with authority to proceed in all ecclesiastical causes and business in the court of Audience, ex officio promoted or at the instance of parties, moved or legitimately devolved there according to law or custom, and to discuss, decide and duly determine such causes, to correct and punish the excesses, crimes and delicts of any of the archbishop's subjects and others subject to his jurisdiction who are delinquent or who by reason of crime or of contract come under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to inflict salutary penance when according to the law this should be done, to remove the archbishop's subjects from offices, benefices and ecclesiastical administration when according to the law they should be so removed, and to do all else necessary or expedient with regard to the foregoing which the archbishop himself might do.

17. 3 March 1487, Mortlake.

Commission, with power of canonical coercion, to Mr Thomas Cooke, Ll.D., and Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, Ll.D., as commissaries of the Prerogative. Since ^{of the wills} probate and registration of all testators having at the time of their death goods in various dioceses of the province of Canterbury, the commission of the administration of their goods and the audit and ratification of the account, as also the commission of the administration of the goods of those in a similar situation who die intestate, pertains to the archbishop alone and to no inferior jurisdiction, according to the prerogative and custom of the archbishop and of the church of Canterbury hitherto observed and undisturbed, they are commissioned jointly or singly to admit and receive the probate of testaments of such persons dying within the province of Canterbury, to commit the administration of the testators' goods to the executors nominated in the testaments and the administration of the goods of intestates to others, if necessary in circumstances permitted by the law to sequester such goods, to audit the accounts of the executors and grant acquittance, to inhibit inferior judges, even if they possess episcopal dignity, and others from any action against the foresaid prerogative and custom, to answer according to the law all complaints and accusations occasioned by the foregoing, to take cognizance of, proceed in and determine all cases concerning these matters, and to do all else which is necessary or expedient. Gold seals and signets are specifically

18. 3 March 1487, Lambeth.

Commission, with power of canonical coercion to Mr Thomas Cooke, Ll.D., and Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, Ll.D., jointly and singly, as auditors of causes in the court of Audience, with the powers specified in no. 16.

19. 20 February 1487, Lambeth.

Commission with power of canonical coercion to Mr Adam Redesheff, Decr.D., and Mr William Shaldoo, M.A., as commissaries of the archbishop in the town of Calais and surrounding district in the diocese of Thérouanne subject to the king of England, with power to take cognisance of, proceed in and terminate all causes and business, ex officio or at the instance of parties to correct, punish and reform crimes and excesses pertaining to the ecclesiastical courts, both of clerks, especially religious not publicly wearing the habit of their profession or apostate, and of laymen, and to impose canonical penance, to grant probate of the testaments and last wills of those dying in the jurisdiction of Calais who do not possess goods or debts in the province of Canterbury, and to commit the administration of the goods of such persons and also of those dying intestate to those to whom by law it should be committed, to audit their accounts and to grant acquittance, to sequester the fruits of churches and the goods of the archbishop's subjects according to the law when this is necessary or expedient, to visit the churches and chapels of the jurisdiction and the clergy and people, to enquire and take cognisance and to correct, punish and reform the crimes, excesses and faults committed by subjects of the jurisdiction, to grant licence to any catholic bishop to confirm children, consecrate and reconcile churches and cemeteries, and to do all else pertaining to the episcopal order within the jurisdiction, to hear the confessions of the archbishop's subjects, to impose salutary penance and to absolve them, even in cases reserved by law or custom to the archbishop, and to dispense them from penance, to appoint other suitable confessors to fulfil these functions, to dispense those contracting marriage that they may marry after the bans have been solemnly proclaimed only twice, or even once, and to do all else necessary or expedient.

Printed Churchill, ii, p. 219-20.

Fo. 10

20. 29 January 1487, Lambeth.

Commission to Nicholas Mynnysbury, literate, as apparitor general in the province of Canterbury, with power to cite to appear before the archbishop or his commissary executors and administrators of testaments, those detaining or wrongfully occupying the goods of any of the archbishop's subjects including those dying intestate who at the time of their death had

goods in various dioceses, to sequestrate the goods of those dying with such possessions and to hold them safely until administration is committed, to inhibit when necessary and in accordance with the law the suffragans of the archbishop and their officials from any action prejudicial to the prerogative of the church of Canterbury, to cite those contravening this inhibition to appear before the archbishop or his commissary, with the exception of the archbishop's suffragans, to whose episcopal dignity the archbishop defers with regard to personal appearance, to certify the archbishop or his commissary of such action taken, and to do all else pertaining to the office of apparitor general.

21. 29 January 1487, Lambeth.

Commission to John Medewall, literate, as apparitor in the deanery of Arches in London, with powers similar to no. 20 relating to testamentary business within the city of London and the borough of Southwark, and with power to cite any persons within the deanery of Arches to appear before the dean or his deputy in any case ex officio, promoted or at the instance of parties, which pertains to the ecclesiastical courts and to the archbishop's jurisdiction.

Fo. 10v

22. 8 January 1487, Lambeth.

Commission with power of canonical coercion to Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B., as dean of Croydon in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, with power to visit all churches and chapels and the clergy and people of the deanery, according to ancient custom, and to receive the due procurations, to enquire into and punish crimes, excesses and faults which pertain by law or custom to the ecclesiastical courts and to the archbishop's jurisdiction, to hear and determine within the jurisdiction of the deanery all causes, ex officio, promoted or at the instance of parties, to sequestrate in circumstances permitted by law the income and goods of any person within the deanery, to sequestrate the fruits of vacant benefices, to register and grant probate of the testaments of all those dying within the deanery, except those of magnates and persons having goods in various dioceses of the province, and to grant administration, and to do all else pertaining to the office of dean and the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Fo. 11

23. 12 December 1487, Lambeth.

Injunction for the reception of those collecting alms for the hospital of St Thomas Acon, London. To all rectors, etc., within the province of Canterbury. The archbishop, induced by the pious and laudable decision of his predecessors, and wishing the honour and glory of Almighty God, and,

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because of the distinction of his merits, of His glorious martyr, to be extolled and exalted above all others by the clergy and people of the province of Canterbury, exhorts them all in the name of God that the privileges and indulgences granted by popes from time long past to the house of St Thomas Acon, London, should be observed as inviolable throughout the province. Because the master and brethren of the hospital have complained to the archbishop that some subjects of the province of Canterbury, both ecclesiastical and lay, have frequently and to the grave loss of the hospital prevented the messengers and proctors of the house from announcing these privileges and indulgences to the clergy and people, the archbishop orders all those receiving these letters in virtue of the holy obedience which they owe to him and on pain of the penalties for contempt, that when there come to the recipients or to their churches in search of pious gifts and Christian aid the true proctors and ministers of the hospital of St Thomas, which is one of the four places permitted by a provincial constitution of the province of Canterbury to collect aids,¹ and where the glorious martyr came forth from his mother's womb to the glory of God and the honour of the universal church, in which house or hospital above all the other places in England of the same name after only the church of Canterbury where his sacred body honourably rests his memory is held famous and venerated by the people, not less even than in the hospital of St Thomas at Rome, they should receive them with the greatest possible favour and when so requested should freely allow them at least once a year to declare to the people the privileges and indulgences granted to the hospital, according to the tenor of the attached schedule, in the churches between masses and other divine services on Sundays and festivals, when a multitude of persons are present, and they should encourage the people by word and example, warning and exhorting them in public and in private, and permitting the collection of the gifts and alms of the faithful without any disturbance, and whatever is given, left or assigned to that end, they should promptly deliver or have delivered to the collectors with no subtraction, on pain of excommunication. So that the archbishop may encourage the faithful to contribute more readily, confident of the immense mercy of God and of the merits of the Blessed Virgin Mary His mother and of SS Peter and Paul the apostles and of his own patrons SS Alphege and Thomas the Martyr, he graciously grants to all the faithful of the province of Canterbury who are truly penitent and contrite for their sins and have made confession, and who give, leave or assign charitable aid from the goods granted to them by God, 40 days indulgence as often as they make such a grant. If the recipients of these letters discover any rebels or objectors, they shall cite them peremptorily or cause them to be cited to

1. Reg. Chichele, iv, 261-2.

appear before the archbishop or his auditor of causes on the fifteenth day after citation or the next judicial day thereafter, wherever the archbishop may be within the diocese or province of Canterbury, to state the reasons for their objection and to receive justice in this matter. The recipients are to certify the archbishop or his auditor by letters patent.

Fo. 11v

24. Schedule of indulgences granted to the hospital of St Thomas Acon by various popes and archbishops.

In this schedule¹ contained the indulgences and pardons which have been granted to those who with their alms visit or relieve the hospital of St Thomas Acon in the city of London, where the glorious martyr was born and which long ago was admitted by Convocation as one of the four places permitted to gather the alms of Christian people for the health of their souls.

First, Alexander IV¹ remitted a seventh part of penance enjoined to all those who help or relieve the hospital with their goods or alms or who join the fraternity and make a yearly payment.

Benedict XII commanded all places to allow the proctors of the hospital to expound freely their indulgences to clergy and people; also, if the proctor come to any city, castle or town under interdict, once yearly they have the power to open the church doors so that divine service may solemnly be said, accursed people be put out by name and dead bodies buried in the churchyard and they that should do public penance that day shall be released and spared. Also, all brothers and sisters who give to the hospital a certain quantity of their goods and yearly make payment to the brethren or their proctors and on their deathbeds bequeath any goods to it, may choose each year able and discreet confessors who may absolve them of all sins for which they are contrite and which they have confessed, except² as are reserved to the court of Rome, and may dispense them from all vows which they may not conveniently or profitably keep, except only the vow of Jesus and the Holy Cross, Also every brother shall have written letters of fraternity, and burial shall not be denied to him in whatever manner or from whatever disease he may die, except if he is accursed by name by ecclesiastical censures.

Boniface IX remitted, for each feast day, (blank)² days of penance enjoined to all those repentant and shriven, who devoutly visit or relieve the hospital each year at the feasts of the Nativity and Circumcision of Our Lord, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Corpus Christi, Whitsun, the Nativity,

1. Cal. Papal Reg., Papal Letters 1198-1304, p. 339.

2. ? 100 days, cf. Reg. Chichele, iv, 262. This differs from the indulgence recorded in C.P.L. 1396-1404, p. 376.

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Purification and Assumption of Our Lady, the Nativity of St John Baptist, SS Peter and Paul, the dedication of the church of St Thomas, his Translation and Martyrdom and All Hallows, and furthermore in the octaves of the feasts of the Nativity of Our Lord, Epiphany, Ascension, Corpus Christi, the Nativity and Assumption of Our Lady, St John the Baptist, SS Peter and Paul, and within six days of Whit Sunday. Pius II¹ mercifully remitted for evermore seven years and seven Lentens of penance enjoined to all very repentant and shriven persons who devoutly visit yearly, in person or by deputy, every tuesday from Quinquagesima to the octave of Easter and the four days after Easter and also every day within the octaves of the feasts of the Translation and Martyrdom of St Thomas, and give everyday charitable subsidy.

Paul II² mercifully remitted five years and five Lentens of penance to all that devoutly visit the chapel of Our Lady within the church of St Thomas and there give any alms for the conservation of the place.

Boniface IX, Eugenius IV, Calixtus III, Pius II and especially Sixtus IV, by his leaden bulls issued by apostolic authority, confirmed, ratified and established all the liberties, franchises, privileges and pardons granted by their predecessors to the master and brethren, and have charged that no man should be so foolhardy as to break or contradict their grant and confirmation, and whosoever does will incur the indignation of Almighty God and the apostles Peter and Paul, given at St Peter's, Rome 16 January 1472.

Henry Chichele archbishop of Canterbury granted to all benefactors of the said place forty days pardon, and in Convocation ordained the said hospital to be one of the four places which his province admitted, as had been the usage in olden times, before other places in this realm of England.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, John Kempe, cardinal archbishop of Canterbury and Thomas (Bourgchier) cardinal archbishop of Canterbury confirmed and graciously ratified the same and granted to all their subjects within the province who are shriven, contrite and repentant and who give to or relieve the same place with their alms one hundred days of pardon. John, now archbishop of Canterbury, has confirmed these and granted forty days pardon to all the foresaid benefactors.

Fo. 12

25. 23 February 1488, Lambeth.

The archbishop, willing that the hospital and church of St Thomas Acon should be visited with suitable honour and continually renewed by the faithful, and confident of the mercy of Almighty God and of the merits and prayers of the Blessed Virgin Mary His mother, of SS Peter and Paul the

1. C.P.L. 1455-64, p. 515-6.

2. C.P.L. 1458-71, p. 454-5.

apostles, of SS Alphe e and Thomas the Martyr his patrons and of all saints, mercifully rants indul ence of forty days of enjoined penance to all those truly penitent, contrite and confessed w o visit t e said church on each of t e feasts of the Nativity and Circumcision of Our Lord, Epiphany, Easter, Pentecost, Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi, the Nativity, Annunciation, Purification, Assumption and Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, All Saints, Holy Cross, the apostles and evan elists, St Thomas t e Martyr and the dedication of the church, and throug the octaves of those feasts that have octaves, and each day during the whole of Lent, in order to pray devoutly and perform a pilgrima e, and who lend helping hands to the repair of the fabric and to the other necessities of the church, or who in their testaments leave, or donate or procure charitable subsidies, publicly or secretly, and who say a Lord's Prayer with an Ave Maria for the health of the universal church, the realm of England and the benefactors of the said church who are alive and the souls of those that are dead, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, and to those who at any other time of the year preach or hear the word of God in that church, espacially in Lent, whenever and however they do any of the above things; and the archbishop also constitutes them as participants and coheirs in all the prayers and benefits of the church of Canterbury and the adjoining churches.

Fo. 12v

26. 29 January 1487, Lambeth.

In the parish church of St Mary Lambeth, in the presence of Mr Thomas Cooke, auditor of causes, John Choo, R. of Dowdeswell, Gl., acknowledged his obligation to pay, by reason of his church, an annual pension of 40s to Mr John Burton, S.T.P., R. of Withington, Gl. Notarial exemplification by Mr John Beele, notary public, in the presence of Mr Richard Nikkys, Ll.D., Mr James Hutton, Ll.D., and Mr Robert Myddylton, Ll.D.

27. 8 February 1487, Lambeth.

Licence granted, because of his learning and moral virtues, to Mr John Veysy, M.A.,¹ to preach in Latin or in the vernacular to clergy and people in churches and other suitable places t'roughout the province of Canterbury, provincial constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding, together with a grant of forty days indulgence to those in a state of grace who hear his sermons.

Fo. 13

28. 26 March 1487, Lambeth.

Licence granted to Mr William Holcombe,² precentor of the college of St

1. See B.R.U.O., p. 1947.

2. See B.R.U.O., p. 945.

Mary Ottery in the diocese of Exeter, to celebrate divine office in chapels, oratories and other suitable places in the province of Canterbury, or to have divine office celebrated in his presence by a suitable chaplain, so long as no prejudice is thereby suffered by the parish church to which the chapel or oratory is annexed, provincial constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

29. 26 March 1487, Lambeth.

Licence granted to Mr William Holcombe to preach in Latin or in the vernacular to clergy and people in churches and other suitable places throughout the province of Canterbury, as in no. 27, but with no grant of an indulgence.

30. No date.

Licence granted to Sir John Dynham, lord Dynham, treasurer of England, and to Elizabeth Wylleby, daughter of Robert, lord Wylleby of Broke, that their marriage may be celebrated in any church, chapel or oratory within the province of Canterbury, so long as no prejudice shall thereby result to Elizabeth's parish church and that there is no canonical impediment to the marriage.

31. 5 July 1488, Lambeth.

Monition to the rector of All Saints, Canterbury, concerning his residence. To all rectors, etc. In the recent provincial council held at St Paul's, London, it was decided that, under pain of law, all rectors, vicars and other curates of churches and benefices should physically reside in those benefices, laying aside canonical impediment and other legitimate causes of absence, so that they may instruct their parishioners in a good life by word and example, protecting them from that rapacious wolf the devil and helping them in worldly matters. The archbishop has received reliable information that Mr Alan Hyndmerrsh,¹ R. of All Saints, Canterbury, does not reside in his church according to the forementioned statute and ordinance, yet he receives in totality the fruits and revenues of the church, holding in contempt the canonical rulings on this matter, and because of this his church is defrauded of the proper divine services and, sad to say, the cure of souls is neglected. Wishing that as the rector is maintained by the stipend of the church so he should undertake the cure and the burdens incumbent upon him, the archbishop orders the recipients of these letters that they should warn Mr Alan, in person if he may be apprehended, otherwise in the person of his proctor if he has left such in his

1. See B.R.U.O., p. 995. He was vicar of Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland from April 1483 until his death in 1507. Cf. no. 466 infra.

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c urch, or if not by public monition in his church before his acquaintances and parishioners, that within six months of this monition he should come to his church and reside there in person, as the cure requires, on pain of deprivation, and if he does not obey this monition within six months, the archbis'op will proceed to his deprivation and will provide for the church as seems best in accordance with the will of God and with justice. Those executin^r this mandate are to certify the archbishop of action taken by their letters patent.

Fo. 13v

32. 3 July 1488, Lambeth.

Licence granted to Mr John Ryse, R. of Sampford Courtenay, De., in the diocese of Exeter, to celebrate divine office in person or by suitable chaplain in the chapels of St Nectan and St Leonard in the same parish, so long as no prejudice thereby results to the parish church, provincial constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

33. 13 May 1489, Lambeth.

Mandate for the organisation of processions, directed to Mr Richard Lichfeld, Il.D., the archbishop's Official in the diocese of London sede vacante. The king has asked the archbishop to commend to God, the Lord of armies by Whom princes rule and the whole world is governed, by his devout prayers the king himself and his armies which are engaged in the defence of the church in England, the realm and his royal rights, which are unjustly assaulted by the guile of enemies and rebels. The archbishop therefore orders his Official in the diocese of London as soon as possible to instruct the suffragans of the province of Canterbury that they should order the clergy and laity subject to them to arrange processions for the welfare of the universal church and of the king and his realm, and for the tranquillity and peace of all Christian people, in all cathedral, conventual and collegiate churches, both regular and secular, and in the parish churches of their cities and dioceses. These general processions shall be held three times a week in cities and larger towns and twice a week in lesser centres, with chanting of the litany and with masses, if possible, and in any case with three collects, for the state of the universal church, for the successful expedition of the king and his armies and for peace and tranquillity, with supplications that Almighty and merciful God will hearken to these prayers and will grant success to the king and his kingdom, the nobles and all the faithful of the realm in all their enterprises, will protect and defend them from the assaults and ploys of their enemies, and will grant to the fait'ful a long awaited peace. The Official shall himself arrange similar processions in the city and diocese of London. So that t e faithful may be encouraged in such supplications,

the archbishop, confident of the immense mercy of Almighty God and the merits and prayers of the Blessed Virgin Mary, SS Peter and Paul and SS Alphe e and Thomas the martyr, his patrons, grants forty days indulgence to all the faithful w o are contrite and confessed when they take part in such processions.

Fo. 14

34. 30 March 1489, London.

Certificate of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St Paul, sealed in the chapter house, containing the names of those nominated by them to the archbishop from whom he is to choose his Official in the vacancy of the see following the death of bishop Thomas Kempe, according to the compositions between the dean and chapter and archbishops Boniface of Savoy and Robert Kilwardby.¹ Those nominated are Mr Thomas Jayn, Decr.D., archdeacon of Essex, Mr Richard Lichfield, Ll.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, and Mr Walter Oudeby, Decr.D.

35. 15 July 1489, Lambeth.

Commission to Sir John Don and Edward his son as bailiffs of the archiepiscopal manor of Tring, Herts., the office to be exercised in person or by deputies acceptable to the archbishop and his successors, for the duration of the lives of John and Edward, for a wage of 40s per annum to be paid at Michaelmas by the archbishop's receiver from the profits of the manor; all ministers, officials and tenants of the manor are to render them obedience in the execution of their office.

35a. Johannes permissione divina etc., dilectis filiabus mulieribus in domo mulierum ... (incomplete document).

Fo. 14v

36. 4 July 1318, Avignon.

Bull of pope John XXII directed to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Lincoln and Bath and Wells. Since the priors and convents of Carthusian houses have complained to the pope of the detention of their possessions by ecclesiastical and lay persons, and since it is difficult to bring every complain to the apostolic see, the pope appoints the archbishop and bishops conservators of the possessions and privileges of the Carthusian order, with powers of canonical coercion extending to the invocation of the secular arm, and power to act outside the boundaries of their own dioceses.

Incipit: Militanti ecclesie.

1. Churchill, ii, 47-52.

Fo. 15

37. 22 March 1491, Lambet .

Letter of conservation for the Cart usian brethren. The archbishop, as conservator of the privileges of the Cart usian order, to all archdeacons and their Officials, rural deans, rectors, etc., in the province of Canterbury. The prior and convent of the Charterhouse of Witham, So., have complained to the archbishop that certain sons of iniquity, whose names they do not know, have occupied and detained spiritual and temporal possessions of the priory, and that some of them have repeatedly threatened and molested the prior and convent with regard to these rights and possessions, and this they do daily, to the grave peril of their souls, the injury of the prior and convent and the violation of their rights and privileges, and as a bad example to the multitude. Therefore, as it is difficult to have recourse to the apostolic see for every complaint, the prior and convent have humbly begged the archbishop to provide a remedy in this matter. The archbishop, wishing to aid the prior and convent against their molesters and to discourage others from such acts, commands all recipients of this mandate, by the apostolic authority by which he acts in this matter, that they shall order all occupiers or detainers of the possessions of the prior and convent of Witham and those that have made any threat or assault against the said prior and convent to restore any such possessions unjustly detained within fifteen days - five days for the first, five for the second and five for third and peremptory warning - and also to make satisfaction for any injuries relating to these possessions, on pain of major excommunication which the archbishop by these letters promulgated against any person guilty in this respect who does not obey the monition. After fifteen days the recipients of this mandate, when so requested by the prior and convent, shall publish the excommunication of such persons in the churches on Sundays and festivals between masses and other divine services when a multitude of persons are present, not ceasing from this denunciation until the molesters return to the bosom of Holy Mother Church and deserve to obtain absolution, having made condign satisfaction according to the law, or until other instructions are received from the archbishop. Those so requested to act by the prior and convent shall certify the archbishop of the action they have taken by their letters patent.

Fo. 15v

38. 1 October 1492, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI notifying the archbishop of the provision of William Smith to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, vacant by the death of John

Halse.

Incipit: Ad cumulum.¹

1. For Henry VII's letter to pope Innocent VIII, dated 8 December 1491, complaining of the delay in provision and at the level of the consistorial taxes, see C.S.P. Venetian I, no.614.

Fo. 16

39. 22 June 1492, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Innocent VIII notifying the archbishop of the translation of Edmund Audley from the see of Rochester to that of Hereford, vacant by the death of Thomas Myllyng.

Incipit: Ad cumulum.¹

40. 3 December 1492, St Peter's Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI notifying the archbishop of the provision of Thomas Savage to the see of Rochester, vacant by the translation of Edmund Audley to the see of Hereford.

Incipit: Ad cumulum.

Fo. 16v

40a. Undated.

To Mr Ralph Hannyes, clerk. Since pope Alexander has provided Mr Thomas Savage, LL.D., dean of the chapel royal, to the see of Rochester, vacant by the translation of Edmund (Audley) to the see of Hereford . . .

(incomplete document).

~~M~~arginal note: Vacat quia registratur in alio quaterno.)

Fo. 17

41. 4 August 1488, Lambeth.

Receipt, rehearsal and arrangements for the transmission of a further bull of pope Innocent VIII against rebels and insurgents. Mr Thomas Cooke, auditor of causes, appeared before the archbishop in a chamber in his manor of Lambeth, and on behalf of king Henry and queen Elizabeth presented certain apostolic letters, imploring that as the king and queen did not possess copies of these letters, which should be exhibited in distant parts, and lest these apostolic letters should be destroyed or lost due to dangerous roads or any other cause, the archbishop should examine the letters and cause them to be transcribed and exemplified, so that the exemplifications might have the same authority as the originals.

17 May 1488, St Peter's, Rome.

The pope lately, motu propria, inhibited all the inhabitants of the realm and subjects of king Henry from indulgence in fresh disturbances in the matter of the right of succession, etc. (no.8 supra) under pain of excommunication and the greater anathema. The pope has learnt that there is doubt whether included in this inhibition are the inhabitants of Ireland and other places subject to the king outside the realm of England who do not obey the said monition, and the king and queen Elizabeth fear

1. The temporalities were granted by the king to Audley on 11 March 1492; C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 381.

that ecclesiastical persons of the said realms and dominions, who are included in the said inhibition, may stir up new disturbances. The pope therefore, in whose office it is incumbent to preserve peace among Christian peoples and realms, declares motu propria that the secular inhabitants of Ireland and other places and dominions subject to king Henry outside the realm of England are included in the monition, and is intention should be thus interpreted by any auditors and judges, even cardinals of the Roman church. He also extends motu propria the said inhibition to all ecclesiastical persons in the realm of England, in Ireland and in the other dominions of the king, under pain of interdict of entry into church for the higher clergy, and excommunication and anathema for the lower clergy, and if the higher clergy persist in their disobedience for ten days they shall be suspended from office, and if after a further twenty days they still remain obdurate they shall suffer excommunication and anathema. Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Sedis apostolice providencia.

Printed Foedera, xii, 341-3; and Wilkins, iii, 623-5; calendared C.P.L., 1484-92, p. 33 .

After the archbishop had examined the letters and pronounced them to be authentic, he ordered that they should be transcribed, exemplified, signed and sealed by a notary public, so that the same authority might be attributed to the transcripts as to the original. Notarial exemplification by Mr John Beele, clerk of Bath and Wells diocese and notary public by apostolic authority, in the presence of Mr Rumpayne of Bath and Wells diocese and John Ryche, chaplain of Canterbury diocese.

Fo. 18

42. 3 April 1487, Canterbury.

Consent of William the subprior and the convent of Christchurch Canterbury required by the decree of archbishops Thomas Becket and Edmund Rich, to the consecration of Mr Richard Fox, LL.D., elect and confirmed^{*} bishop of Exeter, elsewhere than in the cathedral church of Canterbury.¹

Fo. 18v

43. Undated.

Profession of Richard Fox, elect of Exeter.

In the name of God amen. I Richard, bishop elect of the church of Exeter, to be consecrated by you, my most reverend father and lord John, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and legate of the apostolic see, declare and promise due and canonical obedience, reverence and subjection

1. For this privilege of the prior and convent, see C.R. Cheney, Magna Carta Beati Thome; Another Canterbury Forgery, B.I.H.R., xxvi, (1963), 1-26.

in all matters to you and your canonical successors in the church of Canterbury, according to the decrees of the Roman pontiffs, and I will be an aid in the defence, retention and conservation of your rights and those of the church of Canterbury, saving my order. So help me God and the holy gospels. I confirm the above by subscription with my own hand.

44. 29 January 1487, St Peter's, Rome.

Letter of Innocent VIII notifying the archbishop of the translation of Peter Courtenay from the see of Exeter to that of Winchester, vacant by the death of William Waynflete.

Incipit: Ad cumulum.¹

45. 9 March 1489, Lambeth.

Receipt, rehearsal and arrangements for the transmission of a bull of Innocent VIII publicising the indulgences available to those assisting efforts to combat the renewed attacks of the Turks. Mr John de Giglis, J.U.D., papal collector in England, and Perseus de Malintiis, dean of the church of St Michael de le Profeto, Bologna, papal chamberlain, specially deputed nuncios and commissaries in this matter, presented to the archbishop in a low parlour in his manor of Lambeth papal bulls containing certain indulgences, and requested the archbishop to examine these letters and cause them to be transcribed and exemplified, so that the exemplification might have the same authority as the original.

18 September 1488, St Peter's, Rome.

The pope is eager to obey the sacred precepts of the Lord given to St Peter and as far as God allows to free the flock of the Lord committed to him, however unworthy, by that apostle from the attacks of barbarians and other enemies of Christ, and also to lead Christian souls to salvation and to comfort them with spiritual food, so that when the wiles of the Devil have been overcome, and fortified by faith, hope and charity, they may be worthy through works of piety and mercy to attain to the rewards of heaven. The Turks, Tartars and other infidels have in former times savagely attacked and brought under their tyrannical dominion many Christian lands, killing thousands of Christians. They are now intending to attack various strongholds of Casimir, king of Poland, as he has informed the pope, so as to have easier access to other Christian kingdoms, and they have prepared a great army against him, which will afterwards, with a huge fleet, descend upon Italy to exterminate and torment Christian people or at least to reduce them to miserable servitude; one division is to be sent to the kingdom of Sicily and the island of Malta, the other to the maritime regions of the march of Ancona and Romagna, provinces of the Roman church. In order that the

1. The temporalities were granted by the king to Courtenay on 8 February 1487, C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 167.

faithful may be the more willing to assist against this menace the pope announced that, until the revocation of these provisions is publicly proclaimed in the cathedral church of Canterbury, all those in England and the dominions of the English king who contribute to the war against the infidels between one and four old florins, or such amount as shall be ordained by the pope's commissaries, may choose a suitable confessor, secular or regular, to hear confession of all their sins, even those so great that the apostolic see should be consulted, with the exception of conspiracy against the apostolic see and the laying of violent hands upon bishops and higher clergy. The chosen confessor may once in their lifetime by apostolic authority grant absolution from all ecclesiastical censures and penalties imposed in any matter whatsoever, and may grant similar absolution in cases not reserved to the apostolic see whenever such is sought, and once in their lifetime and in articulo mortis he may grant full remission and absolution of all their sins, with the full indulgence which follows from a visit to the threshold of the apostles Peter and Paul and the basilicas of St John Lateran and St Maria Maggiore de Urbe, and for the recovery of the Holy Land and for a jubilee year, the which extends for those who are faithful in their obedience to the apostolic see even to sins forgotten and those confessed to other priests, and he shall impose salutary penance. The indulgence is such that absolution may be extended to those who are frequently in articulo mortis. He may also commute to the benefit of the holy expedition any vows, with the exceptions of the vows of chastity and of religion, taking account of the quality, condition and resources of the person concerned and of the length of the pilgrimage which had been promised, which matters the pope leaves to the conscience of those commissioned as confessors. So that the faithful may not be negligent in their contributions to this holy cause, the pope suspends all indulgences except those for the war against the Turks, in whatever form they were granted by papal authority or by any religious corporations. The papal commissaries shall have authority to appoint a sufficient number of preachers, secular or religious, to publicise this indulgence; they may appoint religious of any order, and may remove those whom they have appointed and appoint others in their place, and may compel preachers on pain of excommunication to fulfil the commission; no licence need be sought from the superiors of those so appointed. The commissaries may compound for all sums obtained by usury, rapine or spoliation in cases where, without great difficulty, it cannot be known to whom restitution is due, and may absolve those tainted by simony who contribute to this cause from the simony and from the censures and penalties thereby incurred, and may absolve from their irregularity in the celebration of mass those who have celebrated irregularly because of censures incurred because of simony or for any other reason except where these were incurred because of intentional homicide or bigamy, and may remove all stain stemming from these censures; and they may allow them to receive the fruits of the

benefice which is now anew canonically collated to them without any scruple of conscience, and to compound for any other fruits received in a wrongful manner; they may absolve those who are related in the third and fourth degrees of affinity or kindred or by a spiritual relations ip who have wittingly or unwittingly contracted marriage, even if such marriage has been consummated, from the sin and the excommunication thereby incurred, having imposed upon them a salutary penance directed to the holy enterprise and warned them never to commit again such a sin nor to assist those committing such a sin, and may grant them dispensation to remain in the marriage which they have contracted, and may dispense those in which a relationship who have not contracted marriage, but who wish to do so, declaring the offspring of such marriages to be legitimate, except that in the case of a spiritual relationship a godparent may not marry his godchild or its parent; they may grant indulgence to those promoted to orders before the legitimate age who have been suspended from the execution of those orders so that they may, when they come to the legitimate age, minister at the altar; they may restore to their former dignity all those for any reason deprived of that dignity and canonically condemned who contribute to the defence of the faith; they may interpret, whenever the need arises, any doubt or uncertainty arising from these letters, as they know the intention of the pope; they are to inhibit any persons wishing to publish other indulgences suspended by the pope or to avail themselves of such indulgences, and may compel such persons and other rebels by ecclesiastical censure, extending if necessary to the invocation of the secular arm; and they are to do all else necessary pertaining to these matters. Those, whatever their dignity, who promise to pay such aid and then withdraw are subject to excommunication and eternal malediction. The collectors and their deputies shall not divert to their own or any other use any part of the money given for the defence of the faith, except for a reasonable and moderate salary. Non obstantibus etc. The pope also wishes that the commissaries and their deputies shall receive the aid of the diocesan authorities when this is requested.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Sacrosanctis domini nostri preceptis. Printed Wilkins, iii, 626-29; for appointment of commissaries, C.P.L. 1484-92, p. 52).

After the archbishop had examined these letters and pronounced them to be authentic, he ordered that they should be transcribed and exemplified by a notary public. He also declared John de Gigles alias Lilliis and Perseus de Malintiis to be legitimate commissaries of the pope, according to papal letters dated at St Peter's 18 September 1488, and entrusted them with the administration of the indulgences and faculties detailed in the bull, and declared that the transcript and exemplification of the bull should bear the full authority of the original. Notarial exemplification by Mr Nicholas Turnour, LL.B. of London diocese, notary public by apostolic authority and proctor general of the court of Canterbury, in the presence of John Rocche and

and James Dutton, literates living in London.

Fo. 21

46. 6 March 1490, St Peter's, Rome.

Reissue by pope Innocent VIII of the bull Quanta in Dei ecclesia (no. 9 supra) permitting the visitation and reform of exempt religious houses. Verbal changes are minimal, the main modification being the addition of a clause allowing the archbishop to visit by suitable deputies.

Printed Wilkins, iii, 630-2; calendared C.P.L., 1484-92, p. 51.

Fo. 22

47. 18 March 1490, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Innocent VIII addressed to John archbishop of Canterbury concerning the investigation and reform of ecclesiastical immunities. The pope recites the evils resulting from the abuse of sanctuary (as in no. 10 supra).

Therefore, wishing this immunity to be modified, so that these evil men will in future be more careful to abstain from crime, the pope motu propria commands the archbishop, in whom he has great faith and who he knows is fully informed on these matters, to arrange the investigation of these immunities and the details of the concessions, granting him faculty to take with him two bishops and two abbots, and, according to his conscience, to modify, restrict, limit and correct the said immunities, by whatever authority they were granted or confirmed, even if by papal authority, especially in those matters which seem to him prejudicial to peace and good order and to offend in any way against the common weal and the king's majesty. The pope also decrees that copies of these presents, subscribed by a notary public, and bearing the seal of the archbishop or of any spiritual court, shall have the same judicial authority as these presents themselves.

Incipit: Romanum decet pontificem.

Calendared C.P.L., 1484-92, p. 35.

Fo. 22v

48. 5 July 1490, Lambeth.

Monition directed to William Wallingford abbot of St Albans, issued by authority of the bull Quanta in Dei ecclesia. Public knowledge and the reports of many reliable men have brought it to the archbishop's attention that the abbot has long been notorious for his simony and usury and for the dilapidation and consumption of the goods and possessions of the house, and for many other enormities, crimes and excesses detailed below, that he is remiss and prodigal in his governance, cure, and administration of the spiritualities and temporalities of the house, and that in the monastery of St Albans, which was founded and endowed by the pious devotion of the kings of England of celebrated memory, the progenitors of the present king, so that religion might there flourish and the name of the Most High, in Whose honour it was

founded, might be duly praised, and where in former days the observance of the rule was held in great reverence and hospitality was diligently dispensed a short time after the present abbot was set over it the norm of religious life was relaxed and the yoke of sweet contemplation cast aside by the abbot and some of his brethren, whose blood will be required at the Last Judgement at his hands because of his negligence, so that the observance of the Rule, hospitality, almsgiving and other pious works once customary have decreased and because of the culpable negligence of the abbot still decrease daily, so that the wishes of the pious founders are set at nought and the pure norm of life is abandoned by not a few of the brethren who, deplorably, set aside the fear of God and pander to their reprobate senses, leading a lascivious life, and, horrible as it is to relate, not hesitating to profane holy places, even the temple of the Lord, by the spilling of blood and semen. Among the other grave crimes of which the abbot is accused is that he admitted as a sister in the nunnery of Pre, which is within his jurisdiction, a certain married woman called Elena Germyn who had previously deserted her husband and had for a long period committed adultery with another man, and subsequently he appointed her prioress although her husband was, and is still, alive; and Thomas Sudbury, monk of St Alban's, fornicated with her in the house of Pre, and this is publicly known but has long remained unpunished. Other monks continually over a long period went to her and to others as if to prostitute in a brothel, and went unpunished. Not only at Pre but also in the nunnery of Sopwell, which the abbot also claims to be under his jurisdiction, the abbot has changed prioresses according to his untrammelled will, in both places deposing good and religious women and advancing the evil and corrupt to the highest dignity. Religion is cast down, virtue is disregarded, and there is so much expenditure on these and other damnable enormities because the abbot has deputed brethren to govern these places under the name of wardens, although such men are in fact thieves and notorious criminals who are allowed to dispose of the goods of the priories, or rather to dissipate and consume them. These places, once religious, are now regarded as profane and infamous, and are so impoverished by the abbot's actions and the abbot's agents that they are reduced to nought. The abbot has acted similarly in other cells of monks, which he says are subject to him, and in the monastery of the glorious protomartyr Alban itself, until recently renowned, he has dissipated the goods and jewels of the community and has indiscriminately cut down the woodland, felling all the oaks and other great trees to the value of 8000 marks and selling and alienating them. His brethren of whom some, it is said, have abandoned themselves to all the sins of the world, completely neglect divine office and publicly fornicate with whores and prostitutes both inside and outside the monastery. Others, ambitious for honour and promotion, although they obtain these by simony, in order that they may satisfy their greed sacrilegiously steal chalices and

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other jewels; even when these are embedded in the shrine of St Alban they gouge them out, and these men the abbot wittingly defends, rather than punishing them. If any of his brethren are good men living religious and virtuous lives and giving good counsel, these the abbot constantly oppresses and visits with hatred. So, with the head languishing, the other putrid and infected members become haughty and flourish in their manifest vices, so that the fame of that renowned monastery is perverted to infamy, holy religion has almost perished, and the appurtenances, both moveable and immoveable, have fallen into notorious desolation, to the offence of God, the disgrace of religion, and to the scandal and bad example of the multitude. Wherefore the abbot, the monastery and many of the brethren are seen urgently to need the office of visitation and correction, and the archbishop is daily assailed by renewed clamour for reform, which he himself desires. Therefore, wishing to obey the pope and fulfil his mandate, and having already previously in person charitably admonished abbot William by the authority of the papal mandate to reform some of these gross abuses, which so far he has neglected to do, the archbishop now orders him peremptorily to reform himself, the monks of St Alban's, and the prioresses, wardens and nuns of Pre and Sopwell within 30 days, and his brethren in the more remote priories and cells within 60 days from the delivery of these letters if free access is open to him, otherwise after the affixing of them to the doors of the conventual church or other legitimate notification, and laying aside all exception and delay to restore them to the norm and Rule of the order according to its laudable ordinances and institutes, and to desist from the alienation and disposal of the goods and jewels, especially from the sale of the woods. If he disdains to do this within the specified term, the archbishop will proceed in accordance with the apostolic mandate and after thirty days will come to the monastery and, God willing, visit it, or if otherwise occupied will delegate others so to visit it, and will correct and amend according to divine and canon law and the Rule of the order everything which is found to need correction, in head and members, and in spirituals and temporals, and will if necessary proceed further as is authorised in the papal letters. So that the archbishop may know either of the abbot's obedience or contempt, he is to certify the archbishop of action taken by his letters patent after 30 days and after 60 days. Because it is difficult to send original papal letters to every place effected by them, copies of the apostolic letters subscribed by a notary public and sealed with the archbishop's seal shall have the same authority as the originals. Notarial exemplification by Henry Medwall, notary public by apostolic authority, in a high chamber in the archbishop's manor of Lambeth, in the presence of Mr Thomas Maddes, S.T.B. of Norwich diocese, and Mr John Rompayne of Bath and Wells diocese.

Printed Wilkins iii, 632-4.

49. 7 February 1492, St Peter's, Rome.

Letter of Innocent VIII notifyin the arc' bishop of the translation of Richard Fox from the see of Exeter to that of Bat and Wells, vacant by the death of Robert Stillington.

Incipit: Ad cu ulum.

Fo. 24

50. 30 September 1492, St Peter's, Ro e.

Letter of Alexander VI notifying the archbishop of the provision of Oliver King to t e see of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Richard Fox to t e see of Bat and Wells.

Incipit: Ad cu ulu¹.

51. Undated.

Grant of lands in Chevenin and Chipstead by archbishop Edmund Rich.

Notification t at archbishop Edmund, by virtue of the concession made by king John to Hubert archbishop of Canterbury and his successors in perpetuity that t e lands wlich the men of the fee of the church of Canterbury hold in gavelkind may be converted into fees, and that the services other than money coming from those lands, that is provisions (exennia), carrying service and the like may be converted into the equivalent money rent together with the maintenance of the customary money rent,² concedes to John de Chepstede a quarter of a sulung of land in Chipstead and ten acres of land in Chevening with all their appurtenances, which he holds in the tenement of Otford, that he may hold them of the archbishop and his successors freely and quietly, pacifically and honourably, by hereditary right, by the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee and by the service 29s 2d in rent to be paid annually at four terms, that is 7s 4d at Christmas, 7s 4d at Easter, 7s 4d at the Nativity of St John the Baptist and 7s 2d at Mic aelmas, which 29s 2d is reckoned for all the services and customs which he or his predecessors ever owed to the archbishop or his predecessors. The archbishop wills and concedes that the foresaid John and his heirs should have and hold the fore-said land with all its appurtenances from the archbishop and his successors fully and wholly, freely and quietly by the foresaid service, and that in all t ings they should have in perpetuity the same liberty in the land as the other military tenants of the church of Canterbury and their heirs in t e lands wlich they old in fee of the church of Canterbury, and that the archbis op and his successors shall have in perpetuity the same power and liberty over John and is heirs as over the other military tenants and t eir heirs. Sealed in the presence of Mr Richard de With, chancellor to the

1. The temporalities were granted by the king to Oliver King on 5 lay 1492, C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 389.

2. Lambeth MS 1212, p. 48; cf. F.R.H. Du Boulay, The Lordship of Canterbury, p. 69f.

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archbishop, Mr Nicolas de Bureford, Mr Reginald London, Mr Richard de Witlyngton, and Mr Roger de Leycestre, archbishop's clerks, Henry Winterse, Adam de Chivening, Hamo de Vielston¹ and Richard de Puntfrait¹, knights, Henry Luvel, John de Chevening, Simon de Chivening, Alan de Sunderhesse, Nicholas de Twitham, Thomas de Sibburn, Peter de Kemsyng,¹ clerk, and others.

Fo. 24v

52. 13 November 1405, Lambeth.

Letters testimonial of archbishop Thomas Arundel concerning the tenure of lands in Chipstead and Chevening.

Notification that John Chipstede, son and heir of John Chipstede, holds, as all his ancestors have held of the archbishops of Canterbury from time immemorial, the lands and tenements, rents, services and mills with their appurtenances which the said John Chipstede has by hereditary right after the death of his father in Chipstead and Chevening in the archbishop's manor of Otford by the service of the tenth part of one knight's fee and by the service of 29s 2d per annum payable to the archbishop and his successors at the four customary terms, and all these lands and tenements in Chipstead and Chevening are held of the archbishop by the foresaid services, except for 33¹/₂ acres of land in gavelkind which William Chipstede, the uncle of John Chipstede, recently acquired from the ancestors of John Kyngesdowne. William Courtenay, the archbishop's predecessor, had custody of John Chipstede when he was a minor, and also all the issues and profits of the said lands and tenements, and John did homage to archbishop William and similarly to the present archbishop. The archbishop earnestly requests that the recipients of these letters shall when so required testify according to justice on this matter, to the salvation of the rights of the church of Canterbury and of the hereditary right of John Chipstede, the archbishop's tenant.

Nos. 51 and 52 were collated with the originals by Mr John Barrett (notarial sign in register).

Fo. 25

53. 2 November 1489.

Grant by the archbishop of 40 days indulgence to all those in the province of Canterbury who are penitent, contrite and confessed, who grant, leave or assign anything from the goods granted to them by God to John Danyell or any collector deputed by him for the repair and reconstruction of Rochester bridge which at the moment is so broken down that in parts it is almost ruined, and unless it is quickly repaired it will soon crumble from its foundations, to the grave peril and intolerable inconvenience of all the inhabitants of England, or at least of those wishing to cross it; indeed, some who recently

1. MS. Kersyng.

wished to cross the dangerous passage over which the bridge is built had their boat wrecked and were drowned in the middle; by the repair of the bridge these and similar dangers may quickly and effectively be avoided.

54. 4 August 1489, Croydon.

Mandate to Mr Richard Lychefeld, LL.D., the archbishop's Official in the diocese of London sede vacante. Since the archbishop sent letters ordering that processions should be organised to pray for the church universal, the king, the magnates and the armies both within and without the kingdom of England, and for peace and tranquillity for the king, the realm and all Christian people (no. 33 supra) there have been torrential downpours of rain, and unless God in his mercy speedily remedies this situation, which it is to be hoped that He will do more quickly if Christian people have resort to His mercy by the intercession of prayer, it is to be feared that most of the harvest will be ruined. Because the archbishop has learnt that the performance of these processions, especially the general processions in the city of London, has already ceased, although for the most urgent of reasons they should proceed, he commands that the Official should, so far as he is able, procure the continuance of the general processions and those in each church, organising general processions on six days of the week and on the seventh at his discretion, with masses or other customary prayers to God for the church, the king, the kingdom and their peace and tranquillity, with litanies and collects, the first of All Saints, the second for the church, the third for the king, the fourth for the kingdom, and the fifth for the tranquillity of their age, not ceasing these processions until receipt of a mandate from the archbishop to that effect.

55. 20 October 1489, Lambeth.

Mandate for the citation of John Chadworth. To all rectors etc. within the province of Canterbury. The archbishop has learnt that the lady Anne Crosby, alias Roger, widow and executrix of John Roger, generosus, who at the time of her death held goods in various dioceses of the province, made her last testament,¹ in which she appointed as executrix among others Joan Chadworth. In her testament, among other bequests, she left certain goods and valuables to her son John Crosby, a minor, which were left in the hands of Joan Chadworth to his use until he should come of age. But these goods and valuables she used for her own purposes until they were almost entirely wasted, so that they may not be rendered to John when he comes of age. Therefore, so that the goods in question may be disposed according to the will of the testator and may be preserved safely, the said Joan Chadworth is to be cited, in person if possible, otherwise by public citation, to appear

1. P.C.C. 3 Milles. She was a parishioner of St Helen's within Bishopsgate, London.

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before the archbishop or his commissary in the parish church of Lambeth on the fourth day after citation to exhibit the goods and valuables in question and to demonstrate how she will ensure that they may be delivered to John Crosby when he come of age, and to submit to justice in this matter. Those who deliver this citation are to certify the archbishop of the action they have taken.

Fo. 25v

56. Undated.

Inhibition directed to the abbot of Burton on Trent. The archbishop has learnt from Cecily the widow and Thomas the son of Henry Punt and from Richard Salforde, the executors of the said Henry Punt of Littleover, Db., that although Henry held goods in various dioceses of the province of Canterbury and made a legitimate last testament,¹ appointing Cecily, Thomas and Richard as his executors, and although the archbishop by virtue of his prerogative legitimately sequestrated the goods of the deceased and cited the executors to appear before him or his commissary to exhibit the testament for probate, nevertheless the abbot of Burton on Trent,² who knew of all this, unjustly procured the exhibition of the testament before him and attempted to grant probate and commit administration, and to excommunicate the executors if they did not exhibit an inventory on a certain day, and thus impeded the implementation of the last testament, to the grave peril of his soul, to the prejudice of the executors and in manifest contempt of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury. The archbishop, wishing as he is bound by his office to conserve the privileges and prerogative of the church of Canterbury and to serve the interests of the executors, orders that the abbot and his officials be inhibited by archiepiscopal authority from any action prejudicial to the prerogative of the church of Canterbury or to the executors. The abbot should also be cited to appear before the archbishop or his commissary on the fifteenth day after the delivery of the citation or the next judicial day thereafter to reply to articles concerning this contempt of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury and the impediment of the testament, in a cause ex officio at the promotion of the executors.

Fo. 26

57. 2 January ? 1489, Knoles.

Littera questuaria in favour of the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem, Bishopsgate.³ Among other acts of piety the archbishop commends those persons who come in search of alms and charitable subsidies from the faithful for the master and brethren of the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem outside

1. P.C.C. 20 Milles, dated 1489.

2. For the peculiar jurisdiction of the abbot of Burton-on-Trent, see V.C.H. Staffordshire, iii, 209-10.

3. Cf. V.C.H. London, i, 495ff.

Bishopsgate, for the use of the poor, demented and sick who live in that hospital and have no means of support but the charity of Christian people, and he wishes to aid and succour them in the necessities of life. Therefore the archbishop exhorts the faithful of the city and province of Canterbury in the name of the crucified Christ, requesting them by these presents, which are valid during his pleasure, that when Thomas Large, literate, proctor of the master and brethren, or any collector deputed by him, comes to them or their locality to collect alms, they shall receive him favourably and allow him to pass freely with his collection, and shall bestow their favour on him because of reverence for SS Alphege and Thomas the Martyr, the archbishop's patrons, as far as they are responsible allowing no harm to come to him.

58. 20 November 1489, Lambeth.

Grant for the duration of one year of 40 days indulgence to all Christians within the province of Canterbury who are truly penitent, contrite and confessed, who contribute to the relief of the parish church of St Michael Queen'ithe in the city of London, the most part of whose vestments and ornaments were lately destroyed by fire.

59. 18 January 1490, Lambeth.

In a high chamber in his manor of Lambeth the archbishop, who had certain business at the Roman curia, appointed as his proctors John Kendall, prior provincial of the Hospitallers in England, John de Gerona, John de Venetiis, John Cloose, dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, Hugh Spaldyng, John de Verona, Nicholas de Parma, Bartholomew de Perusia, James de Pistio and John de Neapolis, all resident in the Roman curia, and William Wareham, LL.D., jointly and singly, with full powers to represent the archbishop. Notarial exemplification by Richard Spencer, clerk of Lincoln diocese, notary public by apostolic and imperial authority, in the presence of Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., of Norwich diocese auditor of causes, Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., of York diocese, and Mr John Barrett of London diocese, notary public.

Fo. 27

60. 15 July 1489.

Mandate to Mr Edward Payne, the archbishop's commissary general, and to all rectors, etc., within the province of Canterbury. The archbishop has been reliably informed that Walter Briston, vicar of Patricbourne, K., does not maintain continual residence in his vicarage, but has been continually absent for more than six months, although he received the fruits and revenues of his vicarage in full, thus wickedly scorning the institutes of the canons, since the cure of souls is ruinously neglected. Willing therefore that as the vicar is maintained by the stipend of that church so he should exercise the cure and bear the incumbent burdens, the archbishop orders the commissary general to peremptorily cite him or cause him to be cited, according to the

provisions of that decretal of Innocent III which begins Ex tue dileccionis, (sic) leaving ten days between each citation; he is to be cited in person if he may be apprehended, otherwise by public citation at the vicarage and before his friends, acquaintances and parishioners, to appear and take up continual residence within six months of delivery of the citation, on pain of the law, with notification that if he does not do so, after six months the archbishop intends to proceed against him, to punish his contumacy and to provide for the vicarage in accordance with God's will and the sanctions of the canons. After six months the archbishop is to be certified of action taken.

61. 16 February 1490, Lambeth.

Licence granted to John Baker, of Bath and Wells diocese, that he may procure the celebration of mass by a suitable chaplain in the chapel newly constructed by him in honour of the archangel Gabriel in the parish of North Petherton, So., so long as no prejudice is thereby suffered by the parish church; provincial constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fo. 27v

62. 3 May 1490, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr John Stokys the warden and the fellows of All Souls college, Oxford, that since the right of presentation has devolved upon the archbishop through their neglect, according to the statutes, they should admit John Fairehede,² born in the city of London and a scholar and artist of the university of Oxford to the vacant scholarship in arts to which the archbishop by these presents provides him.

63. 3 March 1490, Lambeth.

Citation of the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury to submit to visitation on 22 April. Certificate of prior William and the chapter dated 17 April.

64. 19 April 1490, the archiepiscopal palace at Canterbury.

Commission to Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., auditor of causes, to conduct the visitation of Christ Church Canterbury, which the archbishop is bound to undertake before visitation of his province, but cannot conduct in person because of the pressure of business upon him. Mr Cooke is to receive the certificate of the prior and convent, and to adjourn the visitation to 22 April 1491.³

Fo. 28

1. C 11, Ex tue devotionis X iii 4.

2. B.R.U.O., p. 663.

3. A purely formal account of the visitation is in Canterbury Priory Reg.S, Fos. 359v-60.

Archiepiscopal confirmation for Whittington College.¹ Since the college known as Whittington College was founded in the city of London and in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction by Richard Whittington to the honour of the Holy Spirit, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St Michael the archangel and All Saints, with provision for a warden who is to be a professor of sacred theology, four chaplains who are to be masters of arts, two clerks and two choristers, who are to serve God in perpetuity, and since according to the precept of the wise man, we should sow on earth so as in heaven to gather manifold, with the mammon of iniquity making friends who will prepare tabernacles for us when we enter into eternity,² therefore we should open the bowels of charity to those in need and should abundantly manifest the grace of liberality just as we desire that our souls should be enriched by Jesus Christ, the archbishop has hearkened to the supplications of his beloved Mr Edward Underwoode, S.T.P.,³ the warden, and of the chaplains, clerks and choristers of the foresaid college, that as they have piously and devoutly founded a fraternity of Holy Wisdom, in honour of Jesus Christ, His mother St Mary, SS Paul the Apostle, John the Evangelist, Jerome the Priest, Augustine bishop of Hippo and Mary Magdalen, called the guild of Holy Wisdom, to the end that a solemn public reading or lecture may be given freely and publicly in the same college and in order that sound doctrine and fruitful preaching may be presented to Christ's people, and that the seed of true doctrine thereby sown may be reaped manifold in the hearts of those who hear, to their eternal reward, the archbishop should by his ordinary and metropolitan authority authorise this fraternity and confirm it in perpetuity. The archbishop therefore, looking favourably upon their supplication for the foresaid reasons, in the name of the Lord commends, ratifies, approves and validates this fraternity as far as in him lies and declares that, so that it may stand for ever, as he himself desires, apostolic confirmation should be sought and obtained; and he exhorts the faithful to the maintenance of this fraternity, and that they should be copartners with the brothers and sisters and grant to them gracious subsidy and pious alms, and he grants to those Christians present and future who lend helping hands 40 days indulgence, whenever they so do.

Fo. 28v

1. Cf. V.C.H. London, i, 578 ff.

2. Cf. Luke 16, 9.

3. B.R.U.O., p. 1930. He was monitioned by the court of the Mercers' Company for non-residence in the church of St Michael Royal, to which Whittington College was attached, in the course of 1495, and had resigned by December. From 1494 to 1502 he was confessor to Queen Elizabeth.

66. 27 September 1490, Lambeth.

Grant to John Children, whom the archbishop because of his outstanding merits wishes to aid in his old age, of a corrody in the hospital of Maidstone, with sufficient dwelling for the remainder of his life. The prior is ordered to maintain him in victuals, clothing and the other necessities of life, in accordance with the ordinances of the hospital.

67. Undated, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr Henry^{Cooper}, Decr.B., the archbishop's commissary general. A dispute has recently arisen between the monks of Christchurch Canterbury and those of St Martin's, Dover, patrons respectively of the parish churches of Fairfield and Appledore in the diocese of Canterbury as to the boundaries of certain marshlands known as Le Kethermerrsh and Bekard. Mr Cooper is to examine witnesses produced by the prior and convent of Dover as to the extent, limits and right of tithe over the marshes in dispute, and to transmit a notarised copy of the proceedings to the archbishop or his commissary in this matter.

68. 10 August 1491, Lambeth.

Mandate to the preacher at St Paul's Cross in London and to all rectors etc. in the province of Canterbury. The archbishop has ordered Roger Shelley, esq., and William Maryner, his apparitor, to sequester all the goods and debts of Roger Appulton, late of Dartford in the diocese of Rochester, who died intestate with goods in various dioceses, so that the archbishop may discharge his debts and dispose of his goods in pious uses for the health of his soul. The recipients of this mandate are to announce publicly that all his creditors and others who have a claim on the estate should appear before the archbishop or his commissary to state their claim in the parish church of Lambeth on 10 October.

Fo. 29

69. 16 February 1491, Lambeth.

"In the great chapel at Lambeth, in the presence of Mr John Barett, notary public, and of witnesses, there appeared before the archbishop as he sat judicially Thomas Suthury, professed monk and pretended prior of St Andrew's Northampton, O.Clun., who read from a paper schedule his resignation and release of the priory, in the following terms: In the name of God Amen. Before you most reverend father John archbishop of Canterbury etc. William Breknok(sic) professed monk and prior of the priory of St Andrew in the town of Northampton, of the Cluniac order and in the diocese of Lincoln, desiring for certain genuine and legitimate reasons to be released from the cure and administration of the house, not compelled by any coercion, fear or guile, but purely, freely, simply and absolutely resign into your hands, as delegate of the apostolic see such rights, status, dignity, title and possession as I have had or have in the said office of prior and in the

government and administration of the house, and in this document I totally renounce these rights etc., in due legal form. And I swear on the holy gospels that I will never in the future revoke this resignation or contravene it, but will in all wise observe it.

This resignation was publicly read by the said Thomas, and was accepted by the archbishop, who declared the office of prior of St Andrew's Northampton, as far as the said Thomas was concerned, to be vacant. Notarial exemplification by Mr John Barrett, clerk of London diocese and notary public by apostolic authority. (Cf. nos. 14-15 supra.)

70. 10 June 1492.

Certification to the archbishop by Mr John Combe, LL.B., precentor of the cathedral church of Exeter and his commissary in this matter, that according to the archbishop's mandate he examined the election of Richard Banham, monk of Tavistock, O.S.B., as abbot of the same house and cited objectors to appear before him at Tavistock on 28 May. He found the election to have been canonical and the elect to be suitable, and no objection was made. Therefore he confirmed the election and installed the abbot, in the name of the archbishop. Sealed with the seal of Mr John Millett, Decr.D., Official of the archdeacon of Middlesex, as his own seal was not to hand.

Fo. 29v

71. 12 December 1492, Lambeth.

Letters dimissory for ordination to minor and major orders granted to Richard Lute and John Wroteley, brethren of the hospital of St Thomas Southwark, the see of Winchester being vacant.

72. Undated.

Mandate to the bishop of London for the organisation of processions. The providence of the divine judge with miraculous power directs the armies of all nations, fortifying the hearts and strengthening the arms of the chosen, and as He wishes, so men are subdued or achieve victory. King Henry, realising that every victory stems not from the strength of men but from on high, and trusting more in heavenly than in worldly assistance, has requested the archbishop that he should specially and devoutly commend to God, by Whom kings rule, the king and his armies, since for the defence and protection of the church in England and of the realm, and for the recovery of his rights which are unjustly and by main force detained by Charles, who calls himself king of France, the restitution of which despite peaceful and lawful requests he has been unable to obtain, he has declared war against Charles. The archbishop, heeding the prayers of the king, by this mandate orders the bishop of London that he should by archiepiscopal authority instruct all the suffragans of the province of Canterbury that in the

cat edral, collegiate, conventual and parish churches of their dioceses they should on sundays and feast days admonish and exhort their subjects, both clerical and lay, to pray with humble and devout hearts for the welfare of the universal church, of the king and his magnates, and for the successful expedition of his armies. The clergy are to hold special processions each day of the week in their cathedral, collegiate and conventual churches, the laity on mondays, wednesdays and fridays in their parish churches, while in towns and other well populated places both clergy and laity should humbly and devoutly go in general processions twice a week on wednesdays and fridays, or at least once a week on fridays, with chanting and mass if possible, praying that almighty and merciful God, placated by their prayers, will guide the church, the king, and the faithful magnates of his kingdom in all their enterprises, will protect them from the wiles and assaults of the enemy, and will grant that peace so long awaited by Christians. The bishop is to organise such processions in the city and diocese of London. And so that the faithful may be encouraged in such prayer, the archbishop, confident of the immense mercy of almighty God and of the merits and prayer of the Blessed Virgin Mary His mother, SS Peter and Paul and SS Alphege and Thomas the Martyr his patrons, grants to those faithful who are contrite, penitent and confessed 40 days indulgence as often as they take part in such processions.

Fo. 30

73. Undated.

Similar mandate directed to Mr Henry Cooper, the archbishop's commissary general, for the organisation of processions in the city and diocese of Canterbury.

74. 25 October 1491, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr William Warham, LL.D., advocate of the court of Canterbury, to investigate the crimes and excesses of the prior of Folkestone, where, the archbishop has heard, the observance of the Rule has lapsed and the prior has long absented himself, consuming the revenues of the house, allowing it to fall into decay and ruin and to become burdened with debt. He is to enquire especially into the extent and causes of the dilapidation and to determine the names of the creditors. Definitive sentence is reserved to the archbishop.

Fo. 30v

75. 8 March 1493, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr Henry Cooper, the archbishop's commissary general. Since Thomas Banys, prior of Folkestone, although he answered the citation (no.77) as refused to answer the articles brought against him, the archbishop instructs Mr Henry Cooper publicly to cite the prior to appear before him in

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the parish church of Folkestone at 10 a.m. on the tenth day after delivery of the citation, to hear the testimony of witnesses against him and to contest this testimony if he so wishes. The prior is to be warned that if he does not appear the examination of the witnesses will proceed notwithstanding his absence. Mr Cooper is to transmit to the archbishop by letters close an account of his proceedings drawn up by a notary public, together with a transcript of the testimony.

76. 12 February 1493, Lambeth.

Public instrument reciting a commission dated 25 October 1491 to Mr Thomas Cooke, auditor of causes, to investigate the conduct of the prior of Folkestone and the state of the priory, in the same term as no. 74 above, which commission Mr Cooke, because of his reverence for the archbishop, undertook.

Fo. 31

77. 7 February 1493, Lambeth.

Mandate for the citation of the prior of Folkestone. To all rectors etc., within the province of Canterbury. Since Thomas Banys, prior of Folkestone, has abandoned his house to live at Westminster and has caused the priory to fall into debt and dilapidation, and since if he takes no action the archbishop will incur blame for this, he orders the recipients of this mandate to cite the prior, in person if possible, otherwise by public citation, to appear before the archbishop or his commissary on the fourth day after delivery of the citation or the next judicial day in the chapel of the archbishop's manor of Lambeth to show reasonable cause why he should not be deprived of office. The executor of this mandate is to certify the archbishop or his commissary in person or by letters patent of the action taken.

78. Articles proposed ex officio by the archbishop against Thomas Banys, prior of the priory of SS Mary and Eanswith, Folkestone, O.S.B., in the diocese of Canterbury, or his proctor, to which he seeks a reply, on pain of the law.

First, that for the past 20 or 30 years Thomas Banys has been prior of Folkestone and has received and administered the fruits and revenues of the priory, and has disposed of them according to his will, openly, publicly and notoriously.

* That for those 20 years and more he has exercised the cure, governance and administration of the priory in spirituals and temporals, with the cure of souls of the parishioners of the parish church canonically annexed and appropriated to the priory, which were committed to him by one having sufficient power so to commit them. That while he was prior, he received

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the fruits and revenues of t e priory himself and by his agents, and administered them as he pleased, oppressing the house with a great burden of debt to creditors, and entering into obligations for huge sums of money under the common seal of t e priory in the name of the prior and convent, but with no consultation with the convent, so that the convent today is by his actions and guilt indebted to various creditors for around £700.

That the huge sums with which he burdened the house were not and are not used for the benefit of the priory, but that he has uselessly consumed and squandered them, while openly allowing the priory and its buildings to fall into ruins.

That the prior was admonished by the archbishop and on his authority, and in other ways, both verbally and in writing, to go to the priory and, as he was and is bound, to reside there and serve his cure, and that this is notorious public knowledge and is true. That notwithstanding the above, for 20 years or more he has been continually absent from his house and has chosen to live elsewhere, and in the meantime has defrauded the priory of the office of prior, and setting aside and neglecting the sure of souls, the administration of the temporalities and spiritualities, the divine cult and regular observance he has continually absented himself, as he still does.

That all the above articles were and are true, public, notorious, manifest and infamous, and that they are the subject of common discussion in the parish of Folkestone and in many other places in the diocese of Canterbury.

Fo. 32.

79. 19 March 1493, Lambeth.

Sequestration of the revenues of Folkestone priory. The archbishop cited Thomas Banys, prior of Folkestone, to answer certain articles against him (no. 78 supra) and although his proctor, John Fownten, literate, appeared before the archbis op as he sat judicially to answer the citation, he continuously refused to make any answer to the articles. Wishing therefore to punish such contumacy with moderation, and to reform the priory, the archbis op ordered the sequestration of the fruits and revenues of Folkestone priory, forbidding prior Thomas Banys any part in their administration. The decree was read on 19 March in an inner chamber at Lambeth in the presence of Mr T omas Cooke, LL.D., the archbishop's chancellor, the prior of Dover and Mr John Barrett, scribe of the acts. After the sentence had been read, the prior's proctor appeared and sought letters of appeal (apostillos); the archbishop instructed him to prosecute his business on Friday 28 March between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., and delegated Mr Cooke to refuse him letters of appeal against his definitive sentence, but he did not appear at the time assigned to him.

80. 2 June 1493, Lambeth.

Deprivation of the prior of Folkestone. To all the faithful to whom these

letters come. The archbishop has learnt that Thomas Banys, prior of Folkestone, has received the fruits of the priory for thirty years or more, but for twenty years has not set foot in the house but has continually * lived in a privileged place, that is, the monastery of Westminster, neglecting the administration of the temporalities and spiritualities, so that the brethren do not observe the norm of life or religion and repeatedly wander about in the fields and the streets, to the grave scandal of religion and of the whole clerical order and as a bad example to the multitude. Therefore the archbishop caused Thomas Banys to be cited and put to him, or at least to his proctor, articles concerning the foregoing and other matters, and then examined witnesses, and since it has become obvious that there is in the priory little service of God and no norm of religion or morals, the temporal goods are completely devastated and the priory is burdened with a debt of 700 marks or more, so that not merely by the negligence but by the manifest culpability of Thomas Banys it is reduced to such straits that it can scarcely ever be relieved from its revenues, the archbishop, wishing to provide suitable remedy and so that the priory should not come to utter ruin, forbade the said Thomas Banys any part in the governance and administration of spirituals and temporals and judicially removed him, as he does by these presents, from the office of prior.

Fo. 32v

81. 27 February 1493, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr Ralph Haynyes, canon of the priory of Reigate, O.S.A., issued in the vacancy of the see of Winchester following the death of bishop Peter Courtenay. Because the prior is prevented by old age and sickness from efficiently managing the revenues of the house and from governing the canons according to the Rule of the order, in order that the religious life and financial stability of the priory may be preserved Mr Ralph Haynyes is commissioned to provide for the maintenance of holy religion according to the rule and institutes laudably observed there from old, and to manage the fruits and revenues, with power to cite all those who meddle in the finances of the priory or who unjustly occupy its possessions to appear before the archbishop or his commissary fifteen days after the delivery of the citation or the next judicial day thereafter. A full account is to be rendered to the archbishop whenever he may require it.

82. 6 October 1493, Lambeth.

Commission with power of canonical coercion to Mr Thomas Rowthale, Decr.D., as commissary of the Prerogative, with the powers specified in no. 17.

CONVOCATIO PRELATORUM ET CLERI CANT' PROVINCE FACTA AUCTORITATE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MORTON DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI SANCTI PAULI LONDON' TERCIODECIMO DIE MENSIS FEBRUARII ANNO DOMINI SECUNDUM CURSUM ET COMPUTACIONEM ECCLESIE ANGLICANE MILLESIMO CCCO^{mo} OCTUAGESIMO SEXTO INDICIONE QUINTA PONTIFICATUS SANCTISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI NOSTRI INNOCENCII DIVINA PROVIDENCIA PAPE OCTAVI ANNO TERCIO ET TRANSLACIONIS DICTI REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ANNO PRIMO.¹

Fo. 33.

83. 13 February 1487, London.

The archbishop came to the cathedral church of St Paul where he celebrated a mass of the Holy Spirit. He then went to the chapel of St Mary with the bishops of Exeter, Worcester, Norwich, Hereford, Lincoln, Rochester and Salisbury and the other prelates and clergy, where a sermon was preached by Mr William Grasonn on the text Quid statis hic otiosi tota die.² The certificate of Thomas, bishop of London, was then exhibited.

84. 12 February 1487, Fulham.

Certificate of Thomas Kempe, bishop of London, of the archbishop's mandate for the summoning of convocation, dated at Lambeth 28 December 1486, which rehearses the royal writ to the archbishop, dated at Westminster 16 November 1486.

Fo. 34

85. 13 February 1487.

The archbishop deputed Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., Mr Humphrey Hawarden, LL.D., and Mr Richard Lichefeld, LL.D., to receive the certificates and letters of proxy of the bishops and clergy, and then adjourned convocation to the following friday in the chapter house.

86. 16 February 1487.

The archbishop, sitting judicially with the forementioned bishops, except the bishop of Hereford, pronounced contumacious all those who had been summoned and failed to attend convocation, reserving punishment to himself. He then fluently explained the cause of the summons, and instructed the clergy to withdraw to the lower house and to elect a prolocutor. They elected Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., whom, by the agency of the dean of St Paul's, they presented to the archbishop and prelates, and whom the archbishop accepted. And because it was late, the archbishop adjourned convocation to the next day.

1. The records of this convocation are printed in part by Wilkins, iii, 618 ff. Wilkins omits the two schedules preserved in the archiepiscopal register (nos. 93 and 94) but includes the fourth which is mentioned, concerning clerical discipline, from the Ely register of bishop John Alcock.

2. Matthew, 20, 6.

87. Saturday 17 February 1487.

The archbishop, together with the bishops of Exeter, Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, Rochester and Salisbury, communed at length with convocation concerning reforms which should be implemented in the church. There was then produced a certain priest, William Symonds, aged 28, who in the presence of the prelates and clergy, and also of the aldermen and sheriffs of the city of London, publicly confessed that he had abducted the son of an organmaker of Oxford university to Ireland, and the boy was taken for the earl of Warwick, and that subsequently he had been with lord Lovell in Fernesfelles. After his confession, the archbishop asked the mayor and sheriffs to conduct him to custody in the Tower, since he was holding one of Symond's associates and had only one prison in his manor of Lambeth. After their departure, the archbishop communed with the prelates and clergy concerning the necessary reforms. There was raised the issue of the abuse of the privileges of the prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. It was also complained that the preachers at Paul's Cross railed against the church and against ecclesiastical persons in their absence, in the presence of lay persons, who were always hostile to the clergy. Therefore it was determined that the prior of the Hospitallers and two of the senior brethren from each mendicant house in the city, and other learned theologians beneficed in the city, should be summoned to discuss these matters on the following tuesday. The prolocutor requested that the prelates and clergy summoned to this council should enjoy the ancient privileges and liberty, to which the archbishop replied that insofar as it lay with him he wished this to be so. He then adjourned convocation to the following monday.

88. Monday or tuesday 19 or 20 February.¹

There appeared before the forementioned bishops, together with Robert bishop of Worcester, the prior of the Hospitallers, who protested that by his personal appearance he did not intend to diminish his privileges. He said that he was most willing, if any gross abuses had been committed in places appropriated to his order by any chaplains or servants of himself or his brethren, that they should be corrected, and he was willing to exhibit the apostolic letters granted to him and to have them reformed. He then left the assembly. It then came to the archbishop's attention that lords of the

1. The chronology of the register becomes confused at this point. The prior of the Hospitallers had been cited to appear on tuesday 20th February, but from the register, unless the proceedings of some days have been entirely omitted, he seems to have appeared on monday 14 February. The next firm date which is given by the scribe is 24 February - a saturday. The obvious explanation for this confusion is that the proceedings of some days were totally omitted by the scribe, and this is understandable in view of the extreme brevity of some of the daily entries in 1489; but it appears impossible to determine whether the omissions are for the first or second half of the week. Cf. Reg. Chichele, iii, prefatory note.

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king's council were in the church and desired to enter his presence; the lords were met by his episcopal colleagues, and he received them with honour. Their presence was explained by lord John Deneham, Treasurer of England, who said that the king was grateful to the clergy for their benevolence shown to him and for their prayers, and asked them to maintain these. On behalf of the king he then demonstrated the extent of his expenditure for the defence of the realm and of the church in England, and how much he had to expend to resist rebels, and asked that the archbishop, prelates and clergy should extend their help to him. The archbishop replied that he would confer with the prelates and clergy and would convey their will to the king. And then, in the presence of the lords and of the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs of London and of many others, the earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, was led in by the earl of Derby, and the archbishop had him stand before him, so that he might be seen by all. After this the lords sought his permission to withdraw, leaving the earl of Warwick whom the archbishop took with him to Lambeth once he had adjourned convocation. Then the archbishop ordered the preachers at Paul's Cross and other places in the province of Canterbury to appear before him on the following wednesday, and then adjourned convocation to the following day.

Fo. 34v

89. 24 February 1487. ✓

There appeared before the archbishop and his fellow bishops many learned men, both secular and religious, who preached at Paul's Cross, and after a long discussion between the archbishop and his suffragans and these learned men, the archbishop admonished them that they should not in future preach against the church and ecclesiastical persons in sermons delivered to the laity, and if they knew of any spiritual person who lived dishonourably, then they should denounce such a person to his ordinary, and if the ordinary did not correct the malefactor, they should denounce him to the archbishop, and if the archbishop did not punish him, then he wished that they should preach against him, the archbishop, and against no other. As it was late, he then adjourned convocation to the next day.

90. The next day there appeared before the archbishop and other bishops some priests of the city of London, to whom the archbishop emphasised the ill repute that they had earned there because every day they frequented inns, taverns and alehouses and loitered there all day. The archbishop admonished them to avoid such places in future, and that twelve or thirteen of them should eat together communally; they should also cut their long hair and not wear open gowns. They then withdraw from convocation. Then, with the assent of the prelates, the archbishop promulgated the following constitution:

91. Because as scripture testifies it is a holy and wholesome design to pray for the dead, and we are bound to do good works especially for our intimates, with the approval of this holy council we decree that henceforth whenever one of our fellow bishops in the province of Canterbury dies, his death shall be notified as soon as possible to the surviving bishops, and within a month of receiving such notice they shall be bound in person or by deputy to celebrate his funeral obsequies and six masses for his soul, as they wish to avoid the punishment of the canons imposed on those who wilfully transgress.

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92. The prolocutor, in the name of the clergy, then presented to the archbishop four schedules, the first concerning one whole tenth to be granted to the king, the second a subsidy to be granted to the archbishop, the third the feast of the Transfiguration,¹ which the archbishop with the consent of prelates and clergy ordained should be observed each year by nine readings on 7 August,² and the fourth the correction of the clothing and life of priests.

93. Charitable subsidy granted to the archbishop,³ to the praise of God and the defence of the church in England, payable on the feast of the translation of St Thomas the Martyr (7 July) by all chaplains, both secular and religious, including those of the exempt orders, even the mendicants, receiving stipends of 8 marks or 4 marks with food and drink or its equivalent, each of whom is to pay 6s 8d, and no more, up to a stipend of 10 marks; and if they receive 10 marks per annum they shall pay 20s, and so on pro rata; with the following exceptions:

- i) all vicars choral and chaplains of cathedral and collegiate churches bound to personal residence and continually serving in divine office by day or by night.
- ii) all chaplains who from 11 March 1485 up until the dissolution of the present convocation are indicted, accused or imprisoned by the lay power on a charge of felony or of any other transgression or crime, or who are so burdened from the date of dissolution to the date of payment, if the certificate of their ordinary is produced.
- iii) poor chaplains in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and all religious living under their rule in cloister or studium and receiving no pension from outside sources.

1. Cf. R.W. Phaff, New Liturgical Feasts in Later Medieval England (Oxford 1970), chapter 2.

2. Recte 6 August: The Feast of the Name of Jesus, ratified by Convocation in 1489, fell on 7 August; cf. Phaff, op. cit., p. xix.

3. For the context of this grant, see F.R.H. DuBoulay, Charitable Subsidies granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, 1300-1489, B.I.H.R., xxiif (1950), 147-64.

iv) sick or aged chaplains who cannot personally serve divine office, where this is certified by their ordinaries.

v) all priests who maintain a parent at their own charge.

The subsidy is payable by all chaplains receiving corrodies in religious houses in perpetuity or for a term, or receiving pensions from ecclesiastica benefices or for rights in or titles to benefices resigned by them, whether or not these have been determined by their ordinary and whether conceded to them or to others for their use, at the foregoing rates.

The subsidy is payable by all chaplains holding chantries, hospitals, free chapels, or parish churches without parishioners; if these benefices or the money raised from them amount to 8 marks, they shall pay 6s 8d; if 10 marks then 13s 4d; if £10 then 20s, and so on, providing that those in hospitals shall pay only according to the net revenue of the master after the exhibition of the poor and all ordinary expenses incumbent upon them have been deducted, and with the exception of hospitals suffering from grave poverty, as certified by the ordinary.

With the provision that if any chaplain or clerk bound to payment of this subsidy moves from one diocese to another or from one archdeaconry to another, so that it is difficult for the collectors to levy the subsidy from him, and the collectors or the ordinaries signify his name to the archbishop, then the collectors shall be exonerated for the sum in question, as to the non-collection of which they shall take an oath.

With the provision that all persons paying to the king with the laity a tenth, a fifteenth, an aid or a subsidy, by whatever name it is known, shall be excused from the payment of this subsidy to the archbishop whatever sum they so pay with the laity.

With the provision that no alienation of the subsidy shall be made by reason of which the collectors shall have to account at the royal treasury or in any other secular court.

It is the will of convocation that the diocesans of the province of Canterbury should certify the archbishop or his commissaries by sealed letters patent by the feast of the translation of St Thomas the Martyr of the names of all those in their dioceses bound to pay this subsidy, together with the sums due from them and the names of the collectors. The diocesans shall appoint suitable clerks as collectors in their dioceses, who are to receive for their expenses 12d for every pound collected by them; the collectors shall render payment and account for the sums received to the archbishop or his commissaries in the cathedral church of St Paul, London, and should then be acquitted. Each collector shall have, by authority of this present convocation, power to sequester, after due canonical monition, the fruits of those who do not pay or who refuse to pay, with the requisite means of canonical coercion.

94. Grant to the king, for the defence of the church in England and of the realm, of one whole tenth from ecclesiastical benefices and possessions in the province of Canterbury, taxed and untaxed, which customarily pay such a tenth, including the possessions of the alien priories in whosoever's hands they now are, ecclesiastical or lay. One half is to be paid at the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist (24 June) and the other half at the feast of St Andrew (30 November). With the following exceptions:

- i) the benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of poor religious, poor muns, and other poor and pious places in the province of Canterbury.
- ii) the benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of religious and other ecclesiastical persons whose houses, possessions or benefices are destroyed, impoverished or diminished by flood, fire, ruin or other causes, or suffer such misfortune from the date of this concession to the date of payment, and which is certified by the ordinary to the king or the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer before the final date for payment.

With the provision that the diocesans shall include in their certificates of those exempted for these reasons the following houses, possessions and benefices specified by name . . .

The remainder of fo. 36 blank; fos. 37-9 wanting; fo. 40 blank.

1489

CONVOGACIO PRELATORUM ET CLERI CANTUARIENSIS PROVINCE FACTA AUCTORITATE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MORTON DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI SANCTI PAULI LONDON' QUARTODECIMO DIE MENSIS JANUARIJ ANNO DOMINI MILLESSIMO CCCCM^o OCTUAGESIMO OCTAVO INDICIONE SEPTIMA PONTIFICATUS SANCTISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI NOSTRI DOMINI INNOCENCII DIVINA PROVIDENCIA PAPE OCTAVI ANNO QUINTO ET TRANSLACIONIS DICTI REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ANNO TERCIO INCHOATA ET USQUE AD ET IN VICESIMUM TERCIMUM DIEM MENSIS OCTOBRIIS PROXIMO EXTUNC SEQUENTEM CONTINUATA.¹

Fo. 41.

95. 21 November 1488, Lambeth.

Mandate to Thomas Kempe bishop of London ordering him to summon convocation to meet at the cathedral church of St Paul, London, on 14 January 1489, rehearsing the royal mandate to the archbishop dated at Westminster 19 November 1488,

Fo. 41v

96. 16 November 1488, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr Edward Payne, Decr.B., the archbishop's commissary general, to summon to convocation the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury. The prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, the archdeacon of Canterbury and the abbots

1. The records of this convocation are printed in part by Wilkins, iii, 625 ff.

and priors of exempt and non-exempt religious houses are to attend in person, and the chapter of Christchurch, Canterbury are to appoint one proctor and the clergy of the diocese and the immediate jurisdiction two proctors.

97. 14 January 1489, London.

The archbishop was conveyed by river from Lambeth to le Powlys Warffe and thence came to the cathedral, where a mass of the Holy Spirit was celebrated at the high altar by Robert bishop of Worcester. The archbishop then went to the chapel of St Mary, together with the bishops of Norwich, Rochester, St Asaph's, Hereford, Lincoln, Chichester, Exeter, St David's, Salisbury and Worcester, and other prelates of the province. A sermon was preached by Mr Thomas Maddes, S.T.B., on the text Translato sacerdocio necesse est ut legis translacio fiat,[↑] and the certificate of Thomas bishop of London was then exhibited and read aloud by Mr John Baret, notary public.

Fo. 42

98. 10 January 1489, Fulham.

Certificate of Thomas bishop of London of the archbishop's mandate for the summoning of convocation, (no. 95 supra.)

Fo. 42v

99. 14 January 1489.

The archbishop, with the prelates and clergy, went to the chapter house, and with the consent of his suffragans deputed Mr Thomas Cooke, Ll.D., Mr Humphrey Hawarden, Ll.D., Mr Richard Lichefeld, Ll.D., and Mr Thomas Jane, Decr.D., to receive the certificates and letters of proxy of the bishops and clergy. He then adjourned convocation until 17 January.

100. 17 January 1489.

The archbishop, sitting judicially with the forementioned bishops and many abbots and priors of his province, ordered the deans, archdeacons and proctors of the clergy to withdraw to the lower house, that is to the chapel known as the Long Chapel, to elect one of their number as prolocutor. After about an hour they returned to the chapter house and by the agency of Mr Thomas Worsley, dean of St Paul's, presented to the archbishop Mr Humphrey Hawarden, Ll.D., whom the archbishop accepted as prolocutor. Accepting this office, Mr Hawarden humbly beseeched that Holy Mother Church and the clergy attending this convocation might enjoy their accustomed privileges and liberty, and the archbishop conceded this, insofar as in him

1. Hebrews 7, 12.

lay. The archbishop appointed the bishops of Norwich, St Asaph's, Hereford and Chichester jointly and singly as his commissaries to preside over and adjourn convocation in his absence. He then adjourned convocation until the following monday 19 January, after he had pronounced contumacious those summoned to convocation who had failed to appear, reserving to himself punishment.

101. 19 January 1489.

There entered the chapter house John Dynham, treasurer of England, John earl of Oxford, Thomas earl of Derby and others of the king's council, sent by the king. The treasurer elegantly explained that the king was enormously grateful for the charity and the concern they had shown for his majesty and the honour of his realm, and asked for their perseverance in this, promising to be a willing defender of the rights and liberties of the church in England. He then announced that the king, partly because of the request of the community of the realm expressed in the present parliament, partly and more especially to counter the threat posed to the realm by the king of France, was anxious to defend the realm against that king, and in this enterprise he needed the succour of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, and not only their prayers, but also their financial aid. The archbishop announced that he would confer with the prelates and clergy on this matter, and as it was late adjourned convocation to the following day.

Fo. 43

102. 20 January 1489.

The following day there appeared in convocation the bishops of Norwich, Hereford, Salisbury and St Asaph's, and after certain discussions, the bishop of Norwich adjourned convocation until the following day.

103. 21 January 1489.

The archbishop, after long and diverse discussions, adjourned convocation until 23 January.

104. 23 January 1489.

The archbishop, after diverse discussions, adjourned convocation until the following friday 30 January.

105. 30 January 1489.

Amongst other business a complaint was made by Mr Michael Clyve, chancellor or commissary of the bishop of Winchester, and by various others present, concerning the abuse of privileges in houses of the order of St John of Jerusalem, in that the chaplains presiding over these houses asserted that their privileges were such that they might absolve persons excommunicated

by ordinaries in cases ex officio or at the instance of parties without the authority of the ordinary, and even that they might solemnise marriages in contravention of divine and canon law, and often one of those between whom such marriages were solemnised was involved in litigation, or the banns had not been called. Therefore the prior provincial of the Hospitallers was summoned, and he denied that he was party to such abuses. Examination of this matter was delegated to the chancellors or Officials of the bishops of the province in whose dioceses there were houses of this order.

106. Meanwhile there had entered the chapter house John Dynham the Treasurer and the earls of Oxford and Derby and many other members of the king's council, and after they had been honourably received, the Treasurer announced that the king had received a communication from across the Channel that the king of France was making haste to prepare an army for an attack and the final subversion of the realm, and because of this the king desired that the prelates and clergy should without delay grant him a subsidy, lest the king of France achieve his end. The archbishop discussed with his suffragans and the prelates and clergy the granting of such a subsidy, and as it was late he adjourned convocation to the next day, 4 February (sic.)

107. 4 February 1489.

The bishops of Norwich, Chichester and Hereford appeared in convocation, and the bishop of Norwich adjourned convocation to the next day.

108. 5 February 1489.

The bishop of Norwich, in the presence of the bishop of Hereford, adjourned convocation to the next day, friday 6 February.

109. 6 February 1489.

The archbishop, after some discussion, adjourned convocation to tuesday 10 February.

Fo. 43v

110. 10 February 1489.

It was determined that stipendiary chaplains should pay a subsidy (detailed below, no. 122). The archbishop then adjourned convocation to the following saturday.

111. 14 February 1489.

After further discussion, t e archbishop adjourned convocation to 20 February.

112. 20 February 1489.

There appeared in convocation the bishops of Norwich, Winchester, Worcester, Ely, Lincoln, Chichester, Hereford, Rochester and St Asaph's, and after certain discussions the bishop of Norwich adjourned convocation to the next day.

113. 21 February 1489.

The bishop of Norwich, in the presence of the bishop of Hereford, adjourned convocation to the next day.

114. 22 February 1489.

The archbishop, after certain discussions, adjourned convocation to 26 February.

115. 26 February 1489.

After discussion of the great subsidy of £25000 to the king and of two lesser subsidies to the archbishop, the archbishop adjourned convocation to 27 February.

116. 27 February 1489.

In the presence of the archbishop the prolocutor, in the name of all the clergy, granted to the king a great subsidy of £25,000 to be paid in two instalments (detailed infra, no. 118), and as two tenths of the province would scarcely amount to the total of this subsidy, he conceded two whole tenths from ecclesiastical benefices and possessions, taxed and non taxed, which customarily paid tenths, with this condition, that when the subsidy of £25,000 had been paid, the prelates and clergy should be acquitted and exonerated from the burden of any other payment. He also granted two charitable subsidies to the archbishop, to the praise of God and the defence of the church in England. The suffragans and other prelates then gave their assent to these grants. The archbishop gave his assent to the great subsidy of £25,000 and graciously accepted the two lesser subsidies. The prolocutor then presented to the archbishop on behalf of the clergy of the province a quaternion of paper containing the Feast of the Name of Jesus,¹ which the archbishop declared should be observed in future according to the form detailed in the quaternion. The prolocutor also presented three other schedules containing details of the subsidies.

Fo. 44

117. Grant to the king, for the defence of the church in England and of the realm, of a subsidy of £25,000, the first moiety of £12,500 being due on the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M. (25 March) and payable to the

1. Cf. Paff, op.cit., chapter 4.

king by 1 May, the second moiety being due at Michaelmas and payable to the king by 1 November, in the following form:

From the diocese of Canterbury and the immediate jurisdiction of

Christchurch Canterbury	£1303 7s 10½d ¹
Diocese of Ely	£557 19s 7d
Norwich	£1740
Winchester	£1050
Salisbury	£1203 15s 3d
Chichester	£420
Rochester	£133 17s 9d
Bath and Wells	£600
Jurisdiction of St Alban	£66 13s 4d
Diocese of Exeter	£456
Coventry and Lichfield	£510
Hereford	£280
Worcester	£550
London	£845 7s 4d
Lincoln	£2650
St Davids	£58
St Asaph	* £40
Llandaff	£13 6s 8d
Bangor	£15 12s 2½d

Which together constitute £12500

Diocesans shall appoint collectors of the two moieties in their dioceses by 15 March and 15 September respectively, and shall certify the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of their names and the sum to be collected by each individually, if there is in any diocese such a division between collectors. With this provision, that if any collector is not able to collect the sum due from any person within his area, and he signifies to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer the name of him who does not pay or refuses to pay and the sum due from him, the collector and the prelates and clergy of the province shall be exonerated from this payment, and the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer shall proceed only against him who has not paid, and on this matter the certificate of any collector or his attorney shall be sufficient without further inquisition or delay.

Furthermore, if it happens, which God forbid, that the war for the defence of the church in England and the realm lasts for the next year or two years, so that there should be the need of the same expenditure on the part of the clergy for defence, the convocation grants to the king for the protection

1. Recte £1304 7s 10½d, cf. infra, no. 126.

of the church and the realm a similar subsidy for each of the two years, on similar terms. If as time passes it becomes obvious that such enormous expense is not necessary for defence from the clergy for the next two years or either of them, but that lesser expenditure would suffice and the subsidy granted this year might conveniently be diminished, then convocation wills that it should be so diminished as circumstances allow. But the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury grant to the king a subsidy of this lesser extent for each of the next two years, as seems opportune and necessary, with respect to the sum granted by the community of the realm, according to the rate of the subsidy of £25000.

Provided always that this grant is not taken as a precedent, as it is unprecedented, because in former times the province of Canterbury acknowledged and bore such burdens only in times of urgent necessity.

Fo. 44v

118. Terms of the grant.

Since two complete tenths will scarcely suffice for the payment of this subsidy, the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury grant two whole tenths of ecclesiastical benefices and possessions, taxed and untaxed, which customarily pay the tenth, including the possessions of the alien priories, in whosoever's hands they now are, ecclesiastical or lay, with the undermentioned exceptions. The first moiety is due at the feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M., and payable to the king by 1 May, the second moiety is due at Michaelmas and payable by 1 November. The prelates and clergy will that the grant be effective on this condition, that when the sum of £25000 is paid the clergy shall be acquitted and exonerated from all other payment. The following are to be exempt from the payment of the two tenths or any part of them:

Benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of all the colleges and collegiate halls of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also^{of} the college near Winchester founded by William Wikham, once bishop of Winchester, and the college of St Mary at Eton near Windsor.

Benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of SS Saviour, Mary and Brigette of Spyn, O.S.A., and of all Carthusian houses within the province.

Benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of monasteries, colleges, churches and other pious places which the ordinary of the diocese considers ought to be exempt and whose name he certifies to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, which certificate shall be accepted without further inquisition or delay.

The prelates and clergy will that each collector of either moiety of the two tenths shall have the power, by the authority of this convocation, to punish and coerce any person refusing to pay his portion by ecclesiastical censures, that is suspension, excommunication, interdict and sequestration

of the fruits of his benefices, until he has made full payment with satisfaction for the expenses incurred in this matter. They will also that when such payment is made, the collector shall have the authority of this convocation to absolve him who pays and to relax any process against him arising from this matter. They will also that each collector shall have for his remuneration 2 groats for each pound collected by him, without further remuneration.

Fo. 45

119. 7 March 1489, Lambeth.

Certificate of the royal writ, dated Westminster 28 February 1489, ordering the archbishop to appoint trustworthy clerics of his diocese to collect the portion assigned to the diocese of Canterbury by the moiety of the subsidy of £25000, which amounts to £1304 8s 10½d.¹ The archbishop is to certify the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer by 15 March of the names of those whom he has appointed to collect the first moiety, and by 15 September of those appointed to collect the second moiety (C.F.R., 1485-1509, no. 267). By the authority of this writ and of convocation, the archbishop has appointed as collectors of the first moiety in the diocese of Canterbury and the immediate jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury the abbot and convent of Boxley, with the provisions for the safeguarding of the collectors detailed in the grant.

Fo. 45v

120. 28 February 1489, Lambeth.

Notification to the king of the grant by the convocation of the province of Canterbury of a subsidy of £25000, as detailed in nos. 117-18.

Fo. 46

121. Undated.

Mandate to the abbot and convent of Boxley to collect that portion of the first moiety of the subsidy which is due from the diocese of Canterbury by 1 May, which amounts to £950, according to the attached schedule (nos. 127-77 infra) with the modifications detailed in the grant, with power of canonical coercion against defaulters.

Fo. 47

122. 1 March 1489, Lambeth.

Mandate to Thomas bishop of London directing him to communicate to the archbishop's suffragans and to the vicars general of absent dioceses instructions for the collection of the two minor subsidies granted to the archbishop by convocation, the first due on 1 May, the second at Michaelmas, and which is to be taken at the following rates from all chaplains, secular

1. Recte, £1304 7s 10½d, cf. no. 126 infra.

and religious, including those of the exempt orders, even the mendicants; those receiving an annual stipend of 40s and their food and drink are to pay 3s 4d, those receiving 7 marks or 4 marks with their food and drink, 6s 4d,¹ those receiving 10 marks, 10s, those receiving 12 marks, 13s 8d,² and those receiving £10, 16s 8d and so on pro rata.

Exceptions are as in 1487, with the omission of chaplains indicted by the lay power and those maintaining a parent at their own charge.

The subsidies are payable by all chaplains receiving annuities, pensions, etc., from religious houses for a term or in perpetuity, or pensions from benefices or the offices of abbot or prior resigned by them, whether or not these have been determined by the ordinary and whether conceded to them or to others for their use, at the following rates: those receiving 40s to pay 3s 4d, those receiving 7 marks, 6s 8d, those receiving 10 marks, 13s 4d, those receiving £10, 20s and so on pro rata.

The subsidies are payable by chaplains holding chantries, hospitals, free chapels and parish churches without parishioners, at the following rates: those receiving 4 marks to pay 3s 4d, those receiving 7 marks 6s 8d, those receiving 10 marks 10s, those receiving 12 marks 13s 4d, those receiving £10, 20s and thenceforth a tenth part of the benefice, with the exceptions as in 1487.

The subsidies are payable by chaplains holding benefices with cure worth 42 marks or less which are not bound by their ordinaries to payment of the great subsidy granted to the king by this convocation, when the true value of these benefices today is 10 marks or more. They are to be certified to the collectors by the ordinary and shall pay 6s 8d. Provisions as in 1487. Collectors are to receive 12d for every pound collected by them. The diocesans, through the collectors, are to make inquisition of the names of all those liable to the payment of the first subsidy by 1 November (sic) and are to certify the names of the collectors of the first subsidy by 15 March and of the second subsidy by 15 September. They shall admonish the collectors, on pain of the law, to render account for all money collected by them to the archbishop or his commissaries at the forementioned times. The bishop of London is also to do these things in his own diocese.

Fo. 48

123. 7 March 1489,³ Lambeth.

Mandate to the archdeacon of Canterbury or his Official to collect the two

1, 2. T us MS. The figures 6s 8d and 13s 4d respectively seem more likely. Cf. F.R.H. Du Boulay, art.cit., p. 162.

3. MS. 1485. Marginal heading, Mandatum directum commissario Cant', in later hand.

minor subsidies granted by convocation to the archbishop within the diocese of Canterbury, and to account for the sums collected to the archbishop or his commissaries by 1 May and 1 November respectively.

Fo. 48v

124. 29 March 1489, Lambeth.

Commission, with power of canonical coercion, to Mr Thomas Jane, Decr.D., archdeacon of Essex, Mr Richard Lichefeld, LL.D., archdeacon of Middlesex, and Mr Robert Shirborne, M.A., to collect and keep custody of the minor subsidies granted to the archbishop in the cathedral church of St Paul, London, keeping the money in a suitable chest with three keys, one to be retained by each of them, to issue letters of acquittance to the collectors, and to account for the total to the archbishop or his commissaries.

125. Tenths of the possessions of the bishops of the province of Canterbury.

Abp. of Canterbury	£223 16s 8d
Bp. of Ely	£200
Bp. of Norwich	£69
Bp. of Winchester	£297 15s 7d
Bp. of Salisbury	£103 16s 9½d
Bp. of Chichester	£47 4s 10d
Bp. of Rochester	£30 0s 6d
Bp. of Bath and Wells	£57 7s 10d
Bp. of Exeter	£46 3s 10d
Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield	£37 18s
Bp. of Hereford	£51 7s
Bp. of Worcester	£55 12s 7d
Bp. of London	£100
Bp. of Lincoln	£110 17s 4d
Bp. of St Davids	£13 16s 5d
Bp. of St Asaph	£18 17s 2½d
Bp. of Llandaff	£11 10s 2½d
Bp. of Bangor	£15 12s 2½d

Fo. 49.

126. Sums conceded to King Henry VII in the fourth year of his reign by the prelates and clergy of Canterbury province as a subsidy.

From the diocese of Canterbury and the immediate jurisdiction of Christchurch,

Canterbury, £950

£1304 7s 70½d

The minor subsidy granted to the abp. of Canterbury, £354 7s 10½d

Diocese of Ely	£557 19s 7d
Diocese of Winchester	£1050
Diocese of Salisbury	£1203 15s 3d
Diocese of Chichester	£420
Diocese of Rochester	£133 17s 9d
Diocese of Bath and Wells	£600
Jurisdiction of St Albans	£66 13s 4d
Diocese of Exeter	£456
Diocese of Norwich	£1740
Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield	£510
Diocese of Hereford	£280
Diocese of Worcester	£550
Diocese of London	£845 7s 4d
Diocese of St Davids	£58
Diocese of St Asaph	£40
Diocese of Llandaff	£13 6s 8d
Diocese of Bangor	£15 12s 2½d
Total:	£12,500.

TAXABLE VALUE OF BENEFICES AND ECCLESIASTICAL POSSESSIONS IN THE
DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.

Fo.49v.

127. The archbishop of Canterbury: a mediety of a tenth of both spiritualities and temporalities.

Spiritualities:

Reculver, in deanery of Westbere	£5 13s 4d
Cranbrook, in deanery of Charin	£1 6s 8d
Mayfield, in deanery of Southmalling in diocese of Chichester	£3
Two parts of church of Northfleet in diocese of Rochester, taxed at 100 marks, apart from the newly endowed vic.	£2
Total:	£12

Temporalities:

in diocese of Canterbury	£67 15s 5d
in deanery of Croydon, Winchester diocese	£3 15s 9d
in deaneries of Southmalling and Papham, Chichester diocese	£17 4s 0½d
in archdeaconsries of London and Middlesex, London diocese	£6 10s 9d
in Tring in archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Lincoln diocese	£4 2s 5d
Total:	£99 18s 4½d (<u>recte</u> £99 8s 4½d)

Total of a mediety of a tenth	£111 18s 4½d
Total of a w ole tenth	£223 16s 9d

	Tax.value	Tenth
128. Tenth of prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.		
Pagham, in deanery of Pa ham	£110	
Godmersham, with chapel, in deanery of Bridge	£43 6s 8d	
Westwell, in deanery of Charing	£30	
Meopham, in deanery of Shoreham	£16 13s 4d	
West Cliffe, in deanery of Dover	£18	
Monkton, in deanery of Westbere	£23 6s 8d	
Eastry, in deanery of Sandwich	£43 6s 8d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£771 7s 8d	
... in diocese of Rochester	£215 0s 5d	
... in dioceses of Chichester, London, Winchester, Lincoln and Norwich	£313 4s 4d	
Total:	£1664 5s 8d	(recte £1584 5s 9d)
Tenth:		£166 8s 7d

129. Tenth of the archdeacon of Canterbury.

St Mary's, Sandwich	£8	
St Clement's, Sandwich	£5 6s 8d	
Hackington, in deanery of Canterbury	£13 6s 8d	
Teynham, in deanery of Ospringe	£133 6s 8d	
Lympne, in deanery of Lympne	£20	
Miscellaneous revenues	£20	
Total:	£200	
Tenth:		£20

130. Tenth of abbot of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Sturry, in deanery of Canterbury	£13 6s 8d
St Paul's, in deanery of Canterbury	£8
Chislet, in deanery of Westbere	£23 6s 8d
Minster-in-Thanet, in deahery of Westbere	£133 6s 8d
Preston near Wingham, in deanery of Bridge	£20
Littlebourne, in deanery of Bridge	£20
Portion of chamberlain of Deal in church of Sandwich	£1 10s
... in church of East Langdon, in deanery of Sandwich	£4
... in church of Ripple, in deanery of Sandwich	£3 10s
... in church of Pissing, in deanery of Sandwich	£1

Tenterden, in deanery of Charing	£20
Kennington, in deanery of Charing	£40
Lenham, in deanery of Sutton	£33 6s 8d
Milton, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£26 13s 4d
Faversham, in deanery of Ospringe	£36 13s 4d
Portion of the abbot in vicarage of Faversham	£10
Selling, in deanery of Ospringe	£20
Willesborough, in deanery of Lympne	£16 13s 4d
Stone in Oxney, in deanery of Lympne	£20
Brookland, in deanery of Lympne	£13 6s 8d
Temporalities, including temporalities of Plumstead, Nf.	£808 1s 0½d
Total:	£1234 1s 0½d (<u>recte</u> £1272 14s 4½d)
Tenth:	£123 8s 1½d

Fo.50

131. Tenth of prior of Dover.

Coldred and Popeshale, in deanery of Sandwich	£13 6s 8d
Hougham by Dover, in deanery of Dover	£16 13s 4d
Guston, in deanery of Dover	£10
St Margaret's, in deanery of Dover	£16
Buckland, in deanery of Dover	£9 6s 8d
Appledore, in deanery of Lympne	£20
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£188 10s
Total:	£273 16s 8d
Tenth:	£27 7s 8d

132. Tenth of abbot of Battle.

Wye, in deanery of Bridge	£43 6s 8d
Pension in Kingsnorth in deanery of Lympne	£2
Pension in Hawkhurst in deanery of Charing	5s
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£195 5s
Total:	£240 16s 8d
Tenth:	£24 1s 8d

133. Tenth of abbot of Faversham.

Boughton-under-Blean, in deanery of Ospringe	£60
Preston near Faversham, in deanery of Ospringe	£19 11s 2d
Pension in Newnham, in deanery of Ospringe	£3 6s 8d

Pension in Loddenham, in deanery of Ospringe	£1 13s 4d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£155 6s 2d	
Total:	£239 17s 5d	
Tenth:		£23 19s 9d

134. Tenth of abbot of Boxley		
Eastchurch, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£33 6s 8d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£62 14s 7d	
Temporalities of the abbey of Les Dunes	£2 18s 4d	
Total:	£98 19s 7d	
Tenth:		£9 17s 11½d

135. Tenth of abbot of West Langdon.		
Oxney, in deanery of Sandwich	£2	
Walmer, in deanery of Sandwich	£10	
West Langdon, in deanery of Sandwich	£6 13s 4d	
Waldershare, in deanery of Sandwich	£12	
Portion in Coldred	£1 10s	
Lydden, in deanery of Dover	£6 13s 4d	
Tonge, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£30	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£25 17s 10d	
Total:	£90 14s 6d	(recte £94 14s 6d)
Tenth:		£9 1s 5½d

Fo. 50v

136. Tenth of abbot of St Radegund's (Bradsole).		
Sibertswold, in deanery of Sandwich	£9 13s 4d	
River, in deanery of Dover	£5 6s 8d	
Alkham, in deanery of Dover	£14	
Postling, in deanery of Eltham	£8	
Leysdown, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£8	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£27 19s 8d	
Total:	£72 19s 8d	
Tenth:		£7 5s 11½d

137. Tent' of prior of Rochester in Canterbury diocese.		
Hartlip, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£13 6s 8d	
Darent', in deanery of Shoreham	£6 13s 4d	
Portion in Woodnesborough, in deanery of Sandwich	£1 5s	

Pension in Norton and Oare, in deanery of Ospringe	£1 10s	
Boxley, in deanery of Sutton	£32	
Temporalities in Darent	£16 8s 4d	
Revenues in Cliffe and Isle of Grayne, in deanery of Shoreham	£9	
Temporalities in Canterbury and Elham	£1 18s 10d	
Total:	£82 2s 2d	
Tenth:		£8 4s 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d

138. Tenth of prior of Leeds.

Sarre, in deanery of Westbere	£3 6s 8d	
Woodnesborough, in deanery of Sandwich	£30	
For tithes of St Albans in same parish	£9 6s 8d	
Pension in Ham, in deanery of Sandwich	£2	
Tithes in Hartanger, in deanery of Sandwich	6s 8d	
Pension in Acrise, in deanery of Elham	£2	
Bersted, in deanery of Sutton	£8	
Chart Sutton, in deanery of Sutton	£16 13s 4d	
Goudhurst, in deanery of Sutton	£13 6s 8d	
Leeds, in deanery of Sutton	£13 6s 8d	
Boughton Monchelsea, in deanery of Sutton	£10	
Stockbury, in deanery of Sutton	£27 6s 8d	
Borden, in deanery of Sutton	£20	
Rainham, in deanery of Sutton	£26 13s 4d	
Ashford, in deanery of Charing	£10 13s 4d	
Pension in Oare, in deanery of Ospringe	8s	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£37 18s	
Total:	£231 6s	
Tent :		£23 2s 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d

Fo. 51

139. Tenth of prior of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Thanington, in deanery of Canterbury	£11 6s 8d
Northgate, in deanery of Canterbury	£3 6s 8d
Westgate, in deanery of Canterbury	£5
St Dunstan's, in deanery of Canterbury	£2 13s 4d
Nackington, in deanery of Canterbury	£4
Tithes in Rushbourne, in deanery of Westbere	£1
Belesbourne (<u>Lyvingesburn</u>), in deanery of Bridewell	£10

Tithes in Ash, in deanery of Bridge	£10	
Portion in Bishopsbourne	£2	
Waltham, in deanery of Bridge	£11 6s 8d	*
Elmstead, in deanery of Bridge	£16	
Betersden, in deanery of Charing	£12	
Pension in Pluckley, in deanery of Charing	£1 6s 8d	
Portion in Northfleet, in deanery of Shoreham	£2	
Stalisfield, in deanery of Ospringe	£12	
Oare, in deanery of Ospringe	£4	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£25 15s	
Total:	£133 15s	
Tenth:		£13 7s 6d

140. Tenth of prior of Monks Horton.

Brabourne, in deanery of Elham	£30	
Tithes in Hope, in deanery of Lympne	£3 6s 8d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£65 10s	
Total:	£98 16s 8d	
Tenth:		£9 17s 8d

141. Tenth of prior of Combwell.

Benenden, in deanery of Charing	£20	
Thornham, with chapel of Aldington, in deanery of Sutton	£13 6s 8d	
Beauxfield, in deanery of Dover	£12	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£20 15s 10d	
Total:	£66 2s 6d	
Tenth:		£6 12s 3d

Fo. 51v

142. Tenth of prior of Bilsington.

Bilsington, in deanery of Lympne	£16 13s 4d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£33 16s 5d	
Total:	£50 9s 9d	
Tenth:		£5 0s 11d

143. Tenth of prior of Merton

Patricbourne, in deanery of Bridge	£33 6s 8d	
Temporalities in Harrietsham	£1 6s 8d	
Total:	£34 13s 8d	
Tenth:		£3 9s 4d

144. Tenth of abbot of Lesnes

Marden, in deanery of Sutton	£26 13s 4d	
Newington, in deanery of Sittingbourne	£26 13s 4d	
Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£7 6s 8d	
Total:	£60 13s 4d	
Tenth:		£6 1s 4d

145. Tenth of abbot of St Osith

Petham, with temporalities, in deanery of Bridge	£20 17s	
Tenth:		£2 1s 8d

146. Tenth of abbess of Mallig.

East Mallig, in deanery of Shoreham	£16 13s 4d	
Temporalities in same deanery	£45	
Temporalities in Westwell in deanery of Charing	£3 0s 10d	
Total:	£64 14s 2d	
Tenth:		£6 9s 5d

147. Tenth of abbot of Westminster in diocese of Canterbury.

Temporalities in Luddenham	£1	
Tenth:		2s

148. Tenth of abbot of Robertsbridge.

Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£12 10s 10d	
Tenth:		£1 5s 1d

149. Tenth of abbot of Bayham.

Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£3	
Tenth:		6s

Fo.52

150. Dean of St Paul's, London.

Temporalities in Barnes, in deanery of Croydon	£12	
Tenth:		£1 4s

151. Throwley, pertaining to Syon.¹

Chilham, in deanery of Bridge	£40	
Throwley, in deanery of Ospringe	£40	

1. A cell of St Bertin at St Omer, granted to Syon in 1424 by Thomas duke of Exeter and others; confirmed by Henry VI in 1443 (C.P.R. 1441-6, p234).

Temporalities in diocese of Canterbury	£1 5s 6d	
Total:	£81 0s 6d	
Tenth:		£8 2s 0½d
152. Tenth of prior of Folkestone.		
Folkestone, in deanery of Dover	£26 13s 4d	
Tenth:		£2 13s 4d
153. O bourne St George. ¹		
Glynde, in deanery of Southmallings, with pension	£14 13s 4d	
Tenth:		£1 9s 4d
154. Tenth of abbess of Guines in Artois. ²		
Newington near Hythe, in deanery of Dover	£20	
Brenzett, in deanery of Lympne	£13 6s 8d	
Broomshill, in deanery of Lympne	£10 13s 4d	
Temporalities in Newington and Dover	£1 1s 10d	
Total:	£45 1s 10d	
Tenth:		£4 10s 2¼d
155. St Mary's, Ile-Dieu, Normandy.		
Upchurch ³ in deanery of Sittingbourne	£23 6s 8d	
Temporalities in the same church	£2 9s 2¾d	
156. Tenth of prior of Lewes		
Revenues in Dover	£1 1s 8d	
Tenth:		2s 2d
157. Swingfield in Dover		
Revenues of Swingfield (O.S.J.J.)	15s	
Tenth:		1s 6d
158. Tenth of abbot of Pontigny ⁴		
New Romney, with chapel, in deanery of Lympne	£20	
Tenth:		£2

1. Dependency of Bec-Hellouin, dissolved 1415. Glynde was subsequently granted to the dean and chapter of the royal free chapel of Windsor.

2. Possessions of Guines granted in 1439 to archbishop John Kemp, with licence for him to grant them to his foundation of Wye college (C.P.R. 1436-41, p. 312).

3. Granted to All Souls College, Oxford (C.P.R. 1436-41, p. 386).

4. New Romney had been a cell of Pontigny from 1264; in 1439 the church was granted to All Souls (V.C.H. Kent ii, 239; C.P.R. 1436-41, p. 261).

	Tax.value	Tenth
159. Deanery of Canterbury.		
Fordwich	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
St Mary Magdalene, Canterbury	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
St George, Canterbury	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Lower Hardres	£12	£1 4s
St Michael, Harbledown	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
St Martin, Canterbury	£10	£1
Vic. of Hackington	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
St Nicholas, Harbledown	£6	12s
St Andrew, Canterbury	£8	16s
St Mildred, Canterbury	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
St Paul, Canterbury	£3 6s 8d	
St Peter, Canterbury	£4	
All Saints, Canterbury	£4	
St Margaret, Canterbury	£4	
St Alphege, Canterbury	£4	
St Mary <u>de castro</u> , Canterbury	£3 6s 8d	
Vic. of Thanington	£4	
Vic. of Westgate	£4	
Vic. of Northgate	£3 6s 8d	
Vic. of Nackington	£4	
Vic. of St Dunstan, Canterbury	£4	
St Michael Burgate, Canterbury	£4	
Milton near Canterbury	£3 6s 8d	
St Edmund, Canterbury	£2 13s 4d	
St John, Canterbury	£3 6s 8d	
St Mary Bredin, Canterbury	£3 6s 8d	
St Mary Bredman, Canterbury	£2 13s 4d	
Fo. 52v		
160. Deanery of Sandwich.		
Barfreston	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Eyt orne	£12	£1 4s
Vic. of Woodnesborough	£10	£1
Deal	£20	£2
Vic. of Eastry	£10	£1
Great Mon eham	£30	£3
Ham by Sandwich	£11 6s 8d	£1 2s 8d
Knowlton	£13 6s 8d ¹	£1 6s 8d
Vic. of Nortlbourne	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d

1. MS. £12 6s 8d; c. Taxatio, p. 2.

East Langdon	£10	£1
Ringwould	£17 6s 8d	£1 14s 8d
Vic.of Waldersha e	£4	8s
Vic.of Tilmanstone	£10	£1
Vic.of St Clement,Sandwich	£5	10s
St Peter,Sandwich	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Stonor in the Isle of T anet	£5	10s
Little Mongeham	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Betteshan er	£11 6s 8d	£1 2s 8d
Vic.of Eythorne	not taxed	
Tilmanstone	not taxed	
Vic.of St Mary,Sandwich	£3 6s 8d	
<u>Stokton</u>	not taxed	
Ripple	£10	£1
Barfreston (repeated)	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
161. Deanery of Westbere		
Westbere	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Swalecliffe	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Whitstable	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Vic.of Reculver	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Vic.of Minster-in-Thanet	£20	£2
Vic.of St Laurence	£5	10s
Vic.of St Peter	£5	10s
Vic.of St John,Margate	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic.of Monkton-in-Thanet	£10	£1
Vic.of Chislet	£5	10s
St Nic olas-at-Wade,Isle of Thanet	not taxed	
Vic.of Sarre	£3 6s 8d	
Portion of almoner of Canterbury in Monkton	£33 6s 8d	
Seasalter	£3 6s 8d	
Vic.of Seasalter	£3 6s 8d	

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162. Deanery of Dover

Vic.of Alkram	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of Hougham by Dover	£5	10s
Vic.of St Margaret,Dover	£4 13s 4d ¹	9s 4d
Charlton	£10	£1
St Nic'olas,Dover	£5	10s
St James,Dover	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Cheriton	£12	£1 4s 8d
Vic.of Newington by Hyt'e	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic.of Folkestone	Not taxed	
Swingfield	No tenth given ²	
Ewell	Not taxed	
Vic.of Ewell	£3 6s 8d	
Vic.of River	£3 6s 8d	
Vic.of Guston	£3 6s 8d	
Vic.of Beauxfield	£4	
St Mary,Dover	£5 6s 8d	
St John,Dover	£3 6s 8d	
St Peter,Dover	£6	12s
Hawkinge	£4 6s 8d	8s 8d
Beauxfield	£12	£1 4s

163. Deanery of Elham

Vic.of Elham	£10	£1
Elham	£63 6s 8d	£6 6s 8d
Acrise,without pension	£8	16s
Stowting	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
* Monks Horton	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of Brabourne	£6	12s
Hastingleig	£10	£1
Lyminge,with chapel	£60	£6
Vic.of Lymin e	£8	16s
Saltwood	£43 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d
Wootton,with pension	£10	£1
Denton,wit portion	£10 6s 8d	£1 0s 8d
Vic.of Postlin	Not taxed	
Bircnolt	£3 6s 8d	6s 8d

* 1. Ms. £3 13s 4d;cf.Taxatio,p.2.

2. Ms. non datur deci a.

Wootton (repeated)	£10	£1
Denton (repeated)	£9 6s 8d	18s 8d

164. Deanery of Lympne (see also no.166).

B r ars	£9 6s 8d	16s 8d
Bonnin ton	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Osten anger	£4 13s 4d	9s 8d
Dymchurc	£11 6s 8d	£1 2s 8d
Kin_gsnort	£10 13s 4d	£1 1s 4d
Ruccin e	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Snar ate	£17 13s 4d	£1 14s 8d
Woodchurch	£20 ¹	£2
Brenzett	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
Kenardin ton	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Vic.of Stone in Oxney	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d ²
Vic.of Appledore	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Aldington,with chapel	£30	£3
Vic.of Aldin-ton	£5	10s
Vic.of Brookland	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Snave	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Wittersham	£20	£2
Warehome	£16 13s 4d	£1 6s 8d (sic)
Newchurch	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Vic.of Newchurch	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Ivychurch	£35 6s 8d	£3 10s 8d
Old Romney	£18 13s 4d	£1 17s 4d

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15. Deanery of Bridge

Wingham,provost's portion	£40	£4
Wingham,canons' portions	£160	£46
Stourmouth,with pension	£12 13s 4d	£1 5s 4d
Vic.of Preston near Wingham	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
Adis am,with chapel	£53 6s 8d	£5 6s 8d
Chillenden	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Wickham,with vic.	£38 13s 4d	£3 17s 4d
Kin ston	£12	£1 4s
Bishopsbourne,with chapel	£33 6s 8d	£3 6s 8d

1. Ms. £3 13s 4d; cf. Taxatio, p.2.

2. Marginal note in 16th century and: non taxatur ad decimam.

Vic.of Petham	£4 6s 8d	8s 8d
Vic.of Walt am	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
Chartham	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Vic.of Chilham	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Upper Hardres,with chapel	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Crundale	£11 6s 8d	£1 2s 8d
Brook	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of Wye	£10 13s 4d	£1 1s 8d
Boughton Aluph	£40	£4
Vic.of Godmersham	£10	£1
Ickham	£30	£3
Elmstone	£10	£1
Lyvingesburn	£10	£1
Vic.of Lyvingesburn	Not taxed.	
Vic.of Patricxbourne	Not taxed.	

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166. Deanery of Lympne (see also no.164).

Mersham	£25 13s 4d	£2 11s 8d
Lydd	£36 13s 4d	£3 13s 4d
Vic.of Lydd	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
*Sevington	£10	£1
Orleston	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
St Mary-in-the-Marsh	£20	£2
Hinxhill	£10	£1
Hope in the marsh of Romney	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Midley	£4 6s 8d	8s 8d
Shadoxhurst		
Blackmanstone		
Eastbridge		
Orgarwick		
Vic.of Willesborough		
Vic.of Lympne		
Vic.of Stone		
Vic.of Sellinge		

167. Deanery of Sutton.

Harrietsham	£16	£1 12s
Maidstone,with chapel	£106 13s 4d	£10 13s 4d
Vic.of Lenham	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of Marden	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d

1. This whole section is written over an erasure.

Vic. of Goudhurst	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Ulcombe	£20	£2
Hollingbourne	£40	£4
Vic. of Boxley	£8	16s
Otham	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Staplehurst	£20	£2
Wormshill	£14 13s 4d	£1 9s 4d
Sutton Valence, with chapel	£33 6s 8d ¹	£3 6s 8d
Vic. of Sutton Valence	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Langley	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic. of Boughton Monchelsea	Not taxed.	
Vic. of Staplehurst	Not taxed.	
Lillington	Not taxed.	

168. Deanery of Sittingbourne.

Vic. of Upchurch	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Hartlip	£5	10s
Vic. of Newington near Sittingbourne	£6 13s 4d ²	13s 4d
Vic. of Borden	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Eastchurch	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Vic. of Leysdown	£5	10s
Vic. of Sittingbourne	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Tunstal	£23 6d 8d	£2 6s 8d
Vic. of Rainham	£10	£1
Elmley	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic. of Milton near Sittingbourne	£8	16s
Merston	£17 6s 8d	£1 13s 8d
Bapchild	£22	£2 4s
Vic. of Tonge	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d

1. MS £39 6s 8d; cf. Taxatio, p. 3.

2. MS £5 13s 4d; cf. Taxatio, p. 3.

Bicknor	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Bapchild	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Warden in the Isle of Sheppey	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Lower Halstow	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic. of Lower Halstow	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
Sittingbourne, Clerkenwell ¹	£23 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d
Milstead	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Wichling	£12	£1 4s
Bicknor (repeated)	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Kingsdown	£4	
Bredgar	Not taxed.	

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169. Deanery of Ospringe.

Vic. of Oxpringe	£10	£1
Vic. of Faversham	£10	£1
Vic. of Throwley	£8	16s
Vic. of Preston near Faversham	£9 15s 6d	19s 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
Badlesmere	£8 13s 4d	17s 4d
Norton	£18 13s 4d	£1 17s 4d
Graveney	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Selling	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic. of Boughton-under-Blean	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Hernhill	£5	10s
Vic. of Teynham	£8 13s 4d	17s 4d
Vic. of Linsted	£5	10s
Goodnestone, near Faversham	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Luddenham	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d

1. Added in later hand; Sittingbourne was appropriated to the prioress and convent of Clerkenwell, O.S.B.

Vic. of Sheldwich	£5	10s
Eastling	£40	£10
Otterden	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic. of Stalisfield	£4	
Leaveland	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Buckland	£2	

170. Deanery of Pagham, Sussex.

Vic. of Pagham	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
East Lavant	£20	£2
Tangmere	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Slindon	£10	£1
Vic. of Slindon	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
West Tarring	£66 13s 4d	£6 13s 4d
Vic. of West Tarring	£8	16s
Patching	£20	£2
Vic. of Patching	£5	10s
Vic. of South Bersted	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d

171. Deanery of Shoreham

Shoreham, with chapel	£53 6s 8d	£5 6s 8d
Eynesford	£20	£2
Darenth	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Bexley	£20	£2

Vic.of Bexley	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Crayford <u>alias</u> Earde	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Vic.of Crayford	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Vic.of Meopham	£10	£1
Cliffe	£73 6s 8d	£7 6s 8d
Vic.of Isle of Grayne	£10	£1
East Farleigh	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of East Farleigh	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Hunton	£10	£1
East Peckham	£23 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d
Vic.of East Peckham	£8	16s
Wrot'am	£53 6s 8d	£5 6s 8d
Vic.of Wrotham	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Ickham	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Sevenoaks	£33 6s 8d	£3 6s 8d
Vic.of Sevenoaks	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of Gillingham	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Penshurst	£20	£2
Chiddingstone	£20	£2
Hever	£10	£1
Brasted	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Sundridge	£20	£2
Chevening	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Orpington	£40	£4
Vic.of Orpington	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Keston	£5	10s
Hayes	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Vic.of East Malling	£8	16s
Farningham	Not taxed.	
Vic.of Farningham	Not taxed.	
Vic.of Darenth	£3 6s 8d	
Vic.of East Farleigh	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Halstead	£5	10s
Ifield	£3 6s 8d	
Woodland <u>alias</u> Week	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d

172. Deanery of Southmalling, Sx.

Vic.of Mayfield	£7 6s 8d	14s 8d
Buxstead	£32	£3 4s
Isfield	£10	£1
Edburton	£14 13s 4d	£1 9s 4d
Stanmer	£10 13s 4d	£1 1s 8d
Framfield	£10	£1
Vic.of Wadhurst	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d

Prebend of dean of collegiate church of Southmallings	£40	£4
Prebend of the treasurer	£20	£2
Prebend of the chancellor	£20	£2
Prebend of the precentor	£20	£2
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173. Deanery of Croydon.		
Croydon	£40	£4
Vic.of Croydon	£10	£1
Hayes,Mx.	£23 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d
Portion of prior of Ogbourne in Hayes	£2 6s 8d	4s 8d
Portion of prior of Rochester in Hayes	£1	2s
Harrow,Mx.	£40	£4
Vic.of Harrow	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Cheam,Sy.	£23 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d
Merstham,Sy.	£23 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d
Charlwood,Sy.	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
East Horsley,Sy.	£12	£1 4s
Burstow,Sy.	£8	16s
Newington,Sy.	£14 13s 4d	£1 9s 4d
Wimbledon,Sy.	£40	£4
Barnes,Sy	£14 6s 8d	£1 8s 8d
174. Deanery of Bocking.		
Bocking,Ess.	£40	£4
Stisted,Ess.	£20	£2
Hadleigh,Ess.	£40	£4 ¹
Portion of Hadleigh in Boxford,Sf.	£1 6s 8d	2s 8d
Monks Eleigh,Sf.	£20	£2
Latchingdon,Ess.	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
Southchurch,Ess.	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Moulton,Sf.	£26 13s 4d	13s 4d (<u>sic</u>)
Ashbocking,Sf.	£4 6s 8d	8s 8d
175. Deanery of Risborough.		
Monks Risborough,Bk.	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Newington,Ox.	£26 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d
Halton,Bk.	£10	£1
Portion of prior of Wallingford	£1	2s

1. Ms. £40 6s 8d and £4 2s 8d, shillings and pence being struck through.

176. Deanery of Arches, London.

St Vedast	£6 8s 4d	13s 4d
St Dunstan	£8 6s 8d	16s 8d
St Leonard	£5	10s
St Michael	£6	12s
St Mary Aldermarychurch	£4 13s 4d	9s 4d
St Mary Arches	£13 6s 8d	£1 6s 8d
All Hallows, Lombard Street (Omnium Sanctorum in Graschurch)	£4 6s 8d	8s 8d
St Pancras	£5	10s

177. Deanery of Charing.

Frittenden	£10	£1
Sandhurst	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Vic. of Benenden	£8	16s
Rolvenden	£33 6s 8d	£3 6s 8d
Vic. of Rolvenden	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Hawkhurst	£20	£2
Vic. of Tenterden	£10	£1
Vic. of Headcorn	£8	16s
Hign Halden	£10	£1
Biddenden	£20	£2
Pluckley	£10	£1
Eastwell	£10	£1
Boughton Malherbe	£20	£2
Vic. of Westwell	£10	£1
Hothfield	£10	£1
Great Chart <u>alias</u> East Chart	£20	£2
Vic. of Ashford	£5 6s 8d	10s 8d
Vic. of Kennington	£6 13s 4d	13s 4d
Charing, with chapel	£53 6s 8d	£5 6s 8d
Vic. of Charing	£8 13s 4d	17s 4d
Smarden	£20	£2
Little Chart	£16 13s 4d	£1 13s 4d
Newenden	£9 6s 8d	18s 8d
Frinstead	£1 6s 8d	
Vic. of Bethersden	Not taxed.	
Pett	£3 6s 8d	
Pevington	£4	

178. FOUNDATION STATUTES OF ELLIS DAVY'S ALMSHOUSES, CROYDON

27 April, 1447, Croydon.

Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, notifies all Christian people that by the authority of royal letters patent dated at Westminster 25 December 1445¹, he has founded to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist, a perpetual almshouse for seven poor people, one of whom is to be tutor, on his property which he has ordained for this purpose at Croydon, in Surrey, lying between the tenement of William Olyver late vicar of Croydon where John Fauxwell now dwells on the south, and the river on the north.

He has established in the almshouse Piers Hanlock as tutor, and Harry Corde, John Cristmasse, John Cooke, John Topcliff, John Shirburne and Ellen Umphrey as poor people.

By virtue of the royal letters patent and of the letters patent of John archbishop of Canterbury dated 17 February 1445 and of the abbot and convent of Bermondsey dated 20 December 1445 renouncing any interest which they might have in the messuage purchased by him, Ellis grants the messuage with its appurtenances to the tutor and poor people and their successors in perpetuity, to be held of the capital lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

The almshouse shall be known as Ellis Davy's Almhouse, at Croydon, and he shall be held to be founder. The tutor and poor people may under that name sue and be sued in any spiritual or secular court, and shall have a common seal.

The poor people and their successors may be men only or men and women together, by the discretion of the governors and overseers of the almshouse.

A. vicar of Croydon, the two church wardens and four of the most worthy male householders and parishioners continually resident in Croydon, and after them their successors in these offices and similarly worthy men, shall be governors of the almshouse, Richard Riche, John Cotford, John Reynkyn and John Baron, masters or wardens of the Mercers of London, and their successors shall be overseers of the almshouse.

While he lives, Ellis Davy shall have the right to admit and expel the tutor and poor people. After his death, when the office of tutor is vacant by death or for any other reason, the governors shall within twenty days appoint as tutor one of the inmates of the almshouse, if there is any suitable, and if not they shall appoint from the town of Croydon, or failing this from a village or hamlet within a four mile radius of Croydon; if the governors are negligent and do not appoint within twenty days, the right of appointment shall pass to the overseers, under the same terms.

No prejudice shall be engendered by this ordinance to the governors on occasions when they are diligent and appoint within twenty days.

When there is a vacancy among the poor people, the tutor and poor people shall within fifteen days choose another from the said towns, villages and hamlets, and especially from the town of Croydon. If they fail to make such an election or if the person chosen is not wit in the almshouse within fifteen days, the churchwardens of Croydon shall provide such a poor man or woman. But no prejudice shall be engendered to the tutor and poor people when they are diligent and elect within fifteen days. The election of a poor person shall be in this form: they shall nominate two persons, and the nominee who receives the most votes shall be admitted; and if after three times the votes are equal, the vote of the tutor shall be decisive.

If any person not from the town of Croydon or from within four miles of Croydon is admitted, his admittance shall be utterly void, and he shall be expelled by the overseers, who shall provide another person from Croydon or a radius of four miles. For the intention of the founder is that poor feeble people of this area, and especially of the town of Croydon, who have been householders or true labourers living for at least seven years in the area of Croydon, who have not sufficient means of sustenance and who may not work for their living, be admitted to the almshouse.

Any person admitted to the almshouse shall be meek in spirit, chaste in body and of good behaviour, and also destitute of temporal goods from which he might live were he not one of the poor people of the almshouse. The founder charges all those to whom pertains the election of tutor or poor person, as they shall answer before God, to set aside all manner of inordinate and singular affection and corruption, so that they may only provide suitable and devout persons.

The tutor and each of the poor people shall have their own place within the almshouse where they may lie and rest, and if they will engage in contemplation without hindrance from their fellows; but none of them in their own place shall make such noise or disturbance so as to trouble his fellows, and they shall all behave peaceably and quietly, and they shall occupy themselves in prayer, in hearing honest conversation, in manual labour or in some other occupation to the honour of Almighty God and to the profit of themselves and of the almshouse.

The tutor and his successors shall be bound by this ordinance to admit all poor people provided by the church wardens and overseers in the above form.

The tutor and poor people and their successors shall have for their sustenance £15 12s per annum from the sum of £24 which the founder shall ordain for them, and shall be bound to observe other charges hereafter specified; that is to say, the tutor shall have 12d per week for his sustenance, and each of the other poor people shall have 10d per week, and they shall be content with this and shall not beg on pain of the penalties detailed below.

The tutor and poor people shall every day in the church of Croydon hear all services there sung and said, and pray especially for the estate of our

sovereign lord the king, saying three pater nosters, three aves and a creed, with special recommendation of their founder to God and Our Lady, and often during the day each of them, when they may conveniently do so, shall say for all the souls above mentioned at least three psalters of Our Lady, that is to say one hundred and fifty ave marias with fifteen pater nosters and three creeds, unless he or she be prevented by illness or any other lawful and reasonable cause.

If the founder is buried, as he intends to be, in the church of Croydon, the tutor and poor people shall at least once a day gather around his place of burial and say for his soul and the souls abovementioned the psalm de profundis etc., with versicles and other orisons, and they that cannot do this shall say three pater nosters, three aves and a creed. And after this the tutor and one of the oldest men shall say aloud in English: God have mercy on our founders soule and on alle Cristin; and those present shall answer: Amen.

The tutor and poor people and their successors shall be bound by this ordinance to reside continually within the bounds of the almshouse, as other poor people in similar almshouses and hospitals commonly do, and every day both at meat and at supper they shall feed in the almshouse, unless prevented by some reasonable cause; and while they eat they shall as far as they can abstain from vain and evil words, and if they will talk at all, let their conversation be honest and profitable.

The outer clothing of the tutor and poor people shall be dark brown in colour, and not gaudy, and cheap in price according to their station. The tutor and his successors shall not absent themselves from the almshouse for more than six days a year without licence from the founder during his lifetime or from the governors and overseers after his decease, and then it shall be for necessary causes in honest places. The other poor people shall not absent themselves from the almshouse for a whole day, nor go out of sight of the almshouse without licence from the tutor if he be present, or in his absence without leave of his attorney or deputy, unless some greater need or other reasonable cause shall arise, which shall be examined and approved by the tutor or his deputy.

Wherever the tutor and his successors shall go out into the town or anywhere else, they shall appoint one of their companions who is the wisest to fulfil their functions.

Those in the almshouse who are sound in body, especially women if there be any, shall help and minister to their companions that are ill and feeble as often as they need succour.

The tutor and poor people shall have a common chest, in which they shall put their common seal and also their charters, deeds, licences and privileges together with this ordinance and their other muniments and documents and the treasures of the almshouse, and any other things which in the

opinion of the tutor and poor people should be put there for the common profit of the almshouse. The chest shall be placed in a secret storeroom within the almshouse, and shall have three different locks and keys, one key to be kept by the tutor, the second by the oldest fellow, and the third by another of the fellows to be chosen anew every year, by the founder while he lives and after his death by the tutor and poor people. No man shall presume to hold all three keys, nor shall any document be sealed with the common seal without the consent of the founder while he lives and after his death of the governors and overseers.

All money and treasure from their common goods and rent every year over and above the expenses of the almshouse for the year as reckoned by the tutor, and also the notable jewels of the almshouse that are not used every day shall be kept in the same chest.

The tutor and poor people shall in no way waste, consume or indiscriminately dispense the goods or any part of the goods of the house, but each of them shall endeavour to maintain and increase the goods, and when any of them die, they shall leave all their own goods to the almshouse.

No leper nor madman, nor any other person continually vexed with intolerable sickness, shall be admitted to the almshouse, and if it happens that one who has been admitted to the almshouse becomes mad or leprous or infected with other intolerable sickness, then such a person shall be put out of the almshouse, lest he infect his fellows, and shall go to some other place where he may be received, where he shall have 10d a week for his livelihood and other necessities as if he were in the almshouse, and during his lifetime he shall be accounted one of the seven poor people of the almshouse.

If any of the poor people, after his admission, attain by inheritance or by other means a sum of four marks or more per annum, then he shall be put out of the almshouse and another admitted in his place. And likewise if any by inheritance or otherwise attain a sum of less than 53s 4d per annum, then one half of the sum shall without fraud be placed in the chest to the common profit of the almshouse, and the other half shall remain to the beneficiary together with his portion from the almshouse. And if such a person will not obey this ordinance, he shall be put out of the almshouse and another provided in his place.

The tutor shall take care that the goods of the almshouse which come in any way into his hands be well administered, and he shall recover any that have been alienated and keep them to the use of the almshouse, and he shall husband the goods as well as he may, and shall strive to edify and to nourish charity and peace among his fellows, and shall serve both in word and deed as an example of cleanness and virtue; and the remainder are charged to render due obedience and attendance to the tutor in all things that touch the good governance, honour and profit of the almshouse.

Every tutor, within a month of his admission to that office, shall, together with two of his fellows deemed by the governors or overseers most discreet, make a true inventory of all the common moveable goods of the alms ouse, and without delay present this inventory to the governors or overseers, and at the end of every year, or when any tutor relinquishes his charge, an inventory shall be made, and the old tutor shall give the governors or overseers a just account of his administration, so that all men may know in what condition the tutor received, kept and left t e almshouse.

None of the poor people of lower degree than the tutor shall lie by night outside the almshouse in the town of Croydon or elsewhere without reasonable cause, which is to be examined by the tutor and poor people. None shall be drunken nor gluttonous nor riotous with his fellows, none shall haunt taverns nor be unchaste, nor shall they wander about the streets of Croydon out of sight of the alms ouse by day or by night, except in the church and churchyard, unless with reasonable cause which is to be approved by the tutor or the governors and overseers. And if any of the poor people is notorious for these or other faults, he shall be corrected by the tutor by means of the withdrawal to a greater or lesser degree, according to the discretion of the tutor, of his portion, which shall be applied to the common chest of t e almshouse; and if any of the poor people are twice warned, rebuked and punished for such faults and are found guilty the third time by the tutor or the governors and overseers after the death of the founder, then such person thrice found guilty shall be deemed incorrigible and intolerable and shall be expelled by the tutor and governors or overseers, losing all benefits that he would have enjoyed had he been well-behaved, and another suitable person shall be provided in his place. ' If after the decease of the founder any of the poor people be denounced and convicted by the tutor, governors or overseers as a common destroyer, an inordinate lecher or adulterer or as a perpetrator of greater sins, then such a person on their first conviction shall be expelled from the almshouse; and if after the founder's death any such person will complain or appeal, he shall do so only to the overseers of the almshouse, and to no other.

The faults and trespasses of the tutor shall after the death of the founder by reformed, corrected and punished by the governors and overseers of the almshouse, by the withdrawal of his portion according to the nature of his fault, and if the offence merits it, by the expulsion of t e tutor from his office, pension and place in the almshouse.

The governors and overseers of the almshouse shall after the founder's death have the power to make all manner of statutes and ordinances which may seem to them best for t,e profit of the almshouse and t e welfare of the tutor and poor people, who are bound to observe such statutes and ordinances, provided that they be reasonable and not contrary to these statutes or ordinances or any which shall subsequently be made by the

founder. If there be any doubt, ambiguity or misunderstanding of any statutes and ordinances made by the founder, then they shall be clarified, corrected and amended only by the overseers.

The tutor and poor people shall every year keep t e founoer's year's mind in the church of Croydon, solemnly and with the full service customary in exsequies, beginning twelve months after the death of t e founder and , thereafter yearly on the day of his decease, if he dies at such time of the year that his year's mind may be kept, otherwise as soon afterwards as holy church will allow; and at this year's mind the tutor and poor people shall pay from the £24 ordained to them by the founder 20d to the vicar of Croydon if he be present at the year's mind, 20d to each of the churchwardens if they be present, and 4d to every priest and parish clerk of the church; and at the requiem mass the tutor shall offer 1d and each of the other people $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The tutor and poor people shall be bound to pay each year to the four masters or wardens of the mercers, who shall be overseers and visitors of the almshouse, so that two at least of them each year shall conduct a visitation, 26s 8d, that is 6s 8d each, and also 13s 4d for the expenses of the two wardens in their visitation. And any year that the said wardens do not conduct such a visitation, they shall have neither the 26s 8d for their labour nor the 13s 4d for their expenses, which shall remain in the common chest to the increase and profit of the almshouse.

If any man or woman in Ellis Davy's Almshouse shall beg or ask for silver or goods, either within the almshouse or outside, then such shall be expelled at the first warning and never again be of that fellowship or come into the almshouse.

The founder has granted to the tutor and poor people and their successors forevermore three cottages with their gardens in Croydon between the river on the south, the king's highway on the east and north, and the gardens once belonging to Blaunhard on the west. These cottages, together with another cottage which is part of the messuage above granted and which lies on the south side of the mansion of the almshouse, shall be farmed yearly for the greatest sum which may be obtained, and all issues and profits of the farm shall be put to the repair of the almshouse and the cottages, and any surplus shall be put in the chest to the increase of the common treasure for the rebuilding of the almshouse and cottages should this be necessary, or for other common needs of the almshouse.

This present foundation and ordinance shall be openly read and expounded at least once every quarter before the tutor and poor people, and they themselves shall have in the almshouse a copy of the statutes, so they may read them when they will so as to bear them better in mind. The founder reserves the power during his lifetime to change these ordinances, to correct them or dispense from them, to make new statutes and to revoke

those now made when it seems to him expedient, this present ordinance notwithstanding. He prays and heartily beseeches the present tutor and poor people and their successors to live together in love and charity, to serve God and to pray for the souls before mentioned, so that living together in this almshouse, after the end of this life they may come to the house of the kingdom of heaven which is promised to poor people by Our Lord God, Amen.

In witness of all the foregoing an indenture has been drawn up, the one part sealed by Ellis Davy to remain with the tutor and poor people and their successors for evermore, while the tutor and poor people, being thankful for the grace of the king, the archbishop of Canterbury, the abbot and convent of Bermondsey and Ellis Davy their founder, and for the labours of their said founder, and giving thanks to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist and all the company of heaven, and taking upon themselves the corporation and succession granted by the royal letters patent and also the benefice and charge of the present foundation, have set their common seal to the other part of this indenture, which is to remain with the founder during his lifetime, and after his decease with the governors and overseers of the almshouse forevermore.

Printed: G. Steinman, History of Croydon (1834) Appx. VIII, p. 267 ff.

Fo. 202

179. Order for the Canonisation of Saints

Only the pope has the authority not only to elevate certain holy persons above others, but also to canonise them, for various reasons. First, because canonisation is one of the greater causes that arises among Christians, and thus should be referred to the apostolic see (c.1. Maiores X iii 42, de baptismo et eius effectu). Secondly, because miracles are attributed to faith this matter is chiefly concerned with faith and should be referred to the apostolic see (Decretum C.xxiv q.i. c.12 Quotiens). Thirdly, since it pertains to the pope to elucidate doubtful points of scripture (c.13 Per Venerabilem X iv 17 Qui filii sint legitimi), it is even more his function to decide doubts concerning sanctity, out of which greater dangers may arise (c.3 Ubi Periculum VI^o i 6 De electione et electi potestate). Fourthly, so that the people may not be deceived because of the simplicity of many bishops (c.1 and 2, Audivimus and Cum ex eo X iii 45 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum). Fifthly, so that the number of saints be not multiplied to infinity, and thus devotion grow cold and sanctity be held in contempt, (Decretum D. lxxx, Loca vero in quibus primates, patriarchae, archiepiscopi, episcopi sunt ordinandi). The above follows Johannes Andreae, Glossa Ordinaria ad Librum Sextum, ad.

c. unicum VI^o iii 22 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum.¹

It should be noted that all canonised saints are venerated. To canonise signifies that the pope adds some saint to the catalogue of saints and publicly, solemnly, canonically and regularly declares, determines and decrees that he should be honoured by all as a saint, and that a solemn office should be said each year for him as for other saints of his rank, that is, if he is canonised as a confessor, the office of confessors, and if as a martyr, the office of martyrs, and canonisation proceeds in every case according to the following order.

First,² it is required that some honourable and authoritative persons should bring the matter to the attention of the pope and should supplicate for the canonisation of the saint, not once but several times and with urgency, as is noted for the granting of the pallium (c.46 Cum post petitam X i 6 De electione, and C.12 Quidam cedendi X i 9 De renuntiatione), for the pope is not normally persuaded to authorise an inquisition immediately, but rather waits for supplications over a long period, so that he may estimate the repute of the saint and see whether the miracles continue and increase in number before he authorises the enquiry, and this is well done, for miracles may be done by evil men (Decretum C.i q.i c.56 Teneamus), and the populace thereby deceived (c.2 Cum ex eo X iii 45 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum), and since the greater the cause the greater the danger, it is necessary to proceed with more caution, (Decretum D.xlii c.2 Quiescamus; D.lxi c.5. Miramur; C.i q.i Ecce cum honoris, post c.43 Si qui episcopi). Some say that if it is an illusion miracles can hardly continue for more than forty days, but on this point there is uncertainty.

Secondly, if the supplications continue and if the repute and the miracles are thought to be lasting, the pope normally discusses the matter with his brethren, and commits to some bishops of the country of the alleged saint, or to some other honest, discreet and incorruptible persons the task of inquiring into the reputation of the saint, the devotion of the populace, the miracles and other matters which are stated in general terms rather than specified. They are to inquire into opinion, rather than to determine the truth, and are to report in writing their findings, stating whether it seems to them that an inquisition into the truth of the matter and the specific details should be authorised.

Thirdly, if their report is such that an inquiry should be authorised, the pontiff will once more seek the counsel of his brethren, and will

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1. Cf. Hostiensis, In quinque Decretalium libros commentaria, gloss on c.52 Venerabili Fratres X ii 20 De testibus et attestibus.
 2. The twelve stages are described by Hostiensis, op. cit., gloss on c.1 Audivimus x iii 45.

decree whether or not an inquiry should be commissioned.

Fourthly, if it seems to the pope that an inquiry should be commissioned, he will write once more to them or to others, authorising them to inquire exactly, diligently, faithfully and prudently, according to the articles of interrogation which are sent under bull, into the truth of the saint's reputation, life and miracles (c.52 Venerabili Fratre X ii 20 De testibus). They shall report their findings under their own seals.

Fifthly, when the inquisition has been returned, examination in the curia is delegated to some chaplains or other authoritative and discreet persons, who will draw up rubrics.

Sixthly, these rubrics will be examined with the utmost diligence by the pope and his brethren, and he will seek their counsel as to whether the contents are such that canonisation may worthily be performed.

Seventhly, if it seems to the pope that canonisation should proceed, he will first announce this secretly to his brethren.

Eighthly, assembling those bishops who are present at the curia, he will announce in public consistory what has been done and what has been proved, suppressing the secret declaration which he has already made, and will seek the counsel of the bishops.

Ninthly, a day will be appointed for all to assemble at a specified church, which will be lit by many candles and adorned with hangings. The pope, his brethren and all the clergy and people will assemble, and the pope will preach a sermon, relating the process and the proof, and exhorting the people to pray that God will keep them from error in this matter.

Tenthly, the pope will devoutly ^{pray} on bended knee, and Veni Sancte Spiritus or some other suitable hymn or antiphon will be sung.

Eleventhly, the pope will rise from prayer and will declare the subject of the inquiry to be a saint who is to be added to the catalogue of saints, and will decree that his feast should be observed on a stipulated day.

Twelfthly, the office Te Deum Laudamus will be sung, and the pope will solemnly celebrate mass in honour of the saint.

This order has not hitherto, however, always been observed to the exact detail, especially with regard to martyrs for the faith, when matters may be expedited more easily and simply, according to Hostiensis; and note that according to Innocent canonisation is regularly performed when sufficient proof has demonstrated the faith, excellence of life and miracles of the person whose canonisation is sought (Hostiensis, In quinque decretalium libros commentaria and Innocent IV, In quinque decretalium libros commentaria, gloss on c.52 Venerabili fratre X ii 20 De testibus).

Note that no person may be canonised unless it has first been established by the testimony of trustworthy witnesses that he led a glorious

and outstanding life and performed miracles. One without the other is not enough; a good life without miracles does not suffice, it must be understood, to obtain canonisation, or even beatification. It is not necessary for miracles to be performed for a man to be holy (c.1 Audivimus X iii 45 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum; c. unicum VI^o iii 22 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum), but such a man could not be canonised, for we do not know whether he lived a feigned life and if he merited anger or mercy, as is noted concerning purgatory. Nor do miracles suffice without a glorious life, since these often stem from skill and not from the gift of God, and often from the gift of God without a meritorious life, and those performing miracles in this way are greatly punished, for they use holy things in an unholy manner; see the noteworthy text in Decretum C.i. q.i c. 79 Prophetavit, and C.i q.i c.96 Dictum est, and C.31 Solet D.iv De consecratione, where St Augustine concludes that so great can be the power of miraculous faith without charity that a man may move mountains. This should be noted well, for there are certain old men who do not lead a meritorious life, but seem to do miracles and to predict the future; for they may have the spirit of prophecy through God's gift without a meritorious life, as in the laws cited; although some do these things by diabolical deception (Decretum C.xxvi q.v c.12 Episcopi; C.xxvi q.iv c.2 Sciendum.) The above follows Panormitanus, Lectura super quinque libros decretalium, gloss on c.52 Venerabili fratri X ii 20 De testibus.

Note that for the canonisation of a saint and his addition to the catalogue of saints (for which see Decretum C.xix q.iii c.5 Quoniam), proceedings are as follows. First, inquiry must be made into his life, as that bears the foremost testimony to the many labours undertaken by him in Christ's name; investigation should be made into his purity and his strenuous endeavours (Decretum D.lxi c.5 Miramur); for it is right that this should be made known by present testimony, and that the celebration of his good repute should not be silenced, (Decretum C.xii q.ii c.27 Quatuor). Inquiry should be made especially into his simplicity of life and humility, because God resists the proud, but grants grace to the humble. It should also be investigated whether he suffered persecution during his lifetime, (Decretum C.vii q.i. c.36 Omnis qui; C.vii q.i. c.49 Ebi adunati), and into the reason for the persecution, for example if it was because he wished to act in accordance with justice, or if it was because of his charity, (Decretum C.i q.i. c.66 Vide quantum).

Inquiry should be made into miracles during his lifetime and after his death; and with regard to the definition of a miracle, four things are required. First, that it should proceed from God; and not from the art of man or from the devil, for miracles are sometimes wrought by evil men, (Decretum C.i q.i c.56 Teneamus; C.i q.i c.79 Prophetavit); for it is necessary for martyrdom to have been affected by God, (Decretum D.L c.27

Si quis prepostera). Secondly, that it should be contrary to nature, as the rod of Moses which was changed into a snake, or the ass speaking to Baal (c.12 Cum ex iniuncto X v 7 De Haereticis). Thirdly, that it should not be brought about by the power of words, but by the merit of the man; for bread and wine and transubstantiated by the power of words into Body and Blood (c.6 Cum Marthe & quaesivisti X iii 41 De celebratione missarum; Decretum c.35 Quia Corpus and C.38 In quibus, D ii, De consecratione. Fourthly, it should be for the corroboration of the faith; for by the agency of man grass (sic.)¹ is transformed into glass, but this in no way serves towards the corroboration of the faith. With regard to canonisation unless all four conditions are fulfilled, the miracles are of no benefit; this is noted by commentators on c.52 Venerabili fratri X ii 20 De testibus by Johannes Andree under c. unicum VI^o iii 22 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum, and by Hostiensis in his Summa aurea super titulis Decretalium, under De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum, where he also states that the foregoing is to be understood as referring to confessors; for martyrs such an exhaustive examination is not necessary, merely investigation of the number of miracles and the cause for which they suffered (Decretum, De consecratione, D.iv c.37 Catecuminum; D.iv c.34 Baptismi vicem).

Note that by the process of canonisation a saint is constituted, because the church says for him a solemn office, for some saints more solemn than for others. He is named and invoked with other saints in the litany. If the church were to err in canonisation, which should not be believed, but is possible (c.28 A nobis (2) Xv 39 De sententia excommunicationis) prayers in honour of such a man would nevertheless be welcome and acceptable, for through faith in Christ all is purged, (c.7 Vestra duxit X iii 2 De cohabitatione clericorum et mulierum), and although veracity is lacking in the canonisation, faith is not lacking, (cf. c.2 Apostolicam sedem and c.3 Veniens X iii 43 De presbitero non baptizato). It may be said that one may in secret offer prayers to any deceased person whom one believes to be a saint that he will intercede with God, although one may not offer solemn prayers in public or publicly say solemn office or pay public honour to any saint without the authority of the Roman pontiff, notwithstanding his performance of miracles during his lifetime, according to the commentaries of Innocent, Hostiensis and Panormitanus on c.1 Audivimus X iii 45 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum, and of Joannes Andreas on c. unicum VI^o iii 22 De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum.

It may be asked whether it is an essential attribute of a miracle that it should be immediate, for which see the Archdeacon's commentary on

1. MS, Herba; arena, sand, would be more appropriate.

Decretum C.xxvi q.v c.14 Nec mirum, where for the determination of this question he advances very many elegant reasons and authorities from sacred scripture, which are in no way illusory, and see also his commentary on Decretum C.i q.i c.56 Teneamus, where he notes that for a miracle in the strict sense four things are required: that it should be contrary to nature, should proceed from God, should be evident and should serve towards the corroboration of our faith. If any of these attributes are deficient, it is not a miracle but rather 'miraculous' or a marvel. If it is contrary to nature but does not proceed from God and is not evident, it is not a miracle, as in the case of Pharoah's magicians, who made frogs and serpents. If it is contrary to nature and proceeds from God and is not evident, it is not a miracle, as in the case of the bread which is transubstantiated into the Body of Christ. Similarly if it is contrary to nature and proceeds from God and is evident and is not to the corroboration of the faith it is not a miracle, as in the case of a man born with three feet; but some say that anything is a miracle which exceeds the capabilities of human nature.

For the manner in which miracles should be proved and in which witnesses to a miracle should be examined, see Johannes Andreae on c.1 Statuimus VI^o ii 9 De confessis, the doctors on c.52 Venerabili fratre X ii 20 De testibus and Dominic de San Geminiano on c.1 Statuimus VI^o ii 9 De confessis. There he asks whether a miraculous deed can be proved by direct proof, and says, following Johannes Monachus, that as to means and as to fact it cannot be proved by direct, but only by indirect proof. Proof is said to be direct when it is deducible from first principles, as when effect is demonstrated by cause. But a miracle is an uncertain thing, which does not have a certain cause. He gives as an example for the fact of a miracle the case of a blind man who sees or a dead man who returns to life; this is beyond the faculties and powers of nature, which does not restore from deprivation to possession. He also gives an example relating to means; a man in a fever may be natural means be restored to health in successive stages, but if he instantly becomes well after the invocation of God, or by God's action through the merits of the saint who is invoked, this is beyond the means of nature which operates gradually by successive stages. Therefore this is not proved directly, as the first principles are lacking in the subject, but it is proved indirectly, for when I see a miracle exceeding the power of nature either in result or in means, and the result is evident and does not proceed from a natural cause, consecutively and indirectly I hold that miracle to stem from a supernatural cause, for what is not mine, I know to belong to another (c.vii unde queratur)¹ and nature, seeing that this wondrous deed is not her own nor derived from

1. I have not been able to identify this reference.

her principles, although the result is manifest within nature, has to ascribe it to a greater cause, and thus it is proved indirectly, according to Joannes Andreae, Joannes Monachus and Dominicus commenting on c.1 Statuimus VI^o ii 9 De confessis. Moreover, Baldus de Ubaldis in his Commentaria in Codicem, c.4 Solam IV 20 De testibus states that in matters transcending nature, as in the case of miracles, a witness should not be believed unless he deposes with grounds for his knowledge, as in c.52 Venerabilis fratris X ii 20 De testibus cited above. The miracles of any saint are not proved by single witnesses, of whom one makes deposition concerning one miracle, and another concerning another miracle, according to the Archdeacon commenting on Decretum C.xxvi q.v c.14 Nec mirum.

Printed Wilkins iii, 636-8, and with corrections, but omitting canonical references, in P. Grosjean, Henrici VI Angliae Regis Miracula Postuma ex Musei Britannici Regis 13 C VIII (Brussels 1935) pp. 171-5.

Fo. 203v

180. Method of Canonisation.

This is the accustomed order for the canonisation of any blessed person who is to be added to the catalogue of saints. First some prince or other lords, or honest and authoritative persons, should draw the matter to the attention of the Roman pontiff, not merely once but several times, and should urgently supplicate for the canonisation. Then the pope may commit the cause of the canonisation to two or three prelates, who should enquire diligently into the character, life and miracles of the candidate for canonisation, and report their findings to the pope. When these prelates have received the commission, they should proceed after issuing the requisite edicts and citations. Then, when the process has been correctly expedited and the commission fulfilled they should despatch it to the pope in the form of a public instrument, close and sealed. When he has received this account of the process, the pope should confer in consistory with his reverend brethren the cardinals of the church of Rome, and should decree according to the merits of the candidate. When this has been done, if there is to be a canonisation, the following procedure should be conducted in the basilica of St Peter. First, there should be set in the middle of the basilica a large wooden enclosure, the height of a tall man, forty paces long and thirty paces wide; it should have one door with an enclosed ladder leading up to it, so that it is impossible to enter from the sides. Within the enclosure should be set a wooden altar, two paces long, upon which the pope will solemnly celebrate, and on each side there should be set benches for the cardinals, bishops, attendants, prelates, abbots, protonotaries and orators. There should be at hand a scarlet cloth where he will need to genuflect, and the altar should have

a frontal of brocade with a white fringe. There should be two seats, according to custom, for the pope. There should be for the pope a white baldachin, embroidered with gold brocade, one yard wide and two yards long, with crimson pendants on which are depicted the arms of the church, the arms of the pope, the image of the person who is to be canonised, the arms of whomsoever has paid the expenses of the canonisation, and of the city where the saint was born or where his body rests, according to the wishes of those who sought the canonisation. From the entrance to the church to the enclosure should be set on each side between the columns wax candles, each about four pounds in weight and up to eighty in number. For the veneration of the elevation of the body of Christ there should be twelve candles of similar weight. There should be two white candles of around twelve pounds for the pope when he leaves his chamber to go in procession to the church with the cardinals and other prelates. Each of the cardinals should be given a white candle of four pounds for the procession; each prelate, orator and great noble accompanying the pope in the procession should be given a candle of common wax weighing two pounds; the papal subdeacons, auditors of the sacred palace, clerks of the camera, papal accolites, chamberlains, cantors, abbreviators and scribes, if they are present, should have a candle of ordinary wax weighing one pound, and the sergeants, cursitors, magistri de virga and other minor officials, a candle of ordinary wax weighing half a pound. Other members of the curia who are within the enclosure should have a similar candle of about four ounces. If the lord who has procured the canonisation has a banner, it should be borne and displayed before the offertory.

The Offertory.

The first commissary, a cardinal, should offer two loaves covered with saffron coloured brass foil and two loaves covered with white brass foil, and over each of the loaves there should be a cloth of the finest material, eight hands in length. The second commissary, a cardinal, should offer four casks of wine, similarly covered with brass foil, and these should be full. The third commissary, a cardinal, should offer four great candles of ordinary wax, each ten pounds in weight. The first orator, proctor or solicitor of the canonisation should offer a painted casket on which are painted white doves, one of which at least should be shown flying. The second of them should offer a similar casket, full of live little birds. As many other orators, proctors or solicitors as they are should each offer a candle of ordinary wax weighing six pounds. Besides the fore-mentioned candles there should be seven candles of white wax, each of two pounds, which are carried in seven candle sticks in the papal procession from the robing chamber to the church of St Peter. There should be two

similar candles for the credence for the sacred vessels, and seven similar candles for the altar upon which the pope will celebrate. This is the accustomed procedure and ceremonial, in addition to the order for the celebration of mass.

Printed Wilkins iii,638-9.

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181. There follow the expenses entailed in the commission of the cause and the conduct of the process, discounting the expenses of the commission, the cause and the process, since no certain or truthful estimate of those may be given.

To the lord pope, in gold and silver to the value of 100 ducats	100d
for four yards of red cloth to be set at his feet	20d
For six lengths of white cloth to be set likewise before him	8d
For the price of the wine	8d
For the three commissaries of the canonisation in jewels or money to the value of 190 ducats	190d
For wine to be given to them	10d
For a banquet of venison, chicken, sweetmeats, etc., to be given to the pope and the three cardinals	70d
For the building of the enclosure in the middle of the church	100d
For the painting of shields, arms and spears	15d
For the clergy of St Peters, for the decoration of the church	12d
For the papal farriers, for the decoration of the enclosure	7d
For the consistorial advocate for his sermon	80d
For the cantors of the chapel and the papal sacrist, <u>in toto</u>	24d
For the bellringers and clerks of the chapel of St Peters, <u>in toto</u>	3d
For the clerks of the ceremonies *	12d
For the notaries who recorded the process	20d
For the papal grooms and sweepers	4d
For the cardinals' grooms	3d
For the deacon and subdeacon, <u>in toto</u>	1d
For the papal chamberlains 20 ducats, and for the masters of the doors, 8 ducats, <u>in toto</u>	28d
For the sergeants 8 ducats, for the keepers of the iron door 4 ducats, <u>in toto</u>	12d
For the keepers of the first door 2 ducats, for the papal guards 5 ducats	7d
For the procurator fiscal 4 ducats, for the bulls 60 ducats, <u>in toto</u>	64d
For the solicitor who has conducted the whole business; more or less according to the merits of him who has been canonised and the labours of the petitioners; although today, as in other business, greater salaries are sought, which because of the importunity of the petitioners are often enough impetuously and unduly paid	50d

Printed Wilkins iii,639.

Fo. 204v

182. 14-15 July 1476, Winchester.

Translation of the relics of St Swithun.¹ On the vigil of the feast of the translation of the relics of St Swithun, bishop and confessor, certain of the monks of the cathedral church of Winchester took from the sacristy, where it had rested for almost twenty years, an ebony coffin covered with a fine cloth in which rested the relics of St Swithun, and carried it with great reverence to the high altar, where they set it down. Shortly afterwards the bishop of Winchester took his place and celebrated vespers, and, as some of the brethren have stated, when matins also had been sung before dead of night, according to ecclesiastical custom, the brethren rested, apart from two or three guarding the relics. The next day at the appointed hour they gathered in the choir and formed a solemn procession, which comprised the bishop of Winchester and Chichester, the suffragan of the bishop of Winchester, the prior of Mottisfont,² the abbot of Hyde and the prior of Winchester, clad in pontificals and the monks and ministers of the church, vested in albs and copes according to the solemnity of the occasion proceeding in due order. The abbot of Hyde and the prior of Winchester approached the high altar and took the coffin on a wicket on their shoulder and leaving the church they processed around the greater part of the city, praising God; the coffin was in the middle of the procession with the abbot in front and the prior to the rear, and on either side William Downley, earl of Arundel, and lord Storton, carrying the coffin on their shoulders, and a huge crowd of people followed the procession. The bishop of Winchester celebrated mass and after the gospel and offertory the bishop of Chichester preached in the vernacular. After mass the prelates, clad in pontificals, reverently lifted the relics from the high altar and bore them to their present resting place, to the accompaniment of singing, the organ, and various musical instruments, and they processed to that place where a marble tomb was constructed for the glorious saint, on which a silver reliquary, decorated with gold, had been placed. Those prelates who easily could climbed a ladder on the east side of the tomb up to the reliquary, and the bishop and prior of Winchester placed the coffin with its glorious relics in the reliquary through an opening made for that purpose. Then the bishop of Winchester entered the reliquary, reverently kissed the relics and stepped out, and in turn the other prelates and certain magnates did the same. The opening was then sealed and the ladder removed, and when they had prayed to God and His glorious saint Swithun, those who had entered withdrew.

1. This account was presumably obtained from surviving monks of St Swithun's in preparation for the proposed translation of the relics of Henry VI from Windsor to Westminster (cf. no. 184 infra).

2. MS Mottesham.

183, 4 October 1494, St Peter's Rome.

Mandate of Alexander VI to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Durham. The pope has learnt from the letters of king Henry VII and from reliable reports that king Henry VI of England led a holy life of sound morality and fervent charity, following the observances of the church and founding two great colleges for the sustenance of poor scholars, and that both before and after his death the Lord performed many miracles by his merits and intercession; for the blind, the deaf, cripples and the infirm who come to his tomb are said to recover their health through his intercession with God. Knowledge of this has spread not only throughout England but into neighbouring lands, and a stream of folk from various regions flows to his tomb; this singular devotion to him is constantly increased by God, and it is the firm belief of the inhabitants of those parts that his name should be added to the catalogue of saints. Wherefore king Henry VII has petitioned the pope that he should commit to some bishops of those parts the power to inquire diligently into the life, merits and miracles of the said king and otherwise to provide for his canonisation. The pope therefore, wishing to accede to the wishes of the king but realising that this matter pertains to divine rather than to human judgement and not intending to proceed in such a matter without the utmost gravity and care, is disposed to grant the petition of the king, following the example of his predecessor Innocent VIII who issued a similar commission. He therefore orders the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Durham to proceed to the collegiate church within the castle of Windsor, in which king Henry's body is buried, and to inquire into the life, morals, sanctity, charity and devotion of the said king, and the miracles wrought in his lifetime and after his death, examining diligently witnesses under oath, public instruments and other writings, and other types of proof, and by ecclesiastical censure compelling those in possession of such evidence to produce it. Sealed letters close containing the results of the inquiry are to be transmitted to the curia by a reliable messenger, so that the pope and cardinals may proceed with the business if it seems right to do so.

Incipit: Divine providencie altitudo.

Printed Wilkins iii, 640.

Fo. 205

184. Undated.

Petition of king Henry VII that the remains of king Henry VI may be translated to Westminster abbey. After Henry VI, once king of England, was deprived of his kingdom by the cruelty of his enemies, prompted by their overweening lust for dominion, and was imprisoned and suffered an untimely

death on the orders of Edward, king of England, that king, not satisfied with his savagery to Henry during his lifetime, but wishing after his death to extinguish his memory, denied to him the grave of his ancestors, and setting aside the honour, piety and humanity due at the funeral of so great a man, laid his body in the monastery of Chertsey, a place remote from the mass of the population and totally unsuitable for a royal grave. But as time passed the Almighty worked miracles through this blessed man and because of this a great concourse of people flocked to the tomb with their oblations. Then Richard, who was then occupying the kingdom and who had pursued this blessed man with the greatest hatred while he was alive, in whom a savage nature and a malign spirit had completely extinguished all piety and humanity, jealous of his fame and wishing to impede this devoted concourse, ordered the holy body to be exhumed and to be buried in the collegiate church of the castle at Windsor, where the body, bones and remains now rest. But the monastery of Westminster, a house outstanding for its honour and dignity, for its religious observance and its location, is the burial place of former kings, and there St Edward and the unvanquished prince Henry V, second to none in our age in the art of war, as the whole of France can testify, and his queen Catherine daughter of Charles V (sic., recte Charles VI) of France, grandmother of king Henry VII and mother of king Henry VI, lie entombed with the greatest honour, and there the kings of England are crowned, anointed, and receive the other regalia; there too is the principal palace of the kings, in which are held assemblies of archbishops, bishops, dukes, barons and other nobles and where laws are made for all the subjects of the kingdom, and it is a place of frequent recourse both for natives of the kingdom and for foreign nations. For these reasons the abbot and convent claim the bones and remains of the corpse, by right of the burial of the king's predecessors and both his parents, and petition that according to canon law they be transferred there from Windsor. Therefore king Henry VII, whose patron king Henry VI was in his lifetime, and whom both nature and hereditary right bid to safeguard his honour and redress the injuries done to him, petitions the pope that the remains may by papal authority be translated, so that more persons may visit them and that thereby the devotion of the people and the merits of this blessed man may be more clearly revealed, whether or not the dean and chapter of Windsor consent to this.¹

Printed Wilkins iii, 635-6 .

1. The competing claims of Windsor and Westminster for the remains of Henry VI were heard by the king's council sitting in the Star Chamber in February 1498. The Council decided in favour of Westminster, but the translation never in fact took place; printed Brosjean, op. cit., pp. 180-94, and discussed by J.W. McKenna, Piety and Propaganda: The Cult of King Henry VI, Chaucer and Middle English Studies, ed. B. Rowland (1974), pp. 80-4.

185. 17 February 1498, Lambeth.

In a high chamber in the manor of Lambeth there appeared before the archbishops Mr Robert Castellesi, clerk of Volterra and papal protonotary, bearing papal bulls addressed to himself, and on behalf of the pope he requested that as he needed to show these letters, of which he did not have duplicates, in various parts of the world far distant from each other, and since the letters might be destroyed because of the dangerous roads or in other ways if they were despatched to remote parts, the archbishop should inspect them and if he found them to be valid should order them to be transcribed by a notary public in the form of a public instrument which might have the validity of the original.

30 May 1497, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission to Mr Robert Castellesi. The copious benignity of the apostolic see diligently and freely strives to care for the flock of the Lord which is committed to it and exercises that vigilant care by which souls may gain profit in their Creator. Since it is obvious that the pope, together with the curia and all the inhabitants of the patrimony of St Peter, has incurred great expense, as well as great inconvenience, last year and this in the maintenance of troops for the defence of the patrimony, and with the daily hiring of more mercenaries in the city and the other lands of the church the revenues of the apostolic see are greatly diminished and insufficient for the support of these burdens, especially in view of the disastrous calamities occurring at this time, so that the help of the faithful is greatly to be desired, the pope therefore wishes to provide for the salvation of the souls of the faithful and also to provide for his necessary expenditure through their pious aid. He therefore commissions Robert, in person or by deputy, to grant to those rectors, vicars and curates of parish churches in England and the territories subject to king Henry VII who within eight months of the publication of these letters contribute a noble or more, as they shall compound with Robert or his deputies, to the necessary expenses of the Roman church, the faculty of granting, in person or by deputy exercising their cure, absolution, full indulgence and remission of all sins, even those where the apostolic see should be consulted, once in their lifetime and in articulo mortis to all their parishioners, ecclesiastical and secular, who are penitent confessed and in the obedience of the Roman church, with the exception of those who have incurred excommunication or other ecclesiastical censure by the letters of pope Innocent VIII against rebels stirring up renewed sedition, (nos. 8, 41 supra) in which letters it was specified that they might not be absolved except by the apostolic see, and such persons the pope does not intend by these letters to absolve. He is commissioned also to grant to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, religious, mendicants, nuns, and other religious persons, to the foresaid rectors, vicars and curates, both natives

and foreigners residing in the kingdom, to the canons of cathedral, collegiate and other churches and those holding office in such churches, with the exception of the forementioned rebels, who similarly compound with Robert or his deputies, the faculty of choosing a suitable confessor, secular or religious, who having heard their confessions may similarly absolve them and grant full indulgence and remission, once in their lifetime and in articulo mortis. He is also to interpret and make pronouncement on any doubts that may arise from these letters. And lest the multitude of indulgences granted by the pope and his predecessors should distract men from this work, the pope grants to Robert and his deputies the faculty to suspend all indulgences and faculties to absolve from reserved cases granted to all churches, monasteries and other pious places, communities and confraternities, and single persons for the said eight months, and if they are so suspended, the pope wishes no man to benefit from them during this period. Non obstantibus, etc.

Incipit: Apostolice sedis copiosa benignitas.

After the archbishop had examined these letters and pronounced them to be authentic, he ordered that they should be transcribed and exemplified by a notary public, and declared that the transcript and exemplification should bear the full authority of the original. Notarial exemplification by Mr John Barrett, notary public, in the presence of Mr Hugh Payntewyn, LL.D., and Mr Thomas Rowthale, Decr.D.

Fo. 206

186. 15 November 1498, Westminster.

In a high chamber of the palace of Westminster certain bulls were presented to the archbishop on behalf of the king, and it was requested that as the king needed to exhibit these letters, of which he did not have duplicates, in various places far distant, he should inspect them and if he found them to be valid should order them to be transcribed by a notary public in the form of a public instrument, which might have the validity of the original.

22 April 1498, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission of Alexander VI to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Durham and Ely. Just as the pope delights in the propagation of religion and the salvation of souls which stem from the exemplary life of religious, so he is distressed when he hears evil reports of those religious, who ought to live a holy and exemplary life. Wherefore, by virtue of the pastoral office committed to him, he hearkens especially to the prayers of catholic kings, whereby after the useless branches have been cut away the vine may flourish, to the increase of religion, the devotion of Christians and the salvation of souls. The pope has received a petition from Henry king of England informing him that although there are in England 57 houses of the Order of the Friars Minor, in none of them except in the house which king Henry has founded at

Greenwich does regular observance flourish. In these houses dwell the friars known as Conventuals, and some of these live a reprobate life. There is in fact such a small number of friars in these 57 houses that there had previously been more in the 25 houses then existing than there were now in 57. Because it is not possible to receive more friars of the regular observance in the house founded by king Henry,¹ since it is full of friars of the Observance leading exemplary lives to the glory of God and for the salvation of the souls of other Christians, and because king Henry bears a great affection for the friars of the Observance because of their way of life, and since for certain reasonable causes it is not expedient to found new Observant houses in the kingdom, but rather it is expedient to reform the Conventual houses and the friars therein, lest in time the norm of the discipline of the Rule may entirely perish, and the one house too may be damaged in matters pertaining to the service of God, therefore the king petitions the pope that from five of the 57 Conventual houses in which the friars live a life alien to the norm of religion, the friars may be transferred to other Franciscan houses in the kingdom where the Conventual friars live a better life, unless they will conform to the rule of the Observance and live under the care of and in obedience to the Ultramontane general and his vicars, and that friars of the Observance may be introduced to these five houses. The pope, wishing in this matter to foster religion and to satisfy the pious and holy desire of the king, orders the recipients of this mandate, or one or two of them, taking with them two or three professed in the rule of the Observance, to proceed to five Conventual houses in which the wardens and friars live reprobate lives and diligently to inquire into their lives and morals, and unless they will conform to the Observance, to transfer them to other Conventual houses and to introduce into the said houses friars of the Observance, and to grant the houses with appurtenances in perpetuity to the use of the guardians and brethren of the Observance under the obedience of the Ultramontane general and the vicars of the province, with no appeal from this decision and constraining those opposing these measures by ecclesiastical censures extending if necessary to the invocation of the secular arm. Notwithstanding the agreements made between the Conventual and Observant friars, by which the Observants are prohibited from receiving Conventual houses for their habitation, and the letters of pope Pius II, Paul II and Sixtus IV² confirming this agreement, etc.

Incipit: Quanto magis ex religiosorum.

Printed A.G. Little, The Introduction of the Observant Friars into England: a Bull of Alexander VI. P.B.A. XXVII (1941), 162-66 .

1. Cal. Charter Rolls, 1427-1516, p. 266.

2. The bulls Inter Assiduas Curas, 12 January 1464; Cum Sacer Ordo, 18 February 1467; and Dum Singulos, 27 April 1474.

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After the archbishop had examined these letters and pronounced them to be authentic, he ordered that they should be transcribed and exemplified by a notary public, and declared that the transcript and exemplification should bear the full authority of the original. Notarial exemplification by Mr Peter Carmelianus, notary public, in the presence of Giles Dawbeney, lord Dawbeney, the king's chamberlain and Sir Richard Gulford, the king's comptroller. Collation of the enregistered copy with the original by Mr John Barrett.

Fo. 207

187. 17 March 1494, Lambeth.

In a high chamber in his manor of Lambeth, the archbishop appointed as his proctors at the Roman curia Adrian Castellensis, protonotary of the apostolic see, John Gerona, clerk of the apostolic camera, and Hugh Spaldyng, warden of the English hospice at Rome, jointly or singly to represent the archbishop in matters pertaining to the office of cardinal priest of St Anastasia, with power to represent the archbishop at his institution to the cardinalate¹ and induction to his titular church and in any legal causes, to collect the revenues of the titular church and its dependencies and to account for these to the archbishop, to dispose of benefices within the patronage of the cardinal, to appoint deputies and to do all else that he might do if personally present. Notarial exemplification by (blank) in the presence of Mr John Canerton, S.T.P., and Mr Thomas Madeys, S.T.P.,

Fo. 207v

188. 10 December 1494, Lambeth.

The archbishop, having certain business to conduct at Rome before the pope and in the sacred palace, appoints as his proctors Adrian Castellensis, protonotary of the apostolic see, Thomas Routhale, Decr.D., William Robynson, Decr.D., John Gerona, clerk of the apostolic camera, Hugh Spaldyng, warden of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, and John Laurencii, Decr.D., of Tortosa diocese, jointly or singly to represent him, with full powers including that of appointing deputies. Notarial exemplification by (blank) in the presence of Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., and Mr Thomas Madeys, S.T.P.

Fo. 208v

189. 20 October 1494, London.

Appeal of the bishop of London to the court of Rome. On this day, in the house of Richard Tripland in the parish of St Nicholas Shambles, Mr Richard Draper, Official of Richard bishop of London, made protestation in the following terms:

1. Morton was elevated to the cardinalate on 20 September 1493; Eubel, 11, 61.

In the name of God Amen. In the presence of a notary public and of trustworthy witnesses I, Richard Draper, LL.D., Official of the bishop of London and his proctor in this matter, state and allege that by law, according to the legatine and provincial constitutions of the province of Canterbury, and by ancient and laudable custom hitherto peaceably observed from time immemorial and often maintained in judicial decisions, the reception, admission, probate and registration of the testaments of all subjects of the bishop of London and those dying in places subject to his jurisdiction, the citation of executors to exhibit and prove these testaments, with the use if necessary of coercion, and the commission of administration of these goods and those of persons dying intestate, together with the audit of the executors' accounts and their acquittance, pertain to Richard bishop of London as to other bishops of London in their time and to his officials, commissaries and ministers specially deputed to this task, and should likewise in future pertain to them. The bishops of London and their officials have quietly and pacifically exercised this right for sixty years and more, from time immemorial, until the present injuries, which are detailed below, with the knowledge, toleration, tacit and express approval and consent of John archbishop of Canterbury, his predecessors and their officials, commissaries and ministers. An appeal to the apostolic see had been made on behalf of Richard bishop of London, in pacific possession of these rights but fearing because of the threats of the archbishop and his officials that some attempt would be made, in all probability, by the archbishop, to his detriment. Then, some time ago, Mr Richard Blodwell, LL.D., commissary general of the bishop of London in the city and the deaneries of Middlesex and Barking, exercising his jurisdiction on behalf of the bishop, cited to appear before him John Swarder and Robert Dobson, executors of the testament of Richard Symson of the parish of All Hallows the Less to exhibit the testament, and when they appeared in person the commissary assigned them a day, with their approval but on pain of excommunication, to appear again before him and to exhibit the testament for probate or to show reason why they should not do so; on that day they were summoned frequently and the court waited for them a long time, but when they did not appear and did not advance any reasonable cause for their absence, he pronounced them contumacious and on account of their contumacy excommunicated them. When Mr Blodwell cited Robert Eryk and Thomas Robyns, executors of the testament of John Eryk who had died in the town and deanery of Barking with goods in that deanery and the diocese of London, the archbishop, who knew of the appeal of the bishop of the fore entioned events, proceeded ex officio at the promotion of the two pairs of executors, asserting that the deceased had held at the time of their deaths goods in various dioceses of the province, which the bishop of London and his commissary did not and could not know, and that probate, etc., pertained to him by virtue of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury and to no inferior jurisdiction. He then proceeded, although his actions were null and iniquitous and he was combining the

functions of judge and litigant, to inhibit Mr Blodywell on pain of t e law from proceeding any further with probate and from any action a ainst the executors, and not content with these injuries, but piling evil upon evil, ex officio at the promotion of the executors he cited Mr Blodywell to appear before him, at short notice and in a place unsafe for him, to answer certain articles concerning his contempt of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury and t'e impediment of the last will of the foresaid deceased, on the sole ground that he had been licitly exercising the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. In these and other ways the archbishop harassed the bishop of London and his officials in their probate jurisdiction, and he often threatened, as he still does, to pronounce the commissary a contumacious perjurer and to punish his severely as such, to summon testaments and executors within the jurisdiction of the bishop of London before himself or his commissary by virtue of his pretended prerogative, to grant probate of these testaments and to defend his actions by ecclesiastical censure and other legal penalties. Saving his reverence, these actions are null, iniquitous and unjust, to the grave prejudice of the rights and jurisdiction of the bishop and cathedral church of London. Since it is dangerous to conduct litigation before a suspect judge, especially when he strives to give judgement in his own cause, and knowing the bishop of London to be harassed by these injuries, I his proctor appeal an all these counts to the apostolic see, the pope and his audience. I swear upon the gospels that not ten days have elapsed from the time when the bishop learned of these injuries, and that for good reason which would deter a resolute man I dare not approach the archbishop to notify him of the appeal, at least not within the time prescribed by law, and therefore the bishop or another proctor in his name, after my departure for the court of Rome for which I am now setting out to lodge this appeal and conduct other business for the bishop will notify the archbishop and others whom it concerns when and where they may. And I give notice that I will correct and reform this present appeal, as is customary, for its style and legal form.

Notarial exemplification by John Barkeley, clerk of the diocese of Norwich and notary public by apostolic and imperial authority, who testifies to the validity of certain erasures and interlineations in the original document, in the presence of Mr Thomas Saynte, Decr.D., Mr John Mowbrey, M.A., and Robert Fox, literate.

Fo. 209v

190. 21 February 1495, Rome.

Peter de Accoltis de Arctio, J.U.D., papal chaplain and auditor of the Sacred Palace, to all the faithful, especially those of the English nation. He has lately been presented by papal messengers with two paper schedules containing supplications, as follow:

1) Petition of the bishop of London, outlining the testamentary rights of

the bishop and the assaults that have been made upon them, as in no. 189. Wherefore the bishop is appealing to the pope, since the case pertains not only to the rights and jurisdiction of the petitioner but to those of the episcopate and to the episcopal office or dignity, and since the bishop does not believe that he will be able to obtain justice outside the court of Rome against the archbishop because of his power and great influence, as he is primate of all England, legate of the apostolic see and chancellor of the kingdom, but in the court of the Rota there is no exception of persons and justice is dispensed indifferently; it is fitting that the judgement of the pope should be above suspicion and that he should take measures to prevent any man putting his sickle in the field of another and impeding the lawful jurisdiction of an inferior authority by ecclesiastical censures and penalties. Therefore the petitioner has recourse to the pope, to whom it is said: 'Thou shalt judge the great with the small, thou shalt tread upon the basilisk and adder; the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample underfoot',¹ humbly beseeching that he will commit the major issue of the right of testamentary jurisdiction, together with the specific wrongs committed by the archbishop in this matter, to one of the auditors of causes, to hear and determine the case in all its aspects, with power to cite the archbishop and his officials and to inhibit them, the officials on pain of excommunication, from further action while the case is undecided, and to absolve the officials of the bishop who may have been excommunicated as a result of the dispute, and to demand production of documents relating to the case upon payment of a suitable fee, on pain of the law extending even to the invocation of the secular arm, notwithstanding that these causes have not legitimately devolved to the apostolic see, and should not by legal necessity be conducted and concluded there.

At the bottom of the supplication was written: By order of the pope, let Mr Peter hear this case, etc. At the very bottom of the lower margin: The pope approves. John cardinal of Alessandria.²

ii) With reference to the dispute over testamentary jurisdiction between the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury and the threats made by the latter against the bishop and Richard Blodwell his commissary, detailed in the foregoing supplication, a further matter of dispute has since arisen, wherefore Richard bishop of London makes a further appeal to the pope. After the first appeal the archbishop induced Mr Blodwell, either by blandishments and promises or more likely by threats and terrorisation to consent to the withdrawal and cancellation of the acts and process and absolved the executors excommunicated by him, by virtue of their pretended appeal to the metropolitan and with no other cause, unjustly and to the detriment of the petitioner and his rights, who therefore appeals once more to the pope, humbly beseeching that he will commit inquiry into the injustice of such an agreement and the actions

1. Ps 90, 13.

2. John Antonii de Sancto Georgio, auditor of the Sacred Palace.

of Mr Blodwell to the prejudice of the petitioner to one of the auditors of the Sacred Palace, and if it pleases the pope to Peter de Accoltis who is hearing the first appeal, so that the case may not be divided.

Subscribed as 1) above.

After the receipt of these two supplications, the auditor examined certain reliable witnesses produced on behalf of the bishop of London to testify that safe access could not be had by the bishop or anyone acting in his name to deliver to the archbishop in person in his residence, or in any other place that he frequented, the auditor's citation and inhibition (No. 198 infra). He was then requested by Mr Peter de Luca, proctor of the bishop of London in the court of Rome, that he should issue a legitimate citation together with an inhibition, on pain of ecclesiastical censure, against the archbishop of Canterbury and those others involved, who should be named, and that the citation should be issued both in the court of Rome and in partibus. The auditor, considering this request to be just and wishing to dispense justice in this case, after Mr Peter de Luca had sworn that the bishop could not hope for justice in a case against the archbishop in partibus because of the archbishop's power and influence, and because he had established the lack of safe access to the archbishop, cited the archbishop and all others fore-mentioned by public edict, to be read in the Audience of Contradicted Letters and to be affixed to the doors of the basilica of St Peter and of the court of apostolic audience, and also of the cathedral church of London and the parish church of St Magnus; they are to appear on the hundredth day after citation or the next judicial day thereafter in the audience, at Rome or wherever the papal court may then be, before the auditor or his substitute, either in person or by suitable proctors fully instructed to reply to bishop Richard and his proctors and to proceed finally to the definitive sentence. The auditor will proceed in the case whether or not they appear, notwithstanding their contumacy in non-appearance. He inhibits all ordinaries and the archbishop of Canterbury, all their officers and all ecclesiastical persons, on pain of ecclesiastical censure, from any action while the case is pending to the contempt of the jurisdiction of the apostolic see and to the prejudice of the bishop of London, and nullifies any such action. He has chosen the audience of Contradicted Letters and the doors of churches as public places suitable for the publication of his letters, as once the public edicts were posted on the praetors' tablets (in albo pretorio) so that those cited may not claim ignorance, since it is unlikely that they would not know when the citation and inhibition is so published; he decrees nevertheless that the present letters of citation and inhibition should be of the same validity as if they had all been personally cited. Absolution of all those who incur the above sentences is reserved to the auditor or a superior authority. The contents of these letters are to be drawn up by a notary public in the form of a public instrument and sealed with the auditor's seal. All this was done

in the auditor's residence, in the presence of Mr Anthony Corunti of Autun diocese and Mr Gerard Gerhard of Cambrai diocese, notaries public and clerks to the auditor.

Fo. 211

191. Memorandum that the abovementioned letters of citation were affixed to the doors of the cathedral church of St Paul, London on 11 and 12 July and on the doors of the parish church of St Magnus, London, on 23 July; with the following subscription:

Be it known to all Cristen peopill that whoosumever he be that attemptith, contempnyth or takith away this copies of the inhibicioun and citacioun had oute of the courte of Rome is accursed in the deede doyng, and he canne not be assoyled onthisside the saide courte of Rome.

Fo. 211v

192. 28 February 1495, Rome.

In the audience of Contradicted Letters in the church of St Celsus specially deputed for the audience, Ielius de Cheramo, scriptor of the apostolic letters and lector of the audience, read aloud the letters of citation on the back of this public instrument and issued on behalf of Richard bishop of London so as to bring them to the notice of all whom they concern, and especially to the notice of the archbishop of Canterbury. Mr Peter de Luca, proctor of the bishop of London, requested Pampulus de Míscua, notary public and scribe of the audience, to draw up one or more public instruments, in the presence of Mr John Mercelli and Anthony Farragene, proctors of the audience of Contradicted Letters. On the same day, the notary public affixed citations on the doors of St Peter's in the presence of Venetus Jareteri and Peter Quelnelc clerks of Besancon diocese, and on the doors of the audience in the presence of Natrelius Dudan, clerk of Cambrai diocese, and Peter Urilband, clerk of Minercen' (sic)¹ diocese.

193. 11 July 1495, London.

In the chapel known as the Long Chapel by the north door of the cathedral church of St Paul, there appeared in person Mr John Baret, registrar of the archbishop's prerogative, bearing in his hands certain letters of citation and inhibition issued by Peter de Accoltis de Arctio, auditor in the case of the appeal lodged by the bishop of London, and copies of the same, and in the presence of Mr Richard Draper, LL.D., official of the consistory of the bishop of London and advocate of the court of Canterbury, who was seeking the delivery of the letters to himself, Mr Baret protested publicly that the publication

1. Probably Mindensis', Minden diocese.

of these letters would cause tumult and sedition in the city of London and elsewhere, especially since the archbishop was occupied on the king's behalf in the defence of the kingdom, to the advantage of the common weal and of the church of Canterbury, since the king's enemies had at that time come with a great army to within 8 miles of his own city of Canterbury.¹ Also, he was retaining the letters to inspect them, to see whether the words subscribed in English at the foot of the copies (as in no. 191) could be construed from the originals, and to collate the copies with the originals. As soon as he had been able to make this collation, he would immediately release the originals to Mr Draper or to any other who wished to receive them. Mr Barrett requested John Copland alias Johnson, clerk of Lincoln diocese and notary public, to draw up a public instrument to this effect, which he did, in the presence of Mr William Bottern of Winchester diocese, notary public, and William Curteys, literate, of London diocese.

Fo. 212

194. 21 July 1495, London.

Appeal of the archbishop of Canterbury to the court of Rome. On this day in his residence in Ivy Lane Mr John Reed, proctor of the court of Canterbury and proctor of the archbishop, made protestation in the following terms:

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Reed, proctor of the court of Canterbury, state that although the archbishop of Canterbury retains several skilled and experienced men as his proctors in the court of Rome to represent him and the church of Canterbury whenever the need arises, and one or more of these proctors is always prepared to appear to represent the archbishop, so that the archbishop is always prepared in person or by proctor to answer any complaint or charge brought against him by any person and to obey the mandates of the pope and his officials, and although both before and after his elevation to the cardinalate he has been apprehended and cited, in private and in public and even in his own residence by lowly persons and by mandates of the pope or his officials relating to cases brought by persons far inferior in rank to the bishop, and the archbishop neither employed his power or influence nor did he visit these persons with any injury or bear them any malice, and all this was known to Richard bishop of London and also to Mr Edward Vaghan, Mr Richard Draper, and Mr Richard Blodwell, advocates of the court of Canterbury and to Richard Spencer, registrar of the same court, who have taken an oath that they will do nothing to the injury or diminution of the liberty and privileges of the church of Canterbury nor counsel any person attempting such injury or diminution, but will strive to maintain such liberties and

1. A contingent of Perkin Warbeck's forces had landed at Deal on 3 July.

privileges, as it was known also to Mr John Hill and Mr Thomas Browne, canons of the cathedral church of St Paul and to Richard Foster, literate of London, nevertheless Richard bishop of London, who at the time of his consecration had professed his obedience to the archbishop, obtained through the false and wicked machinations of Mr Peter de Luca and Mr Richard Draper from Peter de Accoltiis de Arctio, auditor of the Sacred Palace, letters of citation and inhibition to be posted on the doors of the cathedral church of St Paul, the most renowned church in the kingdom, to the shame of the archbishop; these letters were obtained by subterfuge, by the false allegation that safe access might not be had to the archbishop's person or residence, and the bishop, the subject and suffragan of the archbishop, to whom he has promised reverence, obedience and subjection had before the receipt of these letters of citation in person and through his officials held discussions with the archbishop in his residence concerning the reasons for the conflict between them, without the archbishop exercising any undue power or influence, and moreover he had told the archbishop face to face that he had these letters of citation and inhibition, though hitherto he had concealed them from fraud and malice, and had arrogantly announced that he would publish them so that he might combat his metropolitan by enlisting public opinion (opinione vulgi). He had the letters affixed to the doors of St Paul's by Mr Draper, Mr Blodwell, Mr Hill, Mr Browne and Richard Forster on 11 July, where they remained for six hours, fixed so high that nobody could get to them to read them without their permission, and he thus acted irreverently and against the law. Although Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, LL.D., official principal of the court of Canterbury and the archbishop's counsellor, and Mr John Barett, registrar of the archbishop's prerogative and a member of his household, with certain others of the archbishop's friends and servants, approached Draper, Blodwell, Hill Brown and Forster and offered a surety of 3000 ducats that the archbishop would appear in person or by proctor in the court of Rome to answer this citation, and promised that one of the officials of the bishop of London named above might approach the archbishop to cite him in person, so that tumult and sedition might not be caused in the city of London by the publication of the letters, especially since the archbishop was engaged in the defence of the realm against the king's enemies who were within eight miles of his own city of Canterbury, or that the official and registrar themselves would cite the archbishop, the bishop's servants refused to accept this proposal, and some of them turned to the large crowd of bystanders and publicly announced that the archbishop had been cited to the court of Rome, and indeed that he had been excommunicated by apostolic authority, and when Mr Hawardyn and Mr Barett asked to see the originals, or at least a collated copy, they mocked them, saying: 'If you can't see from the ground, then you must go and get some ladders to look at them.' Not satisfied with this effort to stir up sedition among the people at a time of crisis in the diocese of Canterbury and the kingdom, after the official and registrar had with great difficulty

obtained copies of the letters, they put up other copies on the doors of St Paul's on 11 and 12 July, signed by Mr Richard Spencer, and subscribed in English on his orders with the following words (as no. 191) to the shame, scandal and disparagement of the archbishop. Therefore I, his proctor, seeing the archbishop to be harassed by the forestated injuries, appeal against them in his name and mine to the apostolic see, the pope and his audience. I swear that not ten days have elapsed since the archbishop, or I acting in his name, learned of these injuries, and I give notice that I will correct and reform this present appeal according to the counsel of men learned in the law.

Notarial exemplification by Mr William Falks, clerk of Norwich diocese and notary public by apostolic authority, in the presence of Mr William Wytton, Decr.D., and Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., advocates of the court of Canterbury.

Fo. 213

195. 18 December 1495, Rome.

George, cardinal bishop of Alba, archbishop of Lisbon, to all the faithful, especially of the English nation. He has lately been presented by papal messengers with a paper schedule containing a papal commission, as follows:

It has recently come to the notice of the pope, through his procurator fiscal, that the bishop of London and his servants, after he had petitioned that the case between him and the archbishop of Canterbury might be committed to Peter de Accoltis, set the letters of citation and inhibition in certain places in the city of London so high that they could only be read by climbing ladders, and added under the citation and inhibition certain words in English entirely alien to the tenor of the originals, and that when the bishop's servants deputed to guard these writings were asked by people who saw this notice set so high what it contained, they replied, on the bishop's orders, that the archbishop of Canterbury had been publicly excommunicated, and from this arose grave scandal as much to the honour of the cardinalate and to the archiepiscopal dignity as to this particular cardinal, and unless some remedy is provided it is to be feared that worse will happen, especially since this was done at the instance of bishop Richard, a suffragan of the archbishop, who should defend the honour of cardinals of the Roman church and of his metropolitan, and by his officials and servants, to the great offence of the apostolic see, of which the cardinal and legate is a notable member. Therefore, knowing the author of the sacred canons to have decreed the severest penalties against those attacking cardinals of the Roman church, and knowing that injury may be done in fame, estimation and honour as much as in body, and wishing, as he is bound by his pastoral office, that the defamation or injury of cardinals should not go unpunished, and as far as possible to avoid the perpetration of similar scandalous acts in future, and that the authors of such an outrage should be severely punished so that they

and others abstain in future from such deeds, and that the reputation and honour of the cardinal and legate, or rather of the apostolic see, should remain immaculate and untarnished in the eyes of the people and even of the notable persons of those parts, the pope at the instance of his procurator fiscal orders George cardinal bishop of Alba to inform himself extra-judicially concerning these matters, and if he finds the allegations to be true, to cite bishop Richard and his officials and servants who are guilty in this matter, the bishop on pain of suspension from the celebration of divine office and from the administration of his church, the officials on pain of excommunication and other censures, by public edict outside the court of Rome if safe access is not open to them, to appear before him, the bishop in person or by proctor, the others in person, to present their excuse, if they claim to have legitimate excuse; and whether or not they appear, he is without giving judgement to receive the necessary information, and proof and to refer it to the pope and the other cardinals in secret consistory, so that the pope may impose condign punishment on bishop Richard and his guilty servants, stem these scandals, purge the stain from the cardinal and remove the suspicions which may have arisen in the mind of any man. Non obstantibus etc.

At the foot of the commission were two subscriptions: 'By order of the pope, let the cardinal summarily and extrajudicially inform himself concerning the assertions and the lack of safe access, and cite the bishop in person or by proctor and the others in person, and having summarily informed himself refer the matter as requested'. The second subscription: 'The pope approves. John cardinal of Alessandria'.

The cardinal then received from one of the papal messengers another paper schedule containing a supplication or commission:

Blessed father, since the foresaid bishop ordered his servants and officials to stir up so great a scandal and evil rumours among the people of the whole realm of England, in which the cardinal is archbishop, primate and legatus natus, as is detailed above, the bishop should be cited and punished more, or at least as much as, those whom he ordered to act thus. But if his servants and officials are cited to appear in person, and not the bishop, he will glory in his evil doing, and the servants alone will be punished for the sins of the bishop, to the dishonour of the cardinal, the apostolic see and the whole cardinals. Therefore Nicholas the procurator fiscal, who is ready to prove these allegations, begs the pope to order the cardinal bishop of Alba that he should cite the bishop also to appear in person under the penalties described in the commission, the above and all else notwithstanding.

At the foot of the supplication were two subscriptions: 'Let the cardinal summarily and extrajudicially inform himself, and let him issue the citation as requested.' The second subscription: 'The pope approves. John cardinal

of Alessandria'.

After the receipt of these commissions, Nicholas de Parma, papal procurator fiscal, produced various written testimony and trustworthy witnesses for the substantiation of the forementioned articles, and to prove that there was not safe access to bishop Richard and his servants, and after he had examined these witnesses the cardinal bishop was requested by Nicholas to publish a monition under penalty together with an inhibition by means of public edict at Rome and in partibus. To this the cardinal assented, since from the testimony of the witnesses and the depositions he believed all the foregoing to be true and that there was not safe access to the bishop and his servants to deliver personal citations, and he ordered a public edict to be read in the Audience of Contradicted Letters and to be affixed to the doors of the basilica of St Peter and the court of audience, and on the doors of the cathedral church of St Paul and the parish church of St Magnus and at Paul's Cross in London, and elsewhere where it might be done with safety. Nevertheless, he orders any Christians who ^{and} ~~is~~ so required by Nicholas de Parma, as soon as they have seen these present letters, to cite bishop Richard and his named servants, on pain of excommunication, suspension, interdict, and other ecclesiastical censures and penalties, to appear in person on the eightieth day after publication of the citation in the forementioned places or the next judicial day thereafter before the cardinal bishop of Alba or any other judge deputed in this case, who will proceed whether or not bishop Richard and his servants appear. He also orders the posting of an inhibition directed to the bishop of London, his vicar in spirituals and temporals or Official General and all other persons under the same penalties, that they shall while the case is pending do nothing to the contempt or prejudice of Nicholas de Parma, and if they attempt any such prejudicial action the cardinal will declare it null. The publication of the citation and inhibition in these public places shall be valid as if all those concerned had been cited personally.

Notarial exemplification of these proceedings in the cardinal's residence by Jaspard Duceti, clerk of Lyons diocese and notary public by apostolic and imperial authority, in the presence of Paul Iupsi, priest of Venice, and Peter Burges, papal scribe.

Fo. 214

196. 24 December 1495, Rome.

In his own residence Nicholas de Parma appointed as his proctors in London for the publication of the forementioned letters of citation and inhibition Mr John Anthonius, S.T.P., and Mr John Baptist, S.T.P., clerks residing in London, with the power to commission deputies with the same powers.

Notarial exemplification by Aymo Chichonis, clerk of Lyons diocese and notary public by papal and imperial authority, in the presence of Paul de Alexis, clerk of the court of Rome, and Igrobus Waillant, clerk of

Bardunen'(sic)¹ diocese,

Fo. 215v blank.

Fo. 216

197. 1495, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission, directed to the abbots of St Augustine's, Canterbury and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely. The pope has learnt from John cardinal priest of St Anastasia that Richard bishop of London, his suffragan, and some of his officials, familiars or servants, on account of certain letters of citation and inhibition obtained at the instance of bishop Richard in a case against the archbishop for false and illegitimate reasons, and not published in their true legal form, have disgracefully defamed the cardinal before good and mighty persons, stating him to be excommunicate and to have been pronounced such, and because of this grave scandal has arisen in the city of London concerning the archbishop. They have in other ways behaved scandalously towards the cardinal, publicly making false declarations against him, to the great prejudice and injury of the cardinal. Therefore on behalf of the cardinal a supplication was made to the pope that he should commit to some honest men in partibus all the causes which the cardinal intends to move against bishop Richard of London, his officials, familiars and servants and various other clergy and laity concerning these matters. The pope therefore orders the abbots of St Augustine's and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely, or one or two of them, to summon bishop Richard and those others who should be summoned, to hear the propositions, and to decree in accordance with justice, appellacione remota, enforcing their decree by papal authority as regards bishop Richard and by ecclesiastical censure as regards the others. Non obstantibus the decree of Boniface VIII whereby amongst other things it was decreed that no judge should be summoned to give judgement outside his own city and diocese except in certain cases and then not more than one day's journey from the borders of his own diocese, or that judges deputed by the apostolic see may not proceed against any persons outside the diocese in which they are deputed, or commit their power to any other or others, as long as none are taken more than two days journey from their own diocese by authority of these presents,² and non obstantibus other apostolic ordinances to the contrary, or if bishop Richard and his officials and familiars or the other clergy and laity forementioned, jointly or singly, have an apostolic indult that they may not be interdicted suspended or excommunicated or summoned to judgement beyond certain places, by papal letters not making full and express mention of that indult.

1. Possibly Barchinonen', Barcelona.

2. I VI^o XIV 15.

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Incipit: Ex debito pastoralis officii.

198. 21 February 1495, Rome.

There appeared before Mr Peter de Accoltis in his residence Mr Peter de Luca, one of the proctors of Richard bishop of London, as was evident from a charter of parchment sealed with the bishop's seal, who wished to demonstrate that safe access was not open to the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury for the delivery of the public instruments of citation and inhibition obtained by him on behalf of the bishop in this case (see no. 190 supra) and that therefore the mandate might not be executed by him or his principal. He produced two witnesses, Richard Crofte, clerk and John Edwardes, layman, of London, who were there present when he requested should be compelled to testify, on pain of excommunication, and after taking the customary oath should be examined by the auditor. The auditor at the instance of Mr Peter de Luca then asked the witnesses whether they knew the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury and whether they knew if safe access lay to him for the delivery of the citation and inhibition or of other apostolic mandates. They both swore on oath that they were well acquainted with the cardinal, who was primate of England (sic) and chancellor of the king, and were well aware that the cardinal did not permit the execution of any papal letters against him, and that they, the witnesses, because of the power and influence of the cardinal in the realm of England would not dare to execute this mandate to him in person or at his accustomed residence, because if anyone attempted this they would without doubt be physically harmed and would not escape without injury. All this was done in the presence of Mr Anthony Corrunti of Autun diocese and Mr Gerard Gerard of Cambrai diocese, notaries public and scribes of the auditor. Notarial exemplification by Nicholas Voes, clerk of the diocese of Cologne, notary public by papal and imperial authority, on behalf of John Dubreuquet, the exemplification being based on the notes of Alfonso Fernandus de Inena, clerk of Seville diocese and notary public, who had been present at these proceedings but was now absent from the curia in Spain.

Fo. 216v

199. 19 August 1495, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission directed to the bishops of Ely, Hereford and Rochester, instructing them to investigate the complaints of the cardinal archbishop against Richard bishop of London concerning the malicious publication of letters of citation and inhibition, and to reach a decision appellacione remota. (As no. 197 supra.)

Incipit: Ex debito pastoralis officii.

200. 25 October 1495, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission addressed to the abbots of St Augustine's, Canterbury and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely. The pope has recently received a petition on behalf of John, cardinal priest of St Anastasia, that, although all the advocates, proctors and other officials of the archiepiscopal court of Canterbury, known as the court of Arches, in London, have at the time of their admission according to the statutes and the ancient custom of that court taken a corporal oath that they will show due reverence and obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury and will conserve and defend the jurisdiction, liberties, customs, preeminence, honour and other rights of the archbishop and of the church of Canterbury, over which the cardinal is by apostolic dispensation and concession set, and will not oppose these by their efforts, help, advice or support or in any other way for any reason, nor at any time contravene them, nevertheless Edward Vaghan, Richard Draper, and Richard Blodwell, advocates, Richard Spencer, proctor and some other officials of the court who have taken this oath, putting aside the fear of God and forgetting the sacred nature of their oath, have not hesitated to perpetrate various illicit acts in violation and contempt of this jurisdiction etc., to the great disparagement, prejudice and reproach of themselves, the cardinal and the church of Canterbury, thus damnably incurring the charges of conspiracy, rebellion and perjury. Wherefore it is petitioned on behalf of the cardinal that the pope shall commit all causes which the cardinal intends to move against the forementioned and other clergy and laity to some honest men in partibus. The pope therefore orders the abbots of St Augustine's and Bermondsey and the prior of Ely, or one or two of them, to summon the foresaid officials, clerks and laymen, to hear the propositions and to decree in accordance with justice, appellacione remota. Non obstantibus, as in no. 197.

Incipit: Ex debito pastoralis officii.

Fo. 217

201. 23 December 1495, Rome.

Mandate of Peter de Accoltis to all ecclesiastical persons in the city and diocese of London to whom these letters come. He has recently received from the pope a commission or supplication. (There follows the text of the first petition of the bishop of London, no. 190 supra.) He therefore issued letters of citation and inhibition against John cardinal priest of St Anastasia at the instance of bishop Richard, and proceeded to the hearing of the case between them, or rather between their respective proctors. He then at the request of Mr John Laurencii, the cardinal's proctor, cited Mr Peter de Luca, the bishop's proctor, by papal messenger to appear to see and hear general letters compulsory for use outside the court of Rome

and ad partes which had been conceded to him in the customary form and to state reasonable cause why the foresaid letters should not be admitted. At the appointed day and hour Mr John Laurencii appeared and accused Mr Peter de Luca of contumacy for his non-appearance and requested that he be adjudged contumacious. He then made his plea, that some prelates, judges, officials, commissaries, delegates, subdelegates, executors, subexecutors, ordinaries, extraordinaries, convents, colleges, chapters, clerks, notaries public and other ecclesiastical and secular persons in the foresaid city and diocese of London and elsewhere had in their possession, as they knew, in their archives, muniments and custody, certain acta, letters, processes and instruments etc., relating to this case, without which the merits of the case would not be clear. Wherefore he and his principal sought a remedy, and requested the auditor to issue general letters compulsory in the accustomed form outside the court of Rome and ad partes. The auditor adjudged Mr Peter de Luca contumacious, and in view of his contumacy adjudged this request to be reasonable and just. Therefore, by the apostolic authority committed to him, he orders all those to whom these letters are directed, jointly or singly, with first, second and third and peremptory warning, in virtue of holy obedience and on pain of the sentences detailed below, that within six days of the presentation or notification of these letters and the request made on behalf of the archbis'op - two days for the first, two days for the second and two days for the third and peremptory monition - and in such a way that one shall not wait for another nor excuse himself on account of another, that they shall go to the prelates, judges etc., named to them and shall by apostolic authority warn and require them, as the auditor now warns and requires them, that in virtue of holy obedience and on pain of the same penalties they shall within twelve days of requisition - four days for the first, four days for the second and four for the third and peremptory monition - produce without difficulty or contradiction all acta, letters, processes, instruments etc., relating to this case, in their original form or as transcripts drawn up from the originals in public form or otherwise authentically sealed so that full recognition may be given to them in the court of Rome and elsewhere, with no addition or subtraction which might change the substance or alter the sense, and they shall deliver them to the cardinal or his legitimate proctor or to him who presents these letters to be conveyed to the court of Rome to Mr Peter de Accoltis or any other judge set in his place in this case, and shall permit them to be transcribed and exemplified and guaranteed by their seals and the sign manual of a notary public, and he or they to whom satisfaction is due shall be satisfied with a reasonable payment. If such muniments are concealed by any persons and those who are known to hold them do not deliver them, those executing this mandate shall compel them by the authority of the auditor, or rather of the apostolic see, by ecclesiastical censures, appellacione remota. If the recipients of this mandate do not

jointly or singly fulfil the commission and do not obey the mandate and monition of the auditor, or rather of the apostolic see, or do anything in contradiction of them publicly or secretly, directly or indirectly, the auditor by these letters and after delivery of canonical warning imposes on each of them and on contradictors and rebels sentence of excommunication, and in regard to chapters, colleges and convents suspension from the celebration of divine office, with interdict upon the churches, monasteries and chapels of the delinquents. The executors of the mandate are to notify the auditor by letters patent or public instrument, making mention of this mandate which is to be returned, of the day and manner in which they made the requisition and delivered the monition, together with an account of the proceedings and a statement of what reliance may be placed upon the acta, etc. Absolution from any sentence incurred in this matter is reserved to the auditor or to superior authority. Notarial exemplification of these proceedings conducted in the apostolic palace of causes by Nicholas Voes, clerk of the diocese of Cologne and notary public by papal and imperial authority, in the presence of Leonard de Castilione, clerk of Milan diocese, and Gerard Gerard, clerk of Cambrai diocese, notaries public.

Fo. 218v

202. 1 March 1495,¹ St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the testamentary jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. Those customs which have long been inviolably observed to the honour, dignity, authority and use of any churches, especially metropolitan sees, and their prelates should be secure for all time, and therefore the pope strengthens them with apostolic confirmation. The pope has learned that the laws of the kingdom of England forbid any executor or administrator of the goods of deceased persons to bring a case for the recovery of the debts of the deceased unless he can demonstrate that he has been commissioned as executor or administrator under the seal of the diocesan who has proved and enregistered the testament and granted administration of such goods. Because it often happens that various ordinaries grant probate of one testament, as the goods of the deceased were distributed in various dioceses, and the administration of the goods is granted to various persons, and therefore conflict and scandal arises, to avoid such conflict and scandal it has been established from time immemorial that the archbishop of Canterbury, by the prerogative of the church of Canterbury, should grant probate of the testaments of all persons having at the time of their deaths goods and debts in various dioceses of the province

1. The bull is dated anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto kal. Marcii (1496) pontificatus nostri anno tercio. (1495). 1495 is far more likely than 1496.

and this custom is still observed at the present time. The pope, realising that this custom was introduced for just and reasonable cause, so that scandal and conflict might be removed and the wishes of the deceased might without fraud be better and more easily executed, and considering the status of the church of Canterbury, over which John cardinal priest of St Anastasia is by apostolic concession and dispensation set, by reason of which the archbishop has from the first foundation of the church been primate of the whole realm of England and legatus natus, approves motu propria, not at the instance of the cardinal or of any person acting on his behalf, the foresaid prerogative and custom and confirms it by the protection of these presents, supplying all defects of law or fact which may have occurred and decreeing that this custom should be observed as inviolable in perpetuity. Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

203. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the sede vacante jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. The pope has recently received a petition on behalf of John, cardinal priest of St Anastasia and archbishop of Canterbury, stating that although from time immemorial the archbishops of Canterbury have been in peaceful possession of the exercise of all ordinary and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all cathedral churches within the province of Canterbury during the times of their vacancy, and in receipt of all tithes and spiritual revenues proceeding from the said churches during such vacancies, just as were the bishops of those churches while they lived and presided over their churches, because it is not possible to demonstrate these rights except by their continual possession, the archbishop fears that in the future he and his successors will be contravened in this matter, wherefore supplication is made on behalf of the archbishop that in order that this custom may be maintained the pope might fortify it by apostolic confirmation and otherwise provide for its maintenance. The pope therefore, considering the status of the church of Canterbury etc. (as in no. 202), and that, as the cardinal, asserts the foresaid custom has been observed since the Incarnation of our Lord, approves and confirms this custom by these presents, supplying all defects of law or of fact which may have occurred and decreeing that this custom should be observed as inviolable in perpetuity. Non obstantibus etc. Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

Fo. 219

204. 1 March 1495,¹ St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the sede vacante jurisdiction of the

1. See n.1 to no. 202 supra.

archbishop of Canterbury, with special reference to the receipt of revenues. Recitation of the customary rights of sede vacante jurisdiction, as in no. 203, and the archbishop is in possession during the vacancy of the see of all titles and spiritual revenues of the said churches, even of churches united and annexed to the episcopal mensa, and of the right of conferring benefices, just as the bishops while they lived and presided over their churches, but it is not possible to demonstrate these rights except by their continuous possession. Wherefore the pope, considering the status of the church of Canterbury etc. (as in no. 202) and that the archbishops exercise great care in the foresaid churches and dioceses and incur great expense by their labours in visitation and the exercise of jurisdiction, and that he should receive the profit who bears the burden, motu propria etc., approves and confirms this custom by these presents etc.

Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

205. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Letter of Alexander VI to the cardinal archbishop allowing him to dispose freely of all his goods, including the issue of his churches, after due restitution of debts and reparation for loss or damage sustained by any church as a result of the guilt or negligence of the cardinal archbishop or his proctors.

Incipit: Cum nichil sit.

Fo. 219v

206. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Letter of Alexander VI to the cardinal archbishop, in response to his petition that the pope might dispense him from the customary oath which he swore at the time of his translation to the see of Canterbury to undertake in person or by deputy regular visits ad limina apostolorum. The pope, wishing to relieve the cardinal archbishop and his church of the expense, labour and burdens which arise from this obligation, grants that the archbishop for his lifetime is freed from the obligation to visit the threshold of the apostles, unless he is bound to come there for another reason.

Non obstantibus etc.

Incipit: Ad personam tuam.

207. 4 March 1495, St Peter's, Rome.

Letter of Alexander VI to the cardinal archbishop. The pope motu propria etc., concedes to the cardinal faculty to grant by canonical collation all dignities, prebends and other ecclesiastical benefices with or without cure which are in his provision, presentation or otherwise at his disposition by reason of his title, jointly or singly as they successively fell vacant in any month, to any suitable persons, however many and whatever

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kind of ecclesiastical benefices they hold or expect, and to dispose freely in person or by his vicar or proctor of all houses, possessions, fees, and all other goods rights and revenues pertaining to the same title, with disregard of general or special reservations of benefices by the apostolic see in the past or in the future, as he might were he personally resident in the court of Rome, the pope hereby declaring void any witting or unwitting action by any person in contravention of this faculty. Non obstantibus etc. Incipit: Ad personam tuam.

208. 18 March 1491, Rome.

Certificate of Raphael, cardinal deacon of St George ad Velum Aureum, papal chamberlain, that since John archbishop of Canterbury is bound to visit the apostolic see or the threshold of the apostles every three years while the court of Rome is to the south of the Alps, on this day he so visited the apostolic see with due honour and reverence in the person of his specially deputed proctor Hugh Spaldyng, priest, for one triennium beginning on 6 October 1486; but he made no payment of servitia to the apostolic camera on account of this visit. Sealed with the chamberlain's seal of office.

Fo. 220

209. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Mandate of Alexander VI to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Durham. The Roman pontiff is bound after diligent investigation to set among the other saints those renowned and chosen men who while they lived shone forth by the holiness of their lives and their exemplary morals, so that they may be venerated as saints by all the faithful. Therefore when a petition of this nature is made to the pope, so that proceedings may be conducted in due order and form and since the pope cannot in person attend to all such matters, he selects prelates and other worthy men of suitable learning, honesty, integrity and experience who may by papal authority inquire into these matters and notify the pope and his brethren of their findings, so that subsequently after examination the pope may proceed as God wills. The pope has learned from the letters of Henry, king of England, and from the reports of his orators at the curia that Anselm, once archbishop of Canterbury, lived such a holy life that after his death the Almighty daily performed many miracles by his merits and intercession, so that both in the kingdom and in neighbouring lands he became very famous and was held by all Christians in those lands to be a saint. Therefore, since the king and his subjects are most desirous that Anselm should be added to the catalogue of saints, they have urgently petitioned that the pope should inform himself of the merits and miracles of Anselm, so that he may be added to the catalogue of saints as his merits and miracles demand that he should. The pope therefore, determining to proceed in this matter with the utmost gravity, hoping that the task which he commits will be diligently,

accurately and faithfully executed, and following in the footsteps of his predecessor pope Innocent VIII who issued a similar commission, inclining towards these honourable, pious and devout supplications, commands the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Durham together and in person to inquire diligently by papal authority into the life and miracles of Anselm, and to have all that they discover of his life, merits and miracles recorded by notaries public, and then to despatch the process, sealed with their own seals, as speedily as they may by their own messenger to the pope, so that he may diligently examine the process and act upon it with the advice of his brethren; in all these matters the pope grants them full and free faculty, non obstantibus etc., enjoining them to proceed with the accuracy, diligence and faith required in so great a matter, so as to earn the commendation of the apostolic see and to attain in the eyes of God the merits of eternal felicity.

Incipit: Romanus pontifex viros claros.

Printed Wilkins, iii, 641.

210. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Commission directed to the abbot of Faversham and the prior of St Martin's, Dover. The circumspect providence of the apostolic see is directed to the safety of all churches especially parish churches, and to the salvation of Christian souls. John, cardinal priest of St Anastasia and archbishop of Canterbury, has reported to the pope that the parish church of Folkestone has for a long time been united with, annexed to and incorporated in the priory of Folkestone, O.S.B., and is served by one perpetual vicar, but because of the multitude of parishioners of this church who crowd to it to hear mass and other divine offices and to receive the sacraments of the church, due to the union, annexation and incorporation the church suffers great losses in spirituals and temporals, nor can one vicar alone easily support the burdens involved, and unless a speedy remedy is provided, the church is certain to suffer daily even greater losses. Wherefore the cardinal has made humble supplication that the union etc., be dissolved and that the church be separated from the priory and restored to its former status, and that the pope might otherwise provide for this situation. The pope therefore, greatly concerned for the salvation of souls and inclined towards these supplications, commands the abbot of Faversham and the prior of St Martin's, or one of them, having summoned the prior of Folkestone and all those who should be summoned, if the foregoing appears to them a legitimate case, to dissolve by papal authority the union, annexation and incorporation, and to separate the church from the priory and to restore it to its former status before the union. And if they so separate and restore the church, they shall ordain that the church shall henceforth be served by a perpetual vicar and three other secular priests, who shall be bound to serve the church in divine office along with the vicar, assigning suitable

portions from the fruits, receipts and income of the church to the vicar and the clerks, with the provision that the vicar, who bears the greater burden, should receive the greater portion, and enforcing the observance of what they ordain by papal authority, not allowing the vicar and clerks to be molested by the prior or any other on account of this, and compelling contradictors by ecclesiastical censure, appellacione remota.

Non obstantibus etc., and notwithstanding any indult conceded to the prior or to any other stating that they may not be interdicted, suspended or excommunicated except by papal letters making full and express mention of that indult.

Incipit: Apostolice sedis providencia.

Fo. 220v

211. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the testamentary jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury and during vacancies of the archiepiscopal see of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. Recitation of the reasons for the prerogative jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury in matters of probate (as in no. 203) which is exercised by the archbishop and in the vacancy of the see by the prior and convent. Papal confirmation of the testamentary prerogative of the church of Canterbury. And for better protection (pociori pro cantela) the pope concedes and elaborates by his will, knowledge and plenitude of power the right or prerogative of proving, approving and enregistering such testaments, and of doing all else in the above form, to be exercised by John cardinal archbishop of Canterbury and in the vacancy of the see by the prior and convent of Canterbury, declaring void any attempt against the prerogative, witting or unwitting, by any authority.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

Printed Wilkins iif, 641-2.

Fo. 221

212. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Papal mandate executory to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury, St Peter's Westminster and St Alban's, reciting the foregoing bull (no. 211) and ordering them, when so required by the archbishop of Canterbury or in the vacancy of the see by the prior and convent of Canterbury, to solemnly publish this bull and enforce the observation of its provisions by apostolic authority, not allowing the archbishop or prior and convent to be molested by any person in this matter and compelling contradictors or rebels, of whatever rank or dignity, by ecclesiastical censures and other suitable legal remedies, appellacione postposita, extending if necessary to the invocation of the secular arm, Non obstantibus, etc., and

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notwithstanding the constitution of Boniface VIII relating to judges outside their own diocese (as no. 197) and indults relating to excommunication (as nos. 197 and 210).

Incipit: Hodie a nobis.

Printed Wilkins, iii, 642-3.

Fo. 221v

213. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the sede vacante jurisdiction of the archbishops of Canterbury. Recitation of the rights of sede vacante jurisdiction and the receipt of revenues, including those of churches appropriated to the episcopal mensa (as in no. 204). Papal confirmation of these rights. And for better protection (pociori pro cautela) the pope concedes and elaborates by his will, knowledge and plenitude of power this prerogative jurisdiction to be exercised by John cardinal archbishop and his successors in the see of Canterbury, declaring void any attempt against the prerogative, witting or unwitting, by any authority.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

Printed Wilkins, iii, 643.

Fo. 222

214. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Papal mandate executory to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury, St Peter's Westminster and St Alban's with reference to no. 213. Form as no. 212.

Incipit: Hodie a nobis.

Fo. 222v

215. 4 October 1494, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the sede vacante jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, as no. 213, but with specific mention of the identical rights of the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury during vacancies of the see of Canterbury.

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

Certificatio by Mr John Barrett, notary public, of his collation of this transcript with the original bull.

Fo. 223

216. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Papal mandate executory to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury, St Peter's Westminster and St Alban's, with reference to no. 215. Form as no. 212.

Incipit: Hodie a nobis.

Certification by Mr John Barrett, notary public, of his collation of this transcript with the original letters,

Fo. 223v

217. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI confirming the testamentary prerogative of the church of Canterbury, as no. 211, but conceded to cardinal John, now archbishop of Canterbury, his successors in the see, and in the vacancy of the see to the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury,

Incipit: Ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ea que pro honore.

Fo. 224

218. 4 October 1494, St Peter's, Rome.

Papal mandate executory to the abbots of St Augustine's Canterbury, St Peter's Westminster and St Alban's, with reference to no. 217. For as no. 212.

Incipit: Hodie a nobis.

219. 14 July 1499, St Peter's, Rome.

Final decision in the case between the archbishop of Canterbury and the prior and convent of Winchester (nos. 221-264 infra). It befits the Roman pontiff, the pastor of the universal church, to alleviate strife between all people, especially ecclesiastical and religious persons, so that with its abatement they may discharge their prayers to the Almighty with greater peace of mind. The pope has learned that the prior and chapter of Winchester, O.S.B., claim that during the vacancy of that see spiritual jurisdiction and the right of receiving the tithes of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon in the diocese of Winchester, which are annexed in perpetuity to the episcopal mensa, pertains to them. But John cardinal priest of St Anastasia, primate and legatus natus in the kingdom, who is by apostolic concession and dispensation set over the church of Canterbury, claims that the right of care, custody and the receipt of the tithes of these parishes churches rightfully pertains to him and to the church of Canterbury, by ancient and hitherto inviolate custom and otherwise, and that he was in possession of these rights, and that when the see of Winchester became vacant by the death of bishop Peter Courtenay outside the see of Rome, he warned the prior and convent and inhibited them on pain of excommunication and other ecclesiastical censures and penalties from any disturbance of the rights of care, custody and receipt of the tithes, which pertained to him and to the church of Canterbury. The prior and chapter, however, claim that the cardinal has denied them justice in this matter, and imposed sentence upon them so that they should not dare to speak of these rights, and therefore they have repeatedly appealed to the apostolic see against the denial of justice, the imposition of silence and other alleged

tyrannical actions. At the instance of the prior and convent the pope committed the case concerning the nullity of any attempted innovations together with the main case to be heard and terminated by Anthony bishop of Castellimare, an auditor of the sacred palace, notwithstanding that the case had not legitimately devolved to the apostolic see nor should by legal necessity be conducted at the court of Rome. After the case had proceeded some way, but not to a conclusion, as copies of the necessary evidence could not easily be obtained in the curia, and letters remissory had been despatched to certain judges in partibus to gather these proofs, the pope, wishing to save the litigants expense and inconvenience, recalled the case to himself and delegated it to the bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells and the abbots of St Peter's Westminster, Waltham Holy Cross and St Saviour's Bermondsey jointly or singly to hear the evidence of the witnesses produced before them, by virtue of the letters remissory, and to hear and terminate the case, appellacione remota. The abbot of Bermondsey proceeded by virtue of this commission and promulgated definitive sentence in favour of the archbishop of Canterbury against the prior and chapter of Winchester, awarding expenses against the latter, and because the prior and convent would not obey this sentence, he excommunicated them and repeatedly aggravated the sentence. The prior and convent, claiming to be wrongfully oppressed by this sentence, once more appealed to the apostolic see, and the pope committed the cases of this later appeal, of the nullity of the attempted innovations and the main issue to Anthony bishop of Castellimare. When Matthew bishop of Nocera, another auditor of the sacred palace acting in place of bishop Anthony, who was then absent from the curia, had proceeded some way with the case but had not brought it to a conclusion, the pope, wishing to spare the parties expense, recalled the case to himself and committed it to John, cardinal priest of St Maria Transtiber, to hear further and duly terminate the case. The cardinal heard several proctors of the two parties, both singly and together and diligently informed himself of the merits and circumstances of the case, which he subsequently referred to the pope. The pope, wishing to terminate the case, motu proprio not at the petition of the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury or of the prior and chapter of Winchester or of any acting on their behalf, recalls these cases heard before John cardinal priest of St Maria Transtiber or before any auditors or judges in the court of Rome or outside to himself and he entirely extinguishes the conflict, except for the matter of expenses which he remits to John cardinal priest of St Maria Transtiber, absolving the prior and chapter, their advocates or proctors and any others from any sentence, censure or penalty incurred as a result of the case, relaxing sentence of interdict which may have been imposed upon the church of Winchester or any other church, and imposing silence on the parties, dispensing those who celebrated mass or other divine office while bound by those sentences - although they did so in contempt of the keys - from the

irregularity which they incurred, and removing all stain of disqualification or infamy. Non obstantibus, etc.

Incipit: Decet Romanum pontificem.

Fo. 225

220. 4 July 1499, Rome.

John, cardinal priest of St Maria Transtiber, to all ecclesiastical persons within the diocese of Winchester and elsewhere to whom these present letters may come. When the pope earlier committed to him the case between the archbishop of Canterbury and the prior and chapter of Winchester, O.S.B., concerning spiritual jurisdiction and the receipt of the tithes of the parishes of East Meon and Hambledon, annexed in perpetuity to the episcopal mensa, which had already been heard by various judges and auditors in the court of Rome and in partibus, he frequently heard the prior and the proctors of the archbishop and the prior and convent, and considering the gravity of the case, both with regard to the matters in dispute and to the status of the litigants, he referred to the pope a full account, including the merits of the case, whereupon the pope for certain good reasons informed the cardinal that he intended to recall the case to himself in order to extinguish the conflict, and impose silence, except for the matter of expenses arising from the case, the assessment of which he committed to the cardinal. Therefore, sitting judicially on a seat in the small hall of his accustomed residence in the apostolic palace, which he adjudged a suitable place, and having often heard the prior and the proctors speak about expenses, he assessed the expenses, with the consent of the prior and the proctors, at 400 marks sterling, which is 1200 ducats auri de camera. The prior, who was present, agreed in his own name and that of the convent, to the mandate of the cardinal that he should pay the money at the following terms: 300 ducats or 100 marks at Easter, 100 marks at the feast of All Saints, and the remainder the following Easter, on pain of excommunication and other ecclesiastical penalties and censures, extending even to the invocation of the secular arm, which penalties the cardinal set down in writing with the assent of the prior as principal debtor, who promised that the expenses so assessed would be paid by the prior and chapter to the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury or to another fulfilling his mandate in his accustomed place of residence at the stipulated terms, on pain of a fine of 3000 ducats payable to the archbishop by the prior and chapter, and the undersigned notary public acknowledged receipt of this undertaking on behalf of the archbishop. For better security for payment of the expenses and fine the prior took upon himself the obligations of principal in meliori forma camere, and in the event of non-payment he was willing to incur excommunication and other ecclesiastical penalties, sentence and censures, and to be publicly denounced as having incurred these sentences. Nevertheless John cardinal priest of St Maria Transtiber orders the

recipients of these letters, in virtue of holy obedience and on pain of excommunication, that after the lapse of the above terms and when they are so required by the provisions of these letters, they shall in person or by deputy announce the prior to be excommunicat  and subject to the foresaid censures, in their churches, monasteries or chapels on every Sunday and festival at the time of mass and other divine services or otherwise when there is a multitude gathered there, with candles lit and then extinguished and cast to the ground, until they are otherwise instructed by the cardinal or by superior authority, and they shall inform the cardinal of the action they have taken by their letters patent, returning these present letters. Absolution of all those incurring censure in this matter is reserved to the cardinal or to superior authority. The prior, on behalf of the chapter, swore in the presence of the undersigned notary public and of witnesses to observe these conditions, on pain of the stated penalties, and as security pledged, on behalf of himself, the chapter and his successors, all his goods, moveable and immoveable, present and future, in meliori forma camere apostolice, and he submitted by a solemn covenant to the jurisdiction compulsion, coercion, authority, censures and examination of the court of causes of the apostolic camera and of any auditor, locumtenens or commissary of the same, and of all other ecclesiastical or secular courts where this public instrument might be exhibited or produced, and he was expressly willing to be compelled and coerced, to be personally summoned and detained until complete satisfaction had been made, renouncing all forms of exemption and of subterfuge. And for better security the prior named as his proctors Nicholas de Parma, Thomas Regis, Alexander de Bononia, James de Fidelibus, and Bernard Mokarum, proctors in the court of Rome, and John Desiderii, Francis de Pycia and Ducius de Pycia, notaries of the court of causes of the apostolic camera, and all other proctors or notaries of other courts, ecclesiastical or secular, to appear on any day, at any hour and in any place on behalf of the prior and chapter before any judge when this might be necessary, and to acknowledge on their behalf all that is contained in this public instrument, to hear and accept any sentence related to this case, and to do all else necessary or opportune, and he swore to the notary public as an authentic person that he would confirm anything done by these proctors and released such proctors from any obligation entailed by their actions. Notarial exemplification by Adrian de Caprinis, clerk of the diocese of Viterbo, notary public and secretary to the cardinal, in the presence of Jeremy bishop of Assisi and Silvester bishop of Worcester, and of John de Cremona, clerk of Segovia diocese and Didacus del Serro, clerk of Seville diocese.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE BETWEEN THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WINCHESTER AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY CONCERNING THE SPIRITUAL REVENUES OF THE CHURCHES OF EAST MEON AND HAMBLETON, HANTS., WHICH ARE APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL MENSA, DURING THE VACANCY OF THE SEE.

Fo. 227

221. 16 May 1494, Court of the Apostolic Palace, St Peter's, Rome.

Mandate of Mr Anthony Flores, J.U.D., protonotary of the apostolic see, auditor of causes in the Apostolic Palace, referendary and chaplain of the pope, to all ecclesiastical persons in the city and diocese of Canterbury and elsewhere to whose notice these present letters may come. The pope has conveyed to Mr Flores the following supplication of the prior and convent of Winchester, in which they complain that, contrary to the privileges of their church and contrary to long-established custom, the archbishop of Canterbury during the recent vacancy of the see of Winchester exercised spiritual jurisdiction in, and received the spiritual revenues of, the parishes of East Meon and Hambledon. Despite a previous appeal lodged against him, the archbishop still maintains that these rights pertain to his see, which rights he enforces by spiritual and temporal censures, and he has ordered the sequestration of the tithes of these parishes. Due to the immense power of the archbishop in England, the prior and convent have appealed to the pope in the following terms, supplicating that the case might be assigned to one of the auditors of the Apostolic Palace.

Blessed Father, although when the see of Winchester is vacant by the death of the bishop or otherwise, according to the foundation of the church and by royal ordinance and apostolic confirmation custody of the spiritualities and receipt of the tithes of the parish churches of East Meon and Hambledon has pertained to the prior and chapter of Winchester, O.S.B., and such has been the case from a time beyond which the memory of man does not run, and they have been and are today in peaceful possession of these rights, which have been violated only by this present molestation, and the archbishop of Canterbury have permitted and consented to this, either tacitly or expressly, nevertheless, despite the appeal of the prior and convent to the apostolic see against certain injuries threatened by the present archbishop of Canterbury and his officials, the archbishop, who was aware of this appeal has falsely asserted, and asserts, that the custody of the spiritualities and right to the tithes of these parishes pertained and pertains to him and to his successors during vacancies of the see, and, daily adding injury to injury, when the see was recently vacant following the death of bishop Peter Courtenay, he warned the appellants, under threat of spiritual and temporal penalties, that they should not intrude in this matter, ordered the sequestration of those tithes which pertain to the appellants and eventually receive them, and although the prior and convent often and at great trouble and expense appealed to him to render to them justice, this he refused to do, but rather imposed upon them perpetual silence, warning them under threat of the

gravest penalties that he wished to hear no more of this matter, and this he did to the grave prejudice of the appellants and of their successors as prior and convent of Winchester. Therefore the prior and convent have appealed to his holiness and to the apostolic see, as the surest refuge of the oppressed, against the forestated and many other injuries inflicted upon them by the archbishop, as more fully specified in their previous appeal, which can scarcely be remedied by appeal from his sentence; and since it is notorious that the archbishop is primate in the kingdom, and mighty in word and deed, and that nobody may be found who would dare proceed and pronounce against him, and since the cause concerns a matter of great prejudice to the spiritual rights of the church of Winchester, supplication is made on behalf of the appellants to the pope that, having regard to the foregoing, he should commit the causes of the foresaid appeals, and of the nullity of any attempts and innovations, together with the principal matter, to one of the auditors of the Apostolic Palace, who should hear, take cognisance of, decide and terminate these causes, with power to cite the archbishop and all others involved publicly by edict in the court of Rome and outside, having determined summarily that safe access does not lie open to them, and power to issue public inhibition under threat of ecclesiastical censures and penalties with other opportune and accustomed clauses, and since this case has perhaps not legitimately devolved to the court of Rome and should not by its nature and the necessity of the law be conducted and terminated there, with the clause apostolic constitutions and ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the bottom of the schedule was written in a different hand: Let Mr Anthony Flores hear the case, and having summarily satisfied himself as to lack of safe access, let him issue citation and inhibition by edict as requested, and let him do justice. Below this, on the bottom margin in a third hand, was written: The pope approves. John, cardinal of Alessandria.

After the receipt of this commission, Mr Flores was requested on behalf of the prior and convent of Winchester to issue a citation to the cardinal archbishop and all others involved. Considering this request to be consonant with the demands of justice, he therefore orders all who may receive this mandate that within six (two days for the first, two for the second and two for the third and peremptory warning) days of receipt of the same accompanied by a request from the prior and convent of Winchester to act upon it, they shall issue citations to the archbishop and all other persons named to them; they should be cited personally if possible, otherwise the citations should be delivered to the archiepiscopal palace and to the normal residences of the others, if safe access may be had to these, they should be posted also in the metropolitan church of Canterbury and the parish churches of the parishes where his associates dwell, failing this in other churches and public places, so that those cited may not claim to be

ignorant of the citation. They are cited to appear on the seventieth day after the issue of the citation, or the next judicial day thereafter, in Rome or wherever the pope may be, in the court of Audience before Mr Flores or any other judge assigned to the case; they shall appear either in person or by suitable proctors, with all the documents pertaining to the case, to answer the prior and convent of Winchester or their proctors in all matters embraced by this commission, so that a definitive judgement may be delivered. The case will be heard whether or not they appear at the specified time. While the case is pending no further action is to be taken in the matters with which it is concerned.

Having issued the citation, those to whom this mandate is directed should also, if so required by the prior and convent of Winchester, inhibit the archbishop from any action in contempt of the jurisdiction of the Apostolic See or prejudicial to the rights of the prior and convent of Winchester, either personally or through his agents, publicly or secretly, the archbishop on pain of an interdict of his entry to his church, his official general and other judges, commissaries, delegates, subdelegates, ordinary and extraordinary, by whatever authority they act, on pain of excommunication. And if such action is taken by the archbishop, it will be declared null and the status quo restored. Those delivering the citation are to inform Mr Flores or his deputy of the action taken; absolution from sentence of excommunication incurred during these proceedings is reserved to Flores himself or to a superior authority.

Witnessed by Mr John Coricio and Mr Ieronimus Datell, notaries public, clerks of Trier,¹ and Bamberg dioceses. Notarial attestation by Michael Sheel, notary public of Wurzburg diocese, on behalf of Everhard Kadmore, canon of St Stephen's Bamberg.

Fo. 228

1. MS Ternoten'; cf. no. 226, Treveren' diocese.

222. 3 December 1494, Lambeth.

Public instrument notifying the appointment by the archbishop as proctors to represent him, in matters concerning him, the church of Canterbury and the prerogative at the court of Rome of Adrian Castellesi, protonotary of the Apostolic See, Thomas Routhale, Decr.D., William Robynson, Decr.D., John de Gerona, clerk of the Apostolic Camera, Hugh Spaldyng, warden of the hospice of St Thomas the Martyr in Rome, and John Laurencii, Decr.D., clerk of Tortosa diocese.

ACCOUNT, DESPATCHED TO MR ANTHONY FLORES OF THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MR THOMAS HUTTON, DECR.D., ARCHDEACON OF LINCOLN AND EXECUTOR, AT THE REQUEST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, OF LETTERS COMPULSORY, WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF WINCHESTER.

223. On 16 November 1495, in the Long Chapel of St Paul's, London, and in the presence of Mr William Imbroke and Mr Thomas Chamberleyn, notaries public and scribes of Hutton's acts, Mr William Falke and Mr John Coplande, notaries public, and Mr Gregory Lynne, M.A., Mr Hutton was approached by Mr John Reed, proctor of the court of Canterbury and proctor for the archbishop, who produced his letter of proxy.

Fo. 228v

224. 2 November 1495, Lambeth.

Appointment of Mr John Reed as proctor of the archbishop, to represent him before any judge in all business concerning his own status and the liberties and prerogative of the church of Canterbury, with special reference to conducting a search for relevant documents and obtaining transcripts of the same.

Fo. 229

225. Mr Hutton was requested by Mr Reed to assume the task of executing the letters compulsory despatched by Mr Flores, which he did, appointing as his scribes in this matter Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn, Mr Reed then stated that there were documents relevant and necessary for the formulation of the archbishop's case in the custody of Mr Hugh Peyntwyn, Ll.D., commissary general of the archbishop and of his prerogative, and of John Barett, notary public and registrar of the archbishop's prerogative, in the archives of the registry of the prerogative at the archbishop's manor of Lambeth, and without these documents the truth of the matter could not be determined. He requested that Mr Hutton should go personally to the registry to supervise the search for these records, should order Peyntwyn and Barett to produce the documents on an assigned day, and should cite the prior and convent of Winchester, if they considered that this matter concerned them, to be present to witness the production of the records and the examination of witnesses who would testify to the authority of the registry. Mr Hutton, considering this request to be reasonable, declared that he would go personally to the registry on 2 December next, and that the prior and convent and Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barett should be cited to appear there. He appointed Mr William Potkyn, notary public, as his agent for the delivery of these citations.

Fo. 229v

226. 16 November 1495, St Paul's, London.

Mr Thomas Hutton to Mr William Potkyn and all ecclesiastical persons in the diocese of Winchester and elsewhere. Mr John Reed has presented to Mr Hutton letters compulsory from Mr Anthony Flores, sealed with his round seal contained in a small wooden box and attached by red cord after the manner of the court of Rome, which appear genuine and not to have suffered interference, and the text of which is as follows:

Mr Anthony Flores to all ecclesiastical persons in the diocese of Canterbury and elsewhere. Recitation of his authority for proceeding in this case, as no. 221. Proceedings have been conducted as far as is possible at Rome between the proctors of the two parties, in the manner customary in such cases, yet the case has not yet been brought to a conclusion. Therefore, at the request of Mr John Laurencii, proctor of the archbishop of Canterbury Mr Flores cited Mr Bartholomew de Perusio, proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester, to witness the issue of letters compulsory or to state any legitimate reason why such should not be issued. On the appointed day Mr Laurencii appeared before Mr Flores and accused the proctor of the prior and convent of contumacy because of his non-appearance. He then stated that various ecclesiastical persons in the diocese of Canterbury and elsewhere retained in their archives documents relevant to this dispute without which the merits of the case could not be established. He therefore requested that Mr Flores should issue letters compulsory to be used outside the court of Rome. Mr Flores considered this request to be justified, and recalling that it is the mark of a good judge to investigate all aspects of a case lest justice is defeated, issued letters compulsory for the production of these documents in the form of no. 201 supra. Dated at the residence of Mr Flores in Rome on monday 17 August 1495, in the presence of John Coricio of Trier diocese and Magnus de Haslach of Bamberg diocese, notaries public and his scribes. Notarial testification by Michael Sheel of Wurzburg diocese, acting on behalf of Everard Kadmer, prior of St Bangolf, Bamberg.

After the presentation of these letters by Mr Reed, Mr Hutton appointed Mr Potkyn as his agent, taking from him the requisite oath, and ordered him to deliver personal citations to Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barrett and to the prior and convent of Winchester. Mr Hutton now orders the recipients of this mandate in general, and Mr Potkyn in particular, to cite Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barrett to appear at 10 a.m. on 2 December and to produce the relevant documents for inspection by the archbishop or his proctor. He is also to cite the prior and convent of Winchester, in person if he is able, otherwise publicly by affixing copies of the citation to the doors of their church and chapter house, to be present in person or by their proctor if they consider that the matter concerns them, and to inform them that Mr Hutton will proceed whether or not they appear. Whoever acts in this matter is to inform Mr Hutton by letter patent of the action which they have taken. Sealed with the seal of Mr Richard Lychfeld, archdeacon of Middlesex, as Mr Hutton's seal is not to hand; witnessed by Mr Falke, Mr Copland and Mr Lynn. Notarial attestation and confirmation of the validity of an intimation in the original by Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn.

227. On 2 December 1495 at Lambeth, at 10 am. in the registry in the presence of the forementioned notaries and witnesses, Mr William Potkyn appeared before Mr Hutton, and stated that he had apprehended Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barett in Peyntwyn's chamber at Lambeth on 17 November and had delivered the citation. On the morning of 20 November he had delivered the citation to the convent of Winchester when they were gathered in the chapter house. He had also repeatedly attempted to cite the prior of Winchester on 19 and 20 November, in the cathedral church, the chapter house and his own residence, approaching even the door of his own chamber, but the prior had remained hidden so as to avoid a personal citation, although Potkyn had tried his utmost to deliver it. Therefore, on the afternoon of 20 November, Potkyn had affixed the original citation to the doors of the cathedral and left it there for a time, before replacing it with a notarised copy; this letter was seen and read by some of the monks in Potkyn's presence, so that it was probably that the citation had been brought to the notice of the prior by the most satisfactory means possible in the circumstances.

Mr Reed, proctor of the archbishop, then appeared before Mr Hutton, who ordered Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barett and the prior and convent of Winchester to be summoned individually by Potkyn. There appeared William Manwood, monk of Winchester, who presented letters of proxy, dated in the chapter house 29 November 1495, authorising him to appear before Mr Hutton in this instance on behalf of the prior and convent of Winchester. Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barett then appeared and declared themselves ready to obey the mandate which had been delivered to them. Mr Reed once more exhibited his letters of proxy for the archbishop. Mr Hutton then required Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn, and insofar as it concerned his office, Mr Barett, to swear to record faithfully the ensuing proceedings.

Mr Reed then requested, and Mr Hutton ordered, that Peyntwyn and Barett should produce the records in question. They produced six ancient volumes, containing records of the acta of various archbishops of Canterbury, now deceased, which were relevant to the case, and presented them to Mr Hutton for inspection before the assembled company. Mr Reed then exhibited these volumes and the documents contained in them as evidence supporting the case of the archbishop against the prior and convent of Winchester. Thereupon, Mr Hutton, in order that all suspicion be removed and justice be served, ordered that the books should be signed by Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn, and also by William Manwood.

Fo. 232

228. Extracts from the Register of archbishop John Pecham:

1) 26 February 1280, Tachbrook, Wa.

Commission to Mr Adam de Hales to act as Official of the diocese of Winchester sede vacante, since the archbishop wishes to recall to his own presence

Mr Richard de Ferynges, whom he had previously appointed.

Printed: Reg. Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham (Rolls Series) i, 98; Churchill, ii, 81.

Fo. 232v

ii) 23 May 1282, Slindon, Sx.

Revocation of commission to Mr Adam de Hales as Official of the diocese of Winchester sede vacante.

Printed: Reg. Epist. Jo. Peckham, i, 362-3.

iii) 23 May 1282, Slindon, Sx.

Commission to Mr Robert de Lacy to act as Official of the diocese of Winchester sede vacante.

Printed: Reg. Johannis Pecham (C. & Y. Soc.), ii, 43; Churchill, ii, 81.

iv) 23 May 1282, Slindon, Sx.

Notification to the prior and convent of Winchester and all ecclesiastical and lay persons of the diocese of the appointment of Mr Robert de Lacy as Official.

Printed: Reg. Johannis Pecham (C & Y. Soc.), ii, 43.

v) 31 July 1282, Wingham, K.

Absolution of Adam, the prior, and William de Basingstoke, monk of Winchester from the sentences of excommunication imposed by the archbishop's commissaries.

Printed: ibid., i, 188.

vi) 31 August 1282, Maidstone, K.

Request by the proctor of certain monks of Winchester for their absolution from sentences of excommunication, granted by the archbishop.

Printed: ibid., i, 188-90.

Fo. 233

229. Extracts from the Register of Archbishop Robert Winchelsey

i) 6 December 1304.

Citation directed to the prior and convent of Winchester to submit to visitation by the archbishop during the vacancy of the see.

Printed: Reg. Winchelsey, i, 487.

ii) 6 February 1305.

Mandate to the archbishop's Official sede vacante in the diocese of Winchester to cite any person opposing the election of Henry de Merewell as bishop of Winchester to appear before the archbishop.

Printed: Reg. Winchelsey, i, 796-7.

iii) Undated letter to Edward I, requesting the king to restore the temporalities of the see of Winchester to the bishop elect.

Printed: Reg. Winchelsey, i, 797-8.

230. Extracts from the Register of Archbishop Walter Reynolds

i) 19 July 1316, Cheshunt, Hrt.

Commission to Mr Peter Polayne and Mr J. de Hoghton to visit the religious houses of the diocese of Winchester sede vacante, with reservation to the archbishop of the visitation of Merton and St Mary Southwark, and of any deposition from dignities.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 117v.

ii) 28 July 1316, Thorley by Ware, Hrt.

Commission to Mr Andrew de Brug, Mr Peter Poleyne, Mr J. de Hoghton and Mr W. de Derby, or any two of them, to visit the Cistercian nunnery of Wintney during the vacancy of the see of Winchester.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 117v

iii) 28 July 1316, Skaford, Li.

Commission to Mr Peter Poleyn to act as Official sede vacante in the diocese of Winchester.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 117v; Churchill ii, 84.

iv) 16 October 1316, Lambeth.

Acquittance of Mr Peter Poleyn, Official sede vacante in the diocese of Winchester, and Gilbert de Secheford, archbishop's clerk and his registrar. They account for £38 0s 10d, their expenses are £5 6s 10d, and £32 14s 3d is paid into the archbishop's wardrobe and received by John de London, clerk of the archiepiscopal chamber.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 278v.

v) 6 August 1316, Netheham, Li.

Mandate to Mr Peter Poleyn, Official sede vacante in the diocese of Winchester. The prior and convent of Winchester have informed the archbishop that they have elected John de Sandale, chancellor of the king of England, their bishop. Because it is not possible to proceed to the confirmation of

this election without the issue of the summons or proclamation required by law, the Official is to cite any who wish to contest this election to appear before the archbishop on the first judgement day after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross to show reason for their objection.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 90v.

vi) 13 November 1319, Barlings, Li.

Commission to Mr Gilbert de Myddleton, Official of the court of Canterbury, to appoint a suitable person to administer the diocese of Winchester during the vacancy of the see following the death of John de Sandale.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 89.

vii) 23 November 1319, Wycombe, Lei.

Commission of Mr Gilbert de Middleton, Official of the court of Canterbury and specially deputed commissary in this matter, to Mr Robert de Wamberg, commissary general of the official of the late bishop of Winchester, to administer the diocese during the vacancy of the see.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 89.

viii) 13 January 1320, St Neots, Hu.

Commission to Mr Robert de Wamberg to institute and induct to benefices of a value less than 30 marks, having made suitable enquiries.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 89.

ix) 26 April 1323, Mortlake, Sy.

Commission to Mr John de Badeslee to administer the diocese of Winchester sede vacante.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 130v.

x) 19 July 1316, Cheshunt, Hrt.

Commission to the Official of the diocese of Winchester sede vacante, because the archbishop is prevented by urgent business concerning the welfare of the realm and the church in England, to visit monasteries, colleges and hospitals in the diocese, deposition from dignities being reserved to the archbishop.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 118v.

xi) 28 July 1316, Navenby, Li.

Commission to Mr John de Hoghton, Official sede vacante in the diocese of Winchester, to enquire as to the status of all ecclesiastical persons, religious or secular, who retain ecclesiastical benefices against the common law of the church. He is to cite all such persons to appear to show by what

right they hold these benefices, copies of their statements are to be made, and any doubtful cases are to be referred to the archbishop or his commissaries in the parish church of Lambeth on the first judgement day after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 117v.

xii) 28 July 1316, Navenby, Li.

Commission to Mr P. Poleyn, Official in the diocese of Winchester sede vacante to visit religious houses, colleges and hospitals in the diocese.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 118.

xiii) 28 July 1316, Navenby, Li.

To Mr P. Poleyn and Mr J. de Hoghton; with reference to the previous commission to visit religious houses sent by the hand of the archbishop's clerk Gilbert de Secheford, because of pressure of business the archbishop did not express any intention concerning him; he is to assist them as registrar and notary, in which function he is expert.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 117v.

xiv) 23 August 1316 or 1320 or 1323,¹ Lambeth.

The archbishop is horrified to hear of the opposition of the prior and convent of Winchester to his proposed visitation; this is not novelty, for in the vacancy of the see the archbishop conducts such a visitation by his diocesan, rather than his metropolitan authority. As he is occupied by the grave dangers to the realm caused by the Scots, he intends to visit the cathedral priory through his commissaries.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 118v

xv) Undated.

Mandate to the prior and convent of Winchester invalidating any prior conventicles or oaths taken to render his visitation ineffective. None are to conceal the truth, on pain of excommunication, and none shall suffer subsequent persecution from his brethren for what he has revealed.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 81.

xvi) Undated.

Mandate to prior and convent of Winchester not to impede the course of visitation, on pain of excommunication, with absolution reserved to the archbishop himself.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 81v.

1. Probably 1316, as this document is grouped with others concerning the 1316 vacancy. This is the crucial document in the archiepiscopal

xviii) 30 August 1323, Otford, K.

Commission to Mr J. de Badesley, Official in the diocese of Winchester sede vacante, to examine the election of Br Walter de Wolhop, prior elect of Mottisfont, and to invalidate or confirm the election as appropriate.

Reg. Reynolds, fo. 131.

Fo. 234v

231. The fourth of the six books is commonly known as le Callys Skynne, containing acta of various archbishops of Canterbury. Its incipit is Extracta diversorum registrarum dominorum archiepiscoporum super iuribus et consuetudinibus ecclesie Cant' predictae etc.

The extract produced in evidence:

In vacancies of the see of Winchester the archbishop of Canterbury will depute his Official there, who for the duration of the vacancy will take cognisance of all causes moved or to be moved, saving all other powers of the ordinary to the archbishop, as is contained in all the registers.¹

232. Extracts from the register of Archbishop Simon Langham:

i) Mandate issued by John Beautre, keeper of the spirituality in the diocese of Winchester during the vacancy of the see following the death of William of Edyndon 1366-67 to the rural dean of Andover to issue citations for visitation.

Printed: Reg. Langham, p. 245-6.

ii) 11 December 1366, Avignon.

Bull of Pope Urban V appointing William de Wykeham administrator

case. The exercise of sede vacante authority by the archbishop in the diocese in general was not contested, merely jurisdiction within churches attached to the episcopal mensa. Reynold's claim that auctoritate diocesana non metropolica fungimur in hac parte might logically be extended to embrace receipt of all the revenues of the episcopal mensa.

1. Item vacante sede Winton' archiepiscopus Cant' officialem suum deputabit ibidem qui durante vacacione huiusmodi cognoscet in omnibus causis motis et movendis, salva eidem archiepiscopo omni alia ordinaria potestate sicut in omnibus continetur registris.

Registrum Album, fo. 16v.

of the bishopric of Winchester during the vacancy of the see.

Printed: Reg. Langham, pp. 242-3.

iii) 22 February 1367, Lambeth.

Mandate for the restitution of the temporalities of the bishopric of Winchester to William de Wykeham.

Printed: Reg. Langham, p. 244.

iv) 8 March 1366, Winchester.

John Beautre delivers custody of the spiritualities to John de Wormenhale, commissary of William de Wykeham.

Printed: Reg. Langham, pp. 258-9.

v) 1 May 1367, Lambeth.

Acquittance of John Beautre for the sum of £41 1s, being the revenues of the spiritualities of the see of Winchester, sede vacante,

Printed: Reg. Langham, p. 260.

vi) 10 October 1367, London.

Confirmation and consecration of William de Wykeham as bishop of Winchester together with his profession of obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Printed: Reg. Langham, pp. 264-5.

Fo. 235v

233. Extracts from the register of Archbishop Thomas Arundel, concerning the vacancy of the see of Winchester following the death of William de Wykeham.

i) 6 October 1404, Coventry.

Commission to Mr John Maydenhith, LL.B., dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, to administer the diocese of Winchester sede vacante.

Reg. Arundel, i, fo. 499.

ii) 17 October 1404, Winchester.

Short formalised account of the visitation by Mr Maydenhith of the cathedral priory of Winchester, the citation dated Chichester 7 October, certification dated 12 October. The visitation was conducted without resistance and the prior, Thomas Nevyle, appeared in person, promised canonical obedience and displayed sufficient title.

Reg. Arundel, i, fo. 499v.

iii) 18 March 1405, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr John Maydenhith to deliver the spiritualities and the muni-ments of the see of Winchester to Henry Beaufort, translated by Pope Innocent VII to that see from that of Lincoln. The mandate was received in the cathedral church of Winchester on 22 March, and by virtue of it Mr Maydenhith ceased to exercise his jurisdiction in spirituals.

Reg. Arundel, i, fo. 517.

iv) 18 March 1405, the palace of the bishop of Winchester, London.

Profession of obedience made by Henry Beauford on his translation from the see of Lincoln to that of Winchester, in the presence of Richard bishop of Worcester, John Beaufort earl of Somerset, Thomas Langley chancellor of England and Nicholas Bubwith, keeper of the Privy Seal. The archbishop thereupon released to him the spiritualities of the see, and ordered Mr Maydenhith to hand over the seals and registers.

Reg. Arundel, i, fo. 28v.

Fo. 236v

234. After the exhibition of these six volumes, Mr John Reed set out to demonstrate the existence of the registry, the authority attributed to it and the validity of the documents preserved there, and he produced as witnesses Mr John Belle, Mr Thomas Ford, Mr John Emlyn and Mr John Sheffield and William Maryner, literate, and asked that they should be examined by Mr Hutton under oath. To this Mr Hutton agreed, and ordered them to testify truthfully without fear or favour and setting aside any undue interest.

At the request of Mr Reed, Mr Hutton instructed Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barrett that before 14 December they should transcribe accurately the relevant documents in authentic form admissable in a court of law, and on that day should deliver them to the archbishop or his accredited proctor in the Long Chapel of St Paul's, to which place at 10 a.m. on 14 December Mr Hutton adjourned the proceedings.

Also at the request of Mr Reed, and because the letter of proxy presented by William Manwood gave him authority to act for the prior and convent only on 2 December and did not allow for adjournments, Mr Hutton issued a citation to the prior and convent to attend on 14 December, this citation to be drawn up by Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn and sealed with the seal of the archdeacon of Lincoln. A commission was issued to Mr William Potkyn and all ecclesiastical persons within the diocese of Winchester to deliver this citation to the prior and convent of Winchester, of the Order of St Augustine (sic.), who should attend in the person of a sufficiently commissioned proctor on 14 December if they considered that the matter concerned them.

The whole proceedings of 2 December were witnessed by Mr Gregory Lynn, M.A., and Mr William Falke and Mr John Copland, notaries public dwelling in London, especially summoned as witnesses. Notarial attestation by Mr William Imbroke and Mr Thomas Chamberleyn.

Examination of witnesses as to the status of the Registry at Lambeth:

12 December

Examination of Mr John Bell, Mr John Sheffield, Mr John Emblyn; and of William Maryner.

13 December

Examination of Mr Thomas Ford.

These examinations were conducted in the Long Chapel of St Paul's, in the presence of Mr Imbroke and Mr Chamberleyn.

Fo. 237v

235. John Bell, born in the city of London, notary public by apostolic authority, aged over 59, and of free birth, testified that the registry was that of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury and of the present cardinal archbishop. He had known the present registry for about 24 years; before that it was sited opposite the dwelling of the janitor in the new gatehouse for many years, how long he could not specify. He knew this because for the past 40 years he had been one of the registrar's clerks, together with Mr Thomas Ford, and had enregistered some of the acta of Archbishop Thomas Bourghier and his commissaries of the prerogative, and the proceedings conducted before them. He knew well the volumes which had been produced, for he had often examined them during those years and had used at least the majority of them, and he had conducted searches in them for many people who came to the registry for that purpose. Absolute trust might be placed in the entries found in the volumes as public and authentic writings, kept and found in public places. He had known the registrars, first Mr Robert Growte, after him Mr Roger Malmysbury, then Mr John Bele, and the present registrar Mr John Barrett.

236. John Emblyn, of the city of London, notary public by apostolic authority, aged over 61 and of free birth, had known the present registry well for more than 20 years, and had known it before that for many years in a certain low chamber opposite the janitor's dwelling in the new gate. In both locations it had been, and still was, a place of common resort for persons of the province of Canterbury searching for documents kept there. The authority of the place was such that the greatest trust was placed in documents emanating from it. He knew this because he had often conducted searches in the books kept in the registry, and especially in the volumes in question, which he knew well. The documents found in the registry had the highest authority, the registry was considered a public place, and

frequent recourse was made to it for documents. He had known as registrars Mr Roger Malmysbury, Mr John Bele and Mr John Baret, who had successively had custody of the records.

237. John Sheffield, notary by apostolic authority, dwelling in the city of London, aged over 44 and of free birth, testified that the place in which the books in question were kept was the common registry of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury and of the present cardinal archbishop; this he knew from personal acquaintance over 20 years. Throughout this time there had been frequent recourse by people from the province of Canterbury to the registry for copies of ancient documents; full credence was given to documents kept there and to copies of them. He knew this because for 13 years continuously he had been an assistant to Mr Thomas Winterborn, commissary of the prerogative under Archbishop Bourgchier, in whose chamber he had seen the books in question and other books and documents brought there from the registry for scrutiny to find documents relevant to legal cases involving people from the province of Canterbury; to such documents the fullest recognition was given, both judicially and extra-judicially; this he could testify from his own knowledge and observation. He also said that previously the registry in the time of Archbishop Bourgchier had been in a low chamber opposite the newly constructed janitor's dwelling; these places were always the location of the registry; there was always common recourse there, especially to the current location, and full authority was ascribed to documents kept there.

Fo. 238

238. William Maryner, citizen of the city of London, aged over 50 and of free birth, testified that the present registry was situated on the right hand side within the entrance to the manor of Lambeth, and had been there for more than 20 years; before that it was in a low chamber on the left of the entrance opposite the janitor's dwelling newly constructed there. It was regarded as a public place, and common recourse was had to it for copies of documents. The documents stored there were accorded the fullest authority. He knew this because he had often been in the registry when various persons had requested the registrar to provide copies of documents, to which the fullest authority was accorded, especially to copies from the volumes in question exhibited before this court; these volumes he himself knew well. All this he testified from personal knowledge. He had known as registrars Mr Roger Malmysbury, Mr John Beele and Mr John Baret.

239. Thomas Forde, of Lambeth in the diocese of Winchester, notary public by papal and imperial authority, aged over 64 and of free status, testified that he had known the present registry as the normal registry of the prerogative for over 16 years; and before that the registry of the prerogative was situated in a certain low chamber near the gate of the

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manor of Lambeth, where a new tower is at present being built by the present cardinal archbishop; these two places the witness had known as the registries for 40 years. Therein were kept volumes in which were transcribed the acta of successive archbishops, and throughout the time that he had known them, common recourse had been made to these places for copies of the acta and other muniments, in which the fullest trust was placed. He knew this because for the greater part of those 40 years he had worked in the registry as clerk to the registrars, and in particular under the direction of Mr Roger Malmysbury, once registrar, he had written and copied many documents from the volumes now exhibited as evidence, which he knew well, and the fullest authority was ascribed to these books. He had known as registrars Mr Roger Malmysbury, Mr John Beele and Mr John Barrett.

240. On 14 December at 10 a.m. in the Long Chapel of St Paul's, Mr William Potkyn appeared and announced that on 6 December he had personally delivered a citation to the prior of Winchester in the cathedral, and to the convent in the chapter house, and swore an oath on the Gospels to this effect. Mr Hutton at the request of Mr Reed, then ordered the prior and convent to be summoned, and there appeared William Manwode, bearing another proxy sealed in red wax with the common seal of the prior and convent, dated 10 December, which was recited. Manwode also requested that it be noted in the records of the process that the convent of Winchester was of the Order of St Benedict, and not of the Order of St Augustine.

Fo. 238v

241. Mr John Barrett, the registrar, produced a quire of parchment containing various writings, recently found in the registry since the scrutiny which had been ordered by Mr Hutton, relating to the vacancy of the see of Winchester following the death of Peter Courtenay, from 22 September 1492.

The extracts produced were:

1) 20 October 1492, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr Sherborne and Mr Clive to administer the diocese of Winchester sede vacante, as no. 827 supra.

2) 24 June 1493, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr Sherborne and Mr Clive for the release of the spiritualities of the see of Winchester to Thomas Langton, translated from the see of Salisbury, with reservation to the archbishop and his ministers of the correction of faults discovered during the visitation and the collection of the spiritual revenues due to the archbishop by reason of the vacancy.

Fo. 239v

242. Mr Hutton then ordered the transcripts of all the documents to be collated with the copies in the registers by Mr Imbroke, Mr Chamberleyn and Mr Barrett, and this they did, Mr Imbroke reading aloud the transcripts, Mr Chamberleyn and Mr Barrett along with William Manwode checking by reading the registers. As this process could not be finished by noon, proceedings were adjourned to 2 p.m., and as they had still not finished, a further adjournment was made to 2 p.m. on 16 December.

243. On 16 December, Mr Hutton declared the transcripts to be faithful copies. Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barrett declared that despite the monition issued by Mr Hutton on 2 December, they had been unable to draw up an account of the proceedings including the transcripts to hand over to the archbishop's proctor for conveyance to Rome, because of their occupation with the business of Convocation, at present meeting at St Paul's. Mr Hutton therefore declared that they should hand over such an account ready to be sealed on 18 January at 10 a.m., in the same place.

Fo. 240

244. On 18 January 1496, at the request of Mr John Reed, Mr Hutton ordered the prior and convent of Winchester to be summoned, and when they failed to appear Mr Reed accused them of contumacy and demanded that the case should proceed in their absence, to which Mr Hutton assented. Mr Peyntwyn and Mr Barrett then produced an account of the proceeding to be subscribed by Mr Hutton and the notaries, and sealed. The document was handed over to Mr Reed, acting on behalf of the archbishop, in the presence of Mr Gregory Lynn, M.A., and Mr John Copland, notary public, as witnesses. The whole proceedings before Mr Hutton were drawn up in the form of a public instrument, sealed with the seal of the archdeacon of Lincoln.

ACCOUNT DESPATCHED TO JOHN, ABBOT OF ST SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY, JUDGE DELEGATE COMMISSIONED JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY WITH THE BISHOPS OF DURHAM AND BATH AND WELLS AND THE ABBOTS OF WESTMINSTER, WALTHAM HOLY CROSS AND ST AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY, OF THE PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED BEFORE THEM BY RICHARD HALL, ABBOT OF HYDE, JOHN ABBOT OF ST AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY AND THOMAS OKE, ABBOT OF TITCHFIELD, O.PREM., JUDGES, COMMISSARIES OR EXECUTORS SPECIALLY DEPUTED IN THE MATTERS MENTIONED BELOW BY MR ANTHONY FLORES, ELECT OF CASTELLIMARE, REFERENDARY OF THE POPE AND ONE OF THE AUDITORS OF THE SACRED PALACE.

Fo. 240v

245. On monday 8 August 1497, in the parish church of Holy Cross, Southampton, the abbots of Hyde, St Augustine's and Titchfield received, by the hand of William Manwood, monk of Winchester, a commission from Mr Anthony Flores, sealed with his small seal, together with a rotulus remissorius attached to it by red cord; this was done in the presence of Mr William Imbroke, Mr James Vaghan and Mr John Richardson, notaries public by apostolic authority, and of Peter Essart, literate, of the dioceses of York and Coutances, specially summoned as witnesses. William Manwood then requested that the abbots should

execute the task detailed in the commission, which they agreed to do. They thereupon appointed Mr Imbroke and Mr Vaghan as their scribes, and they took an oath to fulfil faithfully this function. William Manwood then presented another commission from Matthew de Ubaldis, sealed with his seal and addresse to the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield only. Mr Imbroke read aloud both commissions. William Manwood presented his letter of proxy for the prior and convent of Winchester;

Fo. 241

246. 3 August 1497.

Commission to Thomas Gyan, Richard Lacy, William Manwood and Thomas Knyght, monks of Winchester, and to Mr John Lovyer, Ll.B., and Mr James Vaghan, Ll.B., to act as proctors of the prior and convent in matters concerning their dispute with the archbishop of Canterbury.

247. William Manwood then protested that, notwithstanding the presence of the abbot of St Augustine's and the request made to him elsewhere by Thomas Knyght, monk of Winchester, to execute the first commission, if the abbot of St Augustine's could not or would not take part in the expedition and execution of the first commission, he intended to utilise the second commission. After this public protestation the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield, at the urgent request of William Manwood, assumed the task of executing the second commission, and declared that proceedings should be conducted according to its tenor.

There then appeared Mr John Reed, one of the proctors of the court of Canterbury, who presented a letter of proxy for the archbishop, dated 4 July 1497 at Lambeth. He protested on behalf of the archbishop the nullity of the actions of William Manwood before the abbots of Hyde, Titchfield and St Augustine's.

Before the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield, sitting judicially, and in the presence of the forementioned notaries public and witnesses, the abbot of St Augustine's protested publicly that he was, and would be in the future, prepared to expedite either commission presented by William Manwood on behalf of the prior and convent of Winchester, provided that he should receive his necessary expenses.

William Manwood then requested that the roll attached to the first commission should be opened, to which the abbot of Hyde, with the consent of the abbots of Titchfield and St Augustine's, agreed. He then assigned to Manwood the term of 20 October in the parish church of Holy Cross, Southampton to produce witnesses to be questioned according to the articles contained in the roll, and to produce any muniments he wished in support of the case of the prior and convent. Mr Reed and William Manwood repeated their respective protestations.

Fo. 241v

248. On 20 October 1497 there appeared in the church of Holy Cross, Southampton and in the presence of the forementioned notaries, before the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield sitting judicially according to the terms of the second commission, Mr Elys Ruthyn, J.U.B., and Mr John Lovyer, Ll.B., proctors of the prior and convent of Winchester; Mr Ruthyn presented a letter of proxy, superseding previous proxies, dated 19 October 1497 in the chapter house of Winchester, to William Manwood and Thomas Knyght, monks of Winchester; Mr John Lovyer and Mr Heliseus Ruthyn, and Stephen Semer, literate.

The proctors then requested that the judges should appoint a mandatory or apparitor, whereupon the judges appointed Simon Bingham, literate, of the parish of St Michael, Southampton, who swore on the Gospels to execute faithfully this office. The proctors then requested that the archbishop or his proctor should be summoned by the apparitor, and the judges ordered him so to be summoned by the apparitor three times in a loud voice.

The proctors of the prior and convent then asked permission to produce witnesses, notwithstanding the absence of the archbishop or his proctor, reserving to the archbishop or his proctor the right of objection against any witnesses produced, and to this the judges agreed. The proctors then produced Thomas Holden, Thomas att Hasill, Richard Hether, William Bulbeke, William Weston, John Raustowe and Richard Stympe, parishioners of East Meon, and William Fleshmonger and John Wyndar, parishioners of Hambledon, who were admitted as witnesses and swore an oath upon the Gospels.

The judges required the proctors to produce their witnesses and documentary evidence on the following friday. Mr Elys Ruthyn then said that Mr Michael Clefe, Decr.D., warden of the new college at Winchester, was an essential witness to his principals, but because of old age and ill health he could not come to the church of Holy Cross, Southampton, without endangering his life; wherefore he requested the judges to go to Winchester College where Mr Clefe lived, or to the cathedral church of Winchester, to examine him as a witness. The judges agreed to hear his testimony on the morning of thursday 26 October, either in the cathedral or in Fromond's Chapel at Winchester College.

Fo. 242v

249. On friday 27 October Mr Elys Ruthyn and Mr Thomas Lovyer appeared before the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield and produced a document sealed with the seal of Richard, bishop of Ross and subscribed by Nicholas Consell, clerk, of the diocese of Bath and Wells, notary public by apostolic authority; they requested that it be transcribed and exemplified by the notaries public and the original returned to them. The judges ordered this to be done, and after collation of the transcript, ordered it to be included in the records of the case.

250. 6 May 1447, Winchester.

Inspeximus by Richard, bishop of Ross, Mr Thomas Forest, Ll.B., warden of the

hospital of St Cross, Winchester, and Mr John Langthorn, Decr.B., guardians of the spiritualities and vicars general of the archbishop of Canterbury in the diocese of Winchester sede vacante.

i) 16 December 1306, St Mary Aldermary, London.

Richard de Canne, monk of Winchester and proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester, appeared before Mr Henry de Derby, commissary general of the administrators of the see especially deputed by the pope, in the presence of Mr William de Maldon, notary public, and Mr William le Dorturer, Mr Richard Scotus and Mr John de Walkerne, notaries public, and others. He produced original documents as below, requesting that the commissary should instruct Mr William de Maldon to exemplify these documents in public form, to which request Mr Henry de Derby, when he had ascertained that all who might have a concern in this matter had been summoned, assented. The first of these originals was sealed with the seals of Ralph de Staynesford, sometime rector of Wootton in the diocese of Winchester and of Henry de Pluntesford, sometime archdeacon of Dorset, in red wax; the second and third with the seal of John, late bishop of Winchester, in green wax; the fourth with the seal of Edward, king of England, in green wax; the fifth and sixth with the seal of the bishop of Winchester in green wax; the seventh with the seal of Henry de Symplingham, canon of Wherwell, in green wax; the eighth with the seal of the bishop of Winchester in green wax. All the documents were free from any interference or taint of suspicion.

a) 16 May 1299, Southwark.

Resignation by Ralph de Staneford, rector of Wootton St Laurence, Hants., of his church into the hands of John bishop of Winchester. Sealed with his seal and, as it is unknown to many men, also with the seal of the archdeacon of Dorset.

b) 20 April 1299, Merewell.

In view of the special affection which he bears for the cathedral priory of Winchester, and knowing the hardship by which it is oppressed, Bishop John grants to the prior and convent of Winchester the advowson of the church of Wootton, together with the other rights possessed by him in that church.

Printed: Reg. Pontissara, p. 83 .

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c) 26 April 1299, Merewell.

Appropriation by bishop John of the church of Wootton to the prior and convent of Winchester.

Printed: Reg. Pontissara, p. 81.

d) 20 May 1299, Stevenhithe.

Inspeximus and confirmation by king Edward I of the grant by Bishop John of the advowson of the church of Wootton to the prior and convent of Winchester.

e) ²¹ 23 May 1299, Southwark.

Institution of the prior and convent of Winchester as rectors of the church of Wootton.

Printed: Reg. Pontissara, p. 85.

f) 1299, Southwark.

Mandate of Bishop John to Henry Sympligham, canon of Wherwell, to induct the prior and convent of Winchester, in the person of their proctor Br Roger de Entingeham, to the church of Wootton.

Printed: Reg. Pontissara, p. 85.

g) 24 May 1499, Wootton.

Certification by Henry de Sympligham of the bishop's mandate to induct.

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h) 5 July 1289, Winchester.

Confirmation by Bishop John of the rights of the prior and convent of Winchester in Littelton and other churches.

Printed:
Reg. Pontissara, p. 437.

Notarial testification by Mr William de Maldon and Mr William, son of William le Dorturer, notaries public by apostolic authority and that of the prefect of the Holy City, and by Mr John de Walkerne, of the diocese of Winchester and Mr Richard Welythwode, son of Adam of York, notaries public by imperial authority.

ii) 6 February 1331, Westminster.

Grant by King Edward III, at the request of Bishop John Stratford of Winchester to the prior and convent of Winchester, of the custody during the vacancy of the see of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon, previously exercised by the keepers of the temporalities appointed by the crown.

C.P.R. 1330-34, p. 73 .

iii) 31 October 1333, Avignon.

Confirmation by Pope John XXII, with exemplification of the grant made to them by the king, that the prior and convent of Winchester shall be guardians during the vacancy of the see of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon, annexed to the bishopric of Winchester, in the place of Robert de Wells and his fellow lay keepers of the temporalities appointed during the last vacancy.

C.P.L. 1305-42, p. 397 .

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iv) 6 January 1172.

Confirmation by Bishop Henry of Blois to the prior and convent of Winchester, for the better performance of divine service, of all the dignities, liberties,

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customs, lands, fees and services of the manorial tenants, allowing them the homage of the tenants and giving the prior full powers of administration within and without the cloister; confirmation also of the patronage of all the churches as they held them when he became bishop, with the threat of spiritual penalties against those who infringe this charter.

Printed: Reg. Pontissara, p. 624.

To the transcript of these documents the keepers of the spiritualities affixed their seals. Notarial testification by Nicholas Consell, clerk of Bath and Wells diocese; notary public by apostolic authority.

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251. After the exhibition of this evidence, Mr Ruthyn and Mr Lovier produced in court Mr Chipnam, M.A., vicar of East Meon, and requested that he be admitted as a witness, notwithstanding the absence of the archbishop or his proctor. This request was admitted by the judges, whereupon the vicar swore on the Gospels to testify truthfully.

The judges, at the request of the proctors of the prior and convent of Winchester, then ordered their scribes to compile a record of the proceedings before the feast of St Hilary, so that it might be transmitted to Mr Flores or Mr de Ubaldis or any other judge deputed to hear this case. The proctors of the prior and convent were instructed to produce any further privileges or other documents which they wished to exhibit on 30 November in the same place; at this time also they would appoint a messenger to convey the documents to Rome.

The abbot of Hyde, with the consent of his colleague the abbot of Titchfield, then adjourned proceedings to 30 November. But before they arose from the judicial bench, there appeared Thomas Elcok, literate, who presented a letter of proxy for the abbot of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

252. 17 October 1497, chapter house of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Appointment of Mr John Richardson, LL.B., John Walshe of Hampton, Thomas Elcok and Peter Essarde, literate, jointly and severally, as proctors of the abbot of St Augustine's, with power to exhibit before the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield an instrument protestatory or excusatory, and of notifying the two abbots and the prior and convent of Winchester that the abbot of St Augustine's was prepared to execute the forementioned commission or any other, provided that he was duly requested so to do by a party to the case, and if necessary of swearing an oath to this effect, and of doing all else necessary or desirable in this matter, even should it require a more specific mandate than was here given, and of doing all that the abbot of St Augustine's might do were he personally present.

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253. 17 October 1497, St Andrew's Chapel, commonly called the Abbot's Chapel

in the monastery of St Augustine, Canterbury.

Protestation of John, abbot of St Augustine's, drawn up in the form of a public instrument:

When the reverend father in God Anthony Flores sent certain letters commissary and remissory to John abbot of St Augustine's, as also to the abbots of Waltham Holy Cross, Hyde and Titchfield, at the request of the prior and convent of Winchester in the case concerning the custody of the spiritualities of the churches of East Meon and Hambledon, which had long remained undecided, the abbot of St Augustine's was required by Thomas Knyght, monk of Winchester and proctor of the prior and convent, to undertake the task of executing these letters remissory, on pain of the penalties for refusal detailed in those letters. Although this approach was not made in due manner and form, he went with all diligence at the specified time to the church of Holy Cross, Southampton, the place of judgement specified in the letters commissary and remissory, one hundred and twenty miles from his normal place of residence where he was when the request was made, not without great trouble and expense, to his own loss and that of the community. There the abbot of St Augustine's and the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield together assumed the task of execution of the letters, because of their reverence for the Holy See and the authority which committed to them this task, with all due obedience and humility, and declared that they would proceed judicially according to the tenor of these letters, which they did.

Nevertheless, William Manwood, monk of Winchester and proctor of the prior and convent, who had presented the forementioned letters commissary and remissory to the abbots of St Augustine's, Hyde and Titchfield as they sat judicially, after the assumption of the letters and the beginnings of the proceedings, produced other letters commissary and remissory from the reverend father Matthew de Ubaldis de Parisio, chaplain to the Holy Father and auditor of the apostolic palace, deputed in this case in place of Mr Flores, and presented them on behalf of the prior and convent to the abbots of St Augustine's, Hyde and Titchfield, to whom they were directed. Manwood then asked the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield to assume the task of executing these letters, looking scornfully upon the abbot of St Augustine's, who was sitting there in his judicial capacity, and objecting to him. The abbots of Hyde and Titchfield at the petition of William Manwood, assumed unilaterally the task of execution, scorning and holding in contempt the abbot of St Augustine's, failing to fulfil the terms of the forementioned letters, notwithstanding the fact that the three abbots had assumed together the task of executing the letters of Mr Flores and had declared that proceedings would be conducted according to these letters, and notwithstanding that the abbot of St Augustine's had declared himself prepared to proceed with all due diligence and humility to the final expedition of the letters of Anthony Flores or the subsequent letters of Matthew de Ubaldis, if he was duly

requested so to do on behalf of the prior and convent, and if expenses and money for his travel were provided, as indeed he is still prepared to do. He wishes to have all the proceedings at Southampton on 28 August last recorded, insofar as they serve to exonerate him.

The abbot of St Augustine's has incurred and suffered great labour and expense by the petition of John Knight, proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester, who required the abbot to set out, at his own expense and that of his community and for these expenses he has received no satisfaction; the prior and convent of Winchester, although repeatedly asked by the abbot for the expenses due to him, have repeatedly and expressly refused to pay, asserting that whether or not the abbot of St Augustine's had come the letters would have been executed. Furthermore William Manwood, also their proctor, did not request the abbot to execute the later letters, but in an insulting manner refused to ask him so to do, and the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield spurned and ignored him with regard to these later letters sent by Matthew de Ubaldis, and did not pay heed to the conditions contained in those letters. It is for these reasons that the abbot has refused to proceed further at the present time, and not for any other reason, protesting openly, publicly and expressly that he was, and is, fully prepared to obey this and any other apostolic mandate and to duly fulfil and execute the same when so required, if the party or parties having an interest in the case wished to approach him.

Witnessed by Mr John Richardson, Decr.B., Mr Edward Honynden, Ll.B., Thomas Clifford, generosus, John Ker, literate, of Canterbury, Coventry and Lichfield and London dioceses respectively, specially summoned as witnesses. Notarial attestation by John Richardson, clerk, notary public by apostolic authority.
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254. Further to the exhibition of this public instrument, Thomas Elcok his proctor stated verbally that had the abbot of St Augustine's been asked, either by his colleagues or by a party to the case, and if he had received the necessary expenses, he would have been present there with his colleagues for the expedition and execution of the commissions at the time and place designated for the same.

255. On 30 November at 9 a.m. in the church of Holy Cross, Southampton, William Manwood, proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester, presented to the abbots of Hyde and Titchfield a certain Christopher de Barnererio, literate, who, having taken an oath, was commissioned to convey letters of certification and an account of the process to Rome. The judges instructed the prior and convent that they should appear on the feast of St John the Baptist before Mr Anthony Flores or any other auditor deputed in his place to receive, by the grace of God, a just verdict in their case. This was done notwithstanding the absence of the archbishop or his proctor, in the presence of Mr James Vaughan, notary public and scribe the the judges,

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Mr Bernard Holden, M.A., Mr William Nicholson, of the diocese of Durham, notary public by apostolic authority, specially summoned as witnesses, and in the absence of Mr William Imbroke, notary public.

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256. EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESSES SUMMONED BY THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF WINCHESTER, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLES OF THE ROTULUS REMISSORIUS DESPATCHED BY MR ANTHONY FLORES. THE EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED SECRETLY AND INDIVIDUALLY. THE EXAMINATION OF RICHARD HETHER WAS INITIATED BEFORE JOHN ABBOT OF HYDE AT THE MONASTERY OF HYDE ON 22 OCTOBER, AND COMPLETED BY MR IMBROKE AND MR VAUGHAN IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WINCHESTER ON 23 OCTOBER; JOHN RAUSTOW, THOMAS ATTHASYLL, WILLIAM WISTON, WILLIAM BULBEKE, THOMAS HOLDEN, RICHARD STYMPE, WILLIAM FLESHMONGER AND JOHN WYNDAR WERE EXAMINED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WINCHESTER ON 23, 24 and 25 OCTOBER, AND MR WILLIAM CHIPNAM, M.A., IN THE PARLOUR OF THE HOUSE OF JAMES MIRYK WITHIN THE PARISH OF HOLY CROSS ON 28 OCTOBER.

ROTULUS REMISSORIUS detailing questions to be put on behalf of the archbishop of Canterbury to those witnesses produced by the prior and convent of Winchester in the locality. The proctor of the archbishop produced the following questions, according to which he requested that each of the witnesses should be examined, and their depositions faithfully recorded, in case no reliance could be placed upon them. First, each of the witnesses should be reminded, as they took their oath, of the sacred nature of that oath, and that the bearer of false witness denies God, offends his neighbour and damns his own soul; and that if a man renders false testimony, it stands to the credit of his opponent; and that he will be punished as a perjurer.

The questions to be put to each witness are as follows:

i and ii) The witness should be asked his name and surname, the name of his father, from what locality he comes, his age, the extent of his possessions, and at whose charge and cost he lives.

iii and iv) In what diocese he was born, and where he has lived hitherto; he must state clearly whether he is beneficed of the church of Winchester, or salaried by the chapter by virtue of any position or office. He must state whether he is lay, clerk, or religious of any order, and if a religious, in which house he is professed, and whether he has a licence to be outside the cloister, and who granted this licence, which he should produce.

v) Whether the witness has seen the articles on which he is to be examined and knows their tenor and content, and by whom he has been instructed or informed as to what he should depose.

vi) Whether he has ever been in the location of the churches with which the litigation is concerned; if he replies in the affirmative, he should be asked by what names they are known, where they are situated, whether in the city or outside, what distance they are from each other, and whether the witness has ever been in these places; and if he replies in the negative, he should be asked how he can know anything of the matters detailed in the

articles.

vii) Whether he has ever known any of the priors of Winchester; if so, he should be asked their names and where and when he became acquainted with them; and he should be asked the same questions in relation to the bishops of Winchester; and if he replies in the negative, he should be asked how he can know anything of the matters detailed in the articles.

viii) Whether the witness has ever known the church of Winchester deprived of her bishop during a vacancy of the see; if so, he should be asked by whose death the vacancy occurred and who then administered the church, and under whose metropolitical authority the church of Winchester is constituted.

ix) Whether he has ever been in the province of Canterbury, and whether when churches within that province were vacant by the death of their bishop, the archbishop of Canterbury normally governed and administered those episcopal churches, exercised the totality of episcopal jurisdiction, and received during the vacancy the payments, issues and tithes belonging in any way to the bishop of the see sede plena.

x) Whether he knows the prior of Winchester, and whether he is kinsman by blood or marriage, friend or well-wisher to the prior or to any of the monks of Winchester; and whether he is hostile to the archbishop of Canterbury, or has received at the hands of the archbishop or any of his officials any offence or injury.

xi) Whether any promise or incentive offered to him has influenced him in this case.

xii) Whether he hopes to obtain any advantage or to avoid any inconvenience from the victory of the prior and convent; and which party he wishes to win the case; and if he replies 'the party with right on its side' he should be asked which party he wishes to obtain its rights.

xiii) There should then be read to the witness the following propositions and articles, particularly the first three, and if he states that they are true, he should be asked how he knows this, and whether he has ever been in the churches and chapels in question; if to this he answers in the affirmative he should be asked where they are located, how far distant they are from each other, and who is accustomed to administer these parish churches and chapels and to receive their fruits; and whether they have their own rectors or are occupied by other than their own rectors.

The articles proposed by the prior and convent of Winchester, on which the witnesses in the locality should be examined:

In order to demonstrate clearly the legitimate right of the prior and convent of Winchester and the lack of right on the part of the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, and the undue harassment caused by the archbishop or in his

name to the prior and convent, and so as to bring the case to a conclusion favourable to the prior and convent, the proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester advances the following propositions and articles; to each of which it should suffice for the witness to reply on oath by the words credo or non credo. And if the articles are denied, he seeks that he and his principals be allowed to prove their truth in the court of Rome, not however committing himself to superfluous proof.

Art. i) If necessary, he will prove that for a hundred years in the immediate past, and indeed from a time to which the memory of man does not run, among the other cathedral churches of the kingdom of England, the cathedral church of Winchester, of the Order of St Benedict, was, as it is today, eminent and famous, having at its head a bishop, with the prior and convent constituting the chapter; it is a diocese of wide extent, distinct and separate from other dioceses, and having other rights and distinctions which demonstrate that it is an eminent and famous cathedral church.

Art. ii) From this time amongst the other parish churches in the diocese of Winchester there were, as there are today, two parish churches, of which one is East Meon and the other Hambledon, which have extensive parishes, crowded with persons of both sexes, cemeteries, baptismal fonts, and other rights and privileges demonstrating them to be parish churches.

Art. iii) From that time, among other chapels within the parishes of the said churches were, as there are today, the chapels of Wroxfield, Steep and Westbury.¹

xiv) Art. iv) From that time onward until today, the forementioned parish churches with their chapels have been perpetually united, annexed and incorporated with the cathedral church of Winchester, and as such are possessed by the bishop of Winchester or in his name, and this is manifest public knowledge.

Art. v) From that time onward until today, the forementioned chapels were perpetually united, annexed and incorporated with the forementioned parish churches, and as such were possessed by the bishop of Winchester or in his name, and this is manifest public knowledge.

Art. vi) All the above was and is manifestly true, and public knowledge.

1. Ms. Groxolos, Stupe et Exere.

After these articles have been put to the witness, the proctor of the archbishop requests that if he says that they are true, he should be asked whether he had seen the unions which were mentioned, whether they were several or one, by whom they were authorised, whether by papal or episcopal authority, and he should state the name of the pope or bishop who had authorised the unions, the date of the unions, and whether they were authorised for a term or in perpetuity.

xv) Art. vii) From that time onwards, by right and by custom and by the ordinance of the kings of England confirmed by the Apostolic See, the custody of the spiritualities and the right to receive the tithes of the foresaid parish churches perpetually annexed to the episcopal mensa belonged, during the vacancy of the see of Winchester, to the prior and convent of Winchester, and this is manifest public knowledge.

Art. viii) From that time onwards, the prior and convent of Winchester have, for the duration of the vacancy of the see, held the custody of the spiritualities and received all the tithes pertaining to the foresaid parish churches, and they quietly and pacifically exercised these rights until the present trouble. The prior and convent maintain that they are entitled to the exercise of these rights, and are acknowledged throughout the locality to be so entitled.

After these articles have been put to the witness, the proctor of the archbishop requests that if he says that they are true, he should be asked the source of his knowledge; and whether he has seen these ordinances and confirmations, and if so he should be asked which king ordained this and when, where he has seen the ordinances, who has shown them to him and for what reason, and what is their content.

xvi) The witness should be asked whether he has known any bishop of Winchester and whether he has ever seen the see of Winchester vacant, and if he replies in the affirmative, he should be asked how many times and by whose death, for how long it was vacant, who held the custody of the forementioned parish churches and received their fruits and tithes; and whether the witness was himself present and saw this, or whether he heard it from others; and if from others, he should be asked where, when and from whom he had heard it.

xviii (sic) He should be asked whether the bishop (sic) of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the church of Winchester, has been accustomed to exercise the custody of the church and to receive all the fruits and tithes pertaining in any manner to the bishop of Winchester; and if he replies in the negative, he should be asked if the archbishop might not have received them without the knowledge of the witness.

ix) Art. ix) For the clarification of the above articles, the proctor of the prior and convent of Winchester intends to prove that from 1334 and the translation of John Stearford,¹ bishop of Winchester, to the church of Canterbury, up till the present vacancy of the see, the prior and convent has held custody of the forementioned churches, and had received the tithes, from them, publicly and openly.

Art. x) That the same has been true from 1345 and the vacancy of the see caused by the death of Bishop Adam.²

Art. xi) That the same has been true from 1366 and 1404, and the vacancies of the see caused by the deaths of William Edington³ and William Vican.⁴

Art. xii) That the same has been true from 1467 (sic, recte 1447) and 1486, and the vacancies of the see caused by the deaths of Henry Beauforde⁵ and William Waynflete.⁶

Art. xiii) That all the above is true, and is manifest public knowledge.

After these articles have been put to the witness, the proctor of the archbishop requests that if he says that they are true, he should be asked how he knows these things, and whether he was present at the events mentioned and knows the persons named; and if he replies in the negative, he should be asked how then he could know of these matters.

xx) Art. xiv) When the see of Winchester was last vacant in 1492 following the death of Bishop Peter, the archbishop of Canterbury by force and usurpation, unjustly and contrary to right, prevented the prior and convent of Winchester from exercising their right to administer the spiritualities and to collect the tithes of the foresaid churches, and openly harassed them or caused them to be harassed.

Art. xv) That all the above is true, and manifest public knowledge.

After these articles have been put to the witness, the proctor of the archbishop requests that he be asked whether he knew Bishop Peter, and where and

1. John Stratford, bishop of Winchester 1323-1333.

2. Adam Orleton, bishop of Winchester 1333-1345.

3. William Edington, bishop of Winchester 1346-1366.

4. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester 1367-1404.

5. Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester 1404-1447.

6. Bishop of Winchester 1447-1486.

when he died, and what the archbishop did after his death.

xxi) The witness should be asked whether the prior and convent of Winchester were in possession of these rights, and if he replies in the affirmative, he should be asked what he has seen them do, and to what effect they could be said to be in possession; he should be asked by whom he has seen such things done, and how he knew the person so acting was acting for the prior and convent; he should say whether he had seen his letters of proxy, whether they were special or general, their date, and by what notary public they were subscribed.

257. Richard Hether, agricultor, living at East Meon as he had from birth until he was twenty two years old, whereafter he had lived for three years with a certain Thomas att Hasill in the parish of Privett in the diocese of Winchester and after that for thirty years or more in a hamlet called Woodland in the parish of East Meon, whence he had returned to East Meon where he has now lived for thirty years, aged eighty or more and illiterate, of free status, testifies that he has known the priory of St Swithun's from his youth, but that he certainly does not know the present prior or any of his monks, except one who is the treasurer of the priory; neither does he know the archbishop. After the consequences of perjury have been explained to him, he states that he is the son of Thomas Hether deceased, of East Meon, that his goods are hardly worth twenty shillings, and that he lives at the charge of Thomas Pynk of East Meon, his son-in-law; he receives no salary from the church of Winchester, and he has not seen the articles on which he is to be examined. He is a parishioner of East Meon, and at various times he had often been in the church of Hambledon; these churches are in the diocese of Winchester and the province of Canterbury, and are a mile distant the one from the other. He has not known any prior of Winchester, but has known Bishops Henry Beauford, William Waynflete and Peter Courtenay, and has seen all of them at East Meon; he has three times seen the church of Winchester vacant, following the deaths of Beauford, Waynflete and Courtenay, but he does not know how long the vacancies lasted or who administered the church and diocese of Winchester and exercised spiritual jurisdiction in the interim; but it is commonly said that the church of Winchester exists under the metropolitan church of Canterbury. He has lived in the province of Canterbury since his youth, but does not know how to reply with regard to the other matters detailed in qu. ix. He does not know the prior of Winchester, nor is he related to him by blood or marriage; he is well disposed to the prior of Winchester as he is to all Christians, but not more so, and he bears no hatred or hostility towards the archbishop, neither has he suffered any injury from the archbishop or his officials. No promise or incentive has been offered to him with relation to this case, and he hopes to gain no advantage, nor to avoid any disadvantage by the victory of the prior and convent; he has no concern as to which party prevails and is indifferent between them. With regard to qu. xiii, he states that articles

i, ii and iii are true, and this he knows because it is common knowledge; he has often been in the churches and chapels in question in the diocese of Winchester, and has seen their distinguishing marks (insignia), that is to say he has seen the diocese of Winchester, or at least the greater part of it, and the cathedral church and the parish churches in question, with their cemeteries baptismal fonts, bell towers and the other distinguishing marks of parish churches in those parts. He has been in the chapels of Wroxfield, Steep and Westbury which lie within the parish of East Meon. East Meon is fourteen miles from the cathedral church of Winchester, and two miles from Hambledon; Wroxfield is two miles from the church of East Meon, four miles from Hambledon and fourteen miles from the cathedral; Steep is two and a half miles from East Meon four miles from Hambledon and fourteen and a half miles from Winchester cathedral; Westbury is one mile from East Meon, about three miles from Hambledon and twelve or thirteen miles from the cathedral; Hambledon is about sixteen miles from Winchester, Wroxfield is one mile from Steep and three 'long miles' from Westbury; Steep is three miles from Westbury. The churches of East Meon and Hambledon are administered by the bishop of Winchester, to whom they are appropriated, and the cure of souls is committed to vicars. Both the churches and the chapels are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester to whom pertains the power of visitation and the correction of delinquents. The fruits and tithes are received and administered by the bishop and the vicars. The vicar of East Meon maintains the chaplains of the foresaid chapels but the witness does not know which fruits and tithes belong to the bishop and which to the vicars. With regard to qu. xiv, he states that articles iv, v and vi are true, and when asked how he knows this, he says that it is common knowledge that the bishop is set over the vicars and each year receives certain spiritual revenues from the churches. He does not know if there was one act of union or more, nor does he know by what authority these churches were united or appropriated to the bishop; more than this he cannot testify. Answering qu. xv, he states that according to the common opinion of the parishioners of East Meon and of many others living in the diocese of Winchester, whose names he cannot now recall, the contents of articles vii and viii are true. When the see was vacant after the death of Henry Beauford, around the time of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary he saw a certain man pass by with a bushel (puta) of tithed sheaves which he said he was taking to the barn next to the church of East Meon called 'the church barn', for the use of the prior and convent, so he believed, but he cannot remember the name of the man or from whose corn the sheaves came. He has seen the church of Winchester vacant following the deaths of Henry Beauford, William Waynflete and Peter Courtenay, but how long these vacancies lasted or who exercised custody of the spiritualities he does not know, nor who received the fruits and tithes except as he has testified above, and except that he has heard many people, whose names he cannot now remember, say that all the fruits and tithes of the churches in question belong to the prior and chapter during vacancies of the see. He has no knowledge that the archbishop of Canterbury has been accustomed

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to administer the church and diocese of Winchester or exercise any jurisdiction in the same, or that the archbishop has received fruits and tithes which pertained to the bishop of Winchester while he lived, but the archbishop could have done all these things without the witness knowing of them. As regards qu. xix, he can provide no further testimony beyond what he has said above. He knew the lord Peter Courtenay when he was alive, but cannot testify to the place or precise time of his death, and he does not recall what the archbishop did at the time of the bishop's death; he says that the testimony given by him before is true and is common knowledge. To qu. xxi he replies as he has above and can offer no further testimony.

Fo. 247v

258. John^{*} Raustowe, agricultor of the parish of East Meon, where he has lived for more than 72 years, before which he had lived from his infancy in the parish of Hambledon where he was born, aged eighty years or more and illiterate of free status, states that he does not know the prior and convent of St Swithun's, and after the dangers and penalty of perjury have been explained to him, he says that he is the son of John Raustow, deceased, of Hambledon, that he has goods to the value of £20, and that he lives at his own charge; he does not hold office or receive a salary from the prior and convent; he has not seen the articles on which he is to be examined. He has frequently been in the parishes in question, since he was born in one and has lived in the other since childhood; the names of these churches are East Meon and Hambledon, and they lie in the diocese of Winchester and the province of Canterbury; they are three miles apart the one from the other. He has not known any prior of Winchester, but has known four bishops, Beauford, Waynflete, Courtenay and Thomas Langton, the present bishop; he has witnessed three vacancies of the see, following the deaths of Beauford, Waynflete and Courtenay, but he does not know how long these vacancies lasted or who governed the church of Winchester for their duration; but he does say that the church of Winchester exists under the metropolitan church of Canterbury. To qu. ix, he replies that he does live within the province of Canterbury, but that he is unable to answer the other questions. He does not know the prior of Winchester and is not related to him or to any of the monks of the convent, nor is he a friend or well-wisher to them or any one of them any more than he is to the archbishop; he knows of no reason why he should be better disposed to one party than to the other, nor has he received any offence or injury at the hands of the archbishop or of any of his officials. No promise or incentive has been offered to him in this case, nor would he receive any advantage from the victory of the prior and convent, nor any inconvenience from their defeat, and he has no interest in which party gains the verdict. With regard to qu. xiii, he replies that articles i, ii and iii are true, and questioned on the basis of his knowledge he states that he has seen four bishops of Winchester, and that the church of Winchester is known as the mother church and cathedral

of the diocese of Winchester; he has been in the two churches in question and has seen the distinguishing marks of a parish church (insignia parochialia) - beautiful churches with churchyards in which the corpses of the dead are buried, bell towers in which hang great bells which are rung to summon the parishioners to divine service, baptismal fonts, choirs, chancels, and the other distinguishing marks of a parish church; he knows also the chapels of Wroxfield, Steep and Westbury annexed to the church of East Meon, whose chaplains are under the direction of the vicar. The fruits of these churches and chapels are at the disposal of the bishop of Winchester, to whom the churches and the annexed chapels are appropriated, and of the vicars, who receive some of the tithes and fruits as their portion, as they exercise the cure of souls. With regard to qu. xiv, he states that articles iv, v and vi are also true; he knows this because he has been accustomed to collect every year for the bishop of Winchester the tithe of sheaves from the parishes and farmers of East Meon and Hambledon, and to take them to the bishop's barn in the parishes; sometimes he has seen the bishop retain these tithes in his own hands. He adds that it is common knowledge throughout the locality that these churches with their chapels are annexed to the episcopal mensa; and because of this, he can state that the articles are true. When asked about the act of union or appropriation, he says that he has never seen it and does not know whether it was enacted by papal, episcopal or some other authority; it is commonly held that the churches are appropriated to the episcopal mensa, but he cannot supply these details. With regard to qu. xv and articles vii and viii, he states that it is commonly said and believed that the right of receiving the fruits and tithes of the churches in question, which pertains to the bishop while he is alive, pertains to the prior and convent during vacancies, but he cannot testify with regard to the custody of the spiritual jurisdiction. In the vacancy following the death of Bishop Beauford the prior and convent received the tithe of sheaves and the other tithes of East Meon which the bishop had received during his lifetime and similarly the prior and convent received them after the death of Waynflete; but he cannot testify as to the situation at Hambledon. From whom the prior and convent received these tithes, and whether they were paid in cash or in kind he cannot testify, but it is common knowledge that they did receive these tithes. He has seen neither royal grant nor apostolic confirmation, so he cannot testify as to their date. He has seen the church of Winchester vacant three times, following the deaths of Beauford, Waynflete and Courtenay, but he cannot state the length of any of these vacancies, or who exercised the custody and cure of the churches. As regards the receipt of the fruits of these churches, he replies as above, but states that he has never been present when these tithes have been rendered to the prior and convent; but he has heard it said by the majority of the parishioners of East Meon that the tithes are paid to them during a vacancy; but he does not know by whom they are paid nor can he remember the names of those who have told him that the prior and convent receive the tithes. He says=

that he has no knowledge of the archbishop of Canterbury exercising any jurisdiction, or receiving the fruits of the spiritualities, which pertain to the bishop of Winchester during his lifetime, but he admits that the archbishop might have done these things without his knowledge. With reference to qu. xix, he can make no statement on articles ix - xi, article xii is true, for reasons he has already specified. As to qu. xx and articles xiv and xv, he can reply only from what he has heard, as this is common knowledge. He states that he knew Peter Courtenay, but does not know the date or place of his death; as for what the archbishop did after his death, he can only testify from the account he has heard from the parishioners of East Meon. To qu. xxi he replies as he has testified above.

Fo. 248v

259. Thomas Att Hasill, agricultor of the parish of East Meon, where he was born and has lived from his youth, aged sixty or more and of free status, testifies that he has known the prior of Winchester for six years, and one of the monks for a month or more, but he does not know the present archbishop of Canterbury. After the consequences of perjury have been explained to him, he states that he is the son of Richard Att Hasill, deceased, of East Meon, that his goods are worth scarcely ten marks, and that he lives at his own charge. He receives no salary from the church of Winchester, and he has not seen the articles on which he is to be examined. He has been at various different times in the churches of East Meon and Hambledon in the diocese of Winchester and the province of Canterbury, and these two churches are about three miles distant the one from the other. Over a period of about fifty years he has known one prior called Marlborow¹ and the present prior, but he has not known any other prior of Winchester; he has known four bishops of Winchester, Beauford, Waynflete, Courtenay and Langton, and he has known three vacancies, following the deaths of Beauford, Waynflete and Courtenay, but he does not know for certain how long the vacancies lasted or when they began, because it was a matter with which he was not greatly concerned. He does not know who governed the church and diocese of Winchester during vacancies; the church of Winchester exists under the metropolitan church of Canterbury, but whether the archbishop of Canterbury administered or ought to administer the church he did not know until after the death of Bishop Courtenay, when the officers of the archbishop took over the administration (intromiserunt se cum gubernacione) of the church and diocese of Winchester. He has lived in the province of Canterbury from his youth, but otherwise he cannot reply to qu. ix except as he has replied above. He knows the present prior, but is not his kinsman or friend or well disposed to him other than he is to all Christians; he is not hostile to the archbishop nor has he received any injury at the hands of the archbishop and his officials, and he has no partial interest in the outcome of these

1. Richard Marlborough, prior 1450-57.

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proceedings, and no incentive has been offered him to influence him in this case. With regard to qu. xiii, he replies that articles i, ii and iii are true, and this he knows because it is common knowledge which cannot in any way be concealed; moreover, he has been in the cathedral church of Winchester and the parish churches of East Meon and Hambledon; the church of East Meon has three chapels subject to it, Wroxfield, Steep and Westbury, and he has also been in these. The parish churches and chapels are in the diocese of Winchester, but he can testify with no certainty as to the distances between them. The churches and chapels are administered by the bishop, who is rector there, and by the vicars; the vicar of East Meon has deputies in the chapels, to whom he pays stipends, and the fruits and tithes of the churches are administered by the bishop and vicars. With reference to qu. xiv, he believes that articles iv, v and vi are true, because this is the common opinion there. Asked about the act of union, he says that he has not seen it, nor does he know if there was one or more, nor whether it was temporary or permanent. With regard to qu. xv, he believes articles vii and viii to be true, because he neither knows nor has heard to the contrary, and he believes that after the deaths of Henry Beauford and William Waynflete the prior and convent received, either personally or through their agents, all the tithes which pertain to the bishop from these churches and chapels for the duration of the vacancy, but he does not know whether the prior and convent received these tithes in cash or in kind, nor does he know who collected them on their behalf. Asked if he has seen any ordinance or confirmation in virtue of which the prior and convent receive the tithes, he says that he has not, and he does not know the date of such. To qu. xvi and xviii he replies as above; he does not believe that the archbishop or his official exercised custody or collected the fruits and tithes, but they could have done all this everywhere except in the parish in which he resides, for if they did it there he would know of it, he firmly believes, for he has known the parish for sixty years and in all that time he has never heard of such things, nor had his father before him, as far as he told him, and he knew the parish for a similar number of years. To qu. xix and xx and articles ix - xv, he replies as above, and says that his previous testimony is true, though he cannot testify as to what is public knowledge. To qu. xxi he replies as above.

Fo. 249

260. William Weston, butcher of the parish of East Meon, where he was born and has lived from his youth, aged about sixty, literate and of free status, the natural son of John Weston of East Meon, who has goods to the value of about four marks and lives by his own industry, states that he does not know the present prior, but knows two of his monks; he does not know the archbishop of Canterbury; he receives no salary from the church of Winchester, nor has he seen the questions on which he is to be examined. He has been in the churches in question, and as to the distances between them he agrees with the first witness. He has not known any prior, but he has known three bishops of

Winchester, Waynflete, Courtenay and the present bishop; he has witnessed two vacancies, following the deaths of Waynflete and Courtenay, but he does not know when they began or how long they lasted. He does not know who governs the see or exercises jurisdiction during vacancies, but he says that the archbishop of Canterbury is the chief (principalior) among all the bishops of England, and therefore he believes that he is metropolitan and that the church of Winchester exists under the metropolitan church of Canterbury; but the other propositions in qu. ix he denies. He is not the kinsman or friend of the present prior or any of the monks, nor is he well disposed to them other than to all Christians; he is not hostile to the archbishop and has received no injury at the hands of the archbishop or his officials; he has no partial interest in the outcome of the proceedings, and no incentive has been offered to him in this case. His testimony is in accordance with that of the other witnesses; after the death of Waynflete, the tithe of sheaves from East Meon was placed in a barn in the same parish, as it was before the bishop's death; after his death a monk,[†] of whose name he was not certain, came from Winchester and in the name of the prior and convent he sealed the doors of the barns at East Meon, Wroxfield and Steep, in which the tithes were stored during the bishop's lifetime; this he can testify because he saw it himself. Afterwards, he saw the same monk reach an agreement with Simon Bee of East Meon for the sale of these same sheaves on behalf of the prior and convent, and he believes that Simon sold the corn and delivered the money from the sale to the same monk, but he does not know how much was paid. Moreover, during this vacancy he saw the same monk hold a court, and saw his own father make fine of 5s with the same monk for ten acres of arable land and one dwelling belonging to the church of East Meon, while Simon Bee made fine of 10s for a cottage which he held belonging to the same church, John Goss made fine of 3s 4d for 10 acres of land, and John Bull made fine for 10 acres belonging to the rectory of East Meon. But he cannot testify as regards the church of Hambledon, nor as regards the exercise of sede vacante jurisdiction. But all that he has testified, he says, is true and common knowledge. He cannot testify as to what was done by the archbishop after the death of Bishop Peter Courtenay. He has not seen any ordinance or confirmation relating to the rights of the prior and convent during vacancies, but says that the archbishop could not have exercised custody or collected the tithes of the parish of East Meon, because he would know if this had happened, but the archbishop could have done this in other places without the knowledge of the witness. In reply to qu. xxi he can say no more, except that he has not seen any mandate or proxy.

261. William Bulbek, agricultor of East Meon, where he has lived for more than forty years, and before that in the parish of Froyle in the diocese of Winchester where he was born, aged sixty or more, of free status, the natural son of John Bulbek of Froyle, with goods and chattels worth at least £40 and living at his own charge, layman and tenant of the prior and convent for lands

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for which he pays an annual rent of 10s, testifies that he has known the prior and certain of the monks, especially the camerarius to whom he pays his rent, for about seven years, but that he does not know the archbishop. To qu. i - v he replies with the information detailed above. He has been in the churches of Hambledon and East Meon which are in the diocese of Winchester, and the one is three miles distant from the other. He has known only the present prior, but has known three bishops, Waynefleete, Courtenay and Langton. He has seen the vacancies following the deaths of Waynefleete and Courtenay, but is ignorant of when they began or how long they lasted, although he recalls that the see was vacant in the autumn. To qu. ix he cannot reply beyond what he has already testified, and his reply to qu. x is in accordance with that of the other witnesses. No promise or incentive has influenced him in this matter. With regard to qu. xii he agrees with the other witnesses, and when examined on these articles, he testifies that in the autumn following the death of Waynefleete a monk, who is now subprior, came from Winchester and in the name of the prior and convent admonished the parishioners of East Meon to divide the tithed sheaves from their own, since these tithed sheaves now belonged to the prior and convent because of the vacancy of the see. At his command many of the parishioners divided their sheaves and the monk had the tithed sheaves placed in the barn to the use of the prior and convent, so he believes, for if anyone else had received them he and the other parishioners would have heard of it, but they never heard or believed other than that the prior and convent peacefully and without disturbance received the tithes of the church and chapels on that occasion and on other occasions when the see of Winchester was vacant, except after the death of Bishop Courtenay, when a certain Mr Robert Shirborne, acting in the name of the present archbishop, held the tithes and all other ecclesiastical dues during the vacancy. This he heard from a certain William Flessmonger, who told him that he paid money to Mr Shirborne for his tithes. He cannot testify beyond this, except to state that this is common knowledge. With regard to the other questions he agrees with the previous witnesses, but says that the archbishop could have visited and done the other things which are specified without his knowledge.

Fo. 249v

262. Thomas Holden, agricultor who has lived for more than fifty years in the parish of East Meon, and before that from his youth in the town of Farnham where he was born, aged sixty nine or more, literate and of free status, the natural son of William Holden, deceased, of Farnham, with goods worth £20 and living at his own charge, testifies that he has known the present prior and some of the monks of Winchester well for twenty years, but that he does not know the archbishop. To qu. i - v he replies with the information detailed above. With regard to qu. vi - xii, he agrees in general with Thomas Att Hasill, and in addition testifies that after the death of Bishop Beauford the officials of the prior and convent held a court for the lands and tenements

pertaining to the spiritualities of the church of East Meon during the vacancy of the see, and that he was himself present in this court before the official whose names he cannot remember, and saw Simon Bee and John Weston make fine with the officials for lands pertaining to the church of East Meon and to the bishop of Winchester when he was alive. This court was held within a few days of Beauford's death, a little after Easter, and he died, he recalls, in Easter week some fifty years ago. At the same time the officials sold the fruits and tithes in the barn and had the doors of the tithe barns at East Meon, Steep and Wroxfield sealed. The witness asked a certain John Hovar, whose daughter he subsequently married, why the prior and convent had sold him the fruits and tithes, and he replied that from time immemorial the prior and convent had been accustomed to receive all the tithes and other spiritual revenues of the church of East Meon and its chapels when the see was vacant, and that they received them now as they had been accustomed to do in the past. The prior and convent did likewise after the death of Bishop Waynflete, and on that occasion the witness was present in a court held for the spiritualities of the church and its chapels and saw a certain John Davy of Steep make fine with the officials of the prior and convent for lands pertaining to the church which he had held of the bishop while he lived. The prior and convent for the duration of this vacancy received the tithes of sheaves, some of which were in the barn before the bishop's death, and some in the field not yet collected. He can testify no further, except to say that after the death of Bishop Courtenay a certain Richard Cager of East Meon collected the tithes and revenues pertaining to the church and chapels and paid them to Mr Robert Shirborne, commissary of the archbishop, after Shirborne had promised on oath that if the rights of the prior and convent were maintained he would save him harmless and would restore to the prior and convent the value of the tithes and revenues, but their value the witness cannot now remember. All that he has testified is true and is common knowledge. With regard to the other questions, he agrees with the previous witnesses.

263. Richard Stympe, agricultor, natural son of Thomas Stympe, deceased, of Westdon, Sx., living for more than thirty years in the parish of East Meon and before that in the parish of Findon in the diocese of Chichester where he was born, aged fifty five or more, literate and of free status, with goods worth at least £20 and living at his own charge, tenant of the prior and convent for a rent of 12s, and also receiving from the prior and convent an annual fee of 40s for the collection of rents to the annual value of £40, testifies that he knows only the present prior of Winchester and certain of his monks, and that he knows the archbishop well by sight. He is also a tenant of the bishop of Winchester and has at farm certain fruits of the church of East Meon for which he pays £8 8s 4d per annum to the bishop. He has known three bishops, Waynflete, Courtenay and Langton, and has twice seen the see vacant, following the deaths of Waynflete and Courtenay, but he does

not know how long the vacancies lasted or when they began, or who administered the church sede vacante, until after the death of Courtenay when Mr Shirborne administered the see in the name of the archbishop. When examined in accordance with the questions and articles he agrees with Thomas Holden, except that he does not know the names of those who made fine after the death of Waynefflete, nor the time when he died, nor did he know of the sealing of the barns. He testifies also that after the death of Courtenay the subprior held a court and warned the farmers that they should pay money to no persons save the prior and convent. But afterwards there arrived John Gossage, servant to Mr Shirborne, and with him Mr John Wyett, and they held a court in the name of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in this court Gossage exhibited a citation and warned Richard Cager, collector of the rents of certain tenements belonging to the rectory, to appear personally before the archbishop because he was unwilling to pay to Gossage what he had collected; out of fear of this citation Cager followed Gossage to Alton, a distance of eight miles, and there made payment to him, of what amount the witness does not know, and the remainder of the farmers made payment because of their fear of citation. He himself paid £8 8s 4d, not from fear of citation, but because he obtained a bond, dated 10 November 1493¹, which he now exhibits, acknowledging receipt of this sum on behalf of the archbishop and binding John Gossage to discharge the witness of this sum before the prior and convent, otherwise to recompense him in full. He also testifies that after the death of Courtenay a certain Richard Pynk first made fine of 3s 4d for his cottage and ten acres of land with the subprior, and afterwards he made similar fine with Gossage, who had threatened to evict him if he did not pay. To the questions to which no reply is specified above, he replies as did the previous witnesses. He states in addition that he was at Taunton when the see of Bath and Wells was vacant and Mr Shirborne was vicar general in spirituals for the archbishop, and because of this Shirborne believed that he had the same jurisdiction in other dioceses of the province of Canterbury as he had there.

Fo. 250

264. William Flesshmonger, agricultor living in the parish of Hambledon for more than twenty five years and before that in the parish of Southwick in the diocese of Winchester for about twenty three years, aged about sixty, of free status, the son of Richard Flesshmonger, deceased, of Preston Candover, Ha., tenant of the bishop of Winchester, farmer of the rectory of Hambledon at the time of this conflict and for a long period prior to this, with moveable goods worth at least £40 and immoveable goods to the value of 40s per annum, living at his own charge by his industry, in receipt of no salary from the prior and convent nor beneficed by them, testifies that he has not previously

1. MS. the ixth yere of Kyng Henry viith; 1492 is more likely.

seen the articles nor has he discussed with any man what deposition he should make. He has often been in the churches of Hambledon and East Meon, and the latter has three chapels subject to it, but these he cannot name with certainty; one church is three miles distant from the other. He has known the present prior for twenty years and has known three bishops of Winchester, Waynefleete, Courtenay and Langton, but he does not know the archbishop. He has twice seen the church of Winchester vacant, following the deaths of Waynefleete and Courtenay, but he does not know when the vacancies began or how long they lasted, nor who administered the church and diocese during vacancies and was accustomed so to do. After the death of Bishop Courtenay, however, a certain Mr Robert Shirborne governed in the name of the archbishop, and he believes that at that time he exercised all jurisdiction and received all the revenues of the spiritualities due sede plena to the bishop. With regard to further questions to qu. xiii, he agrees with the previous witnesses. When examined on the articles, he states that after the death of Bishop Waynefleete, who died about eleven years ago, a monk, who is now subprior, came to Hambledon and in the name of the prior and convent enquired from the witness who held the farm of the tithe of sheaves for that year, and he replied that he held the farm. The monk then said to him, 'You do know that the fruits of this church belong to the prior and convent when the see is vacant?' to which he replied immediately, 'I have mixed the tithed sheaves with my own grain, so that I cannot separate them'. The monk then said, 'See that the money for them is paid, and if you are not honest, I shall seal the doors of the barn in which the sheaves are kept.' Agreement was reached between them around the feast of St Andrew (30 November) after Waynefleete's death; the witness paid to the prior and convent the receipts for all the fruits collected by him up to that date, some of which were in the barn before the bishop's death and some placed there subsequently; the total was £24, and this arrangement was not controverted. After the death of Bishop Courtenay, however, Mr Shirborne sent his servant John Gossage to the witness to collect the money, which he refused to pay because he believed that the prior and convent had the right to these revenues, as in the previous vacancy. Because he refused to pay Mr Shirborne summoned him to the hospital of St Cross outside the walls of Winchester. When he arrived the subprior and Mr Shirborne were both there, and a discussion ensued. Mr Shirborne warned the witness that because he would not pay he would have to appear before the archbishop within three days, and through fear of this he gave an obligation to Mr Shirborne binding himself to payment for the tithe of sheaves for the duration of the vacancy. This obligation he discharged by payment of £24 to John Gossage. Mr Shirborne then bound himself, by an obligation dated 21 April 1493, to pay to William Flessmonger at the following Michaelmas £30. The condition of this obligation, specified in a bill dated 29 May 1493, was that it should be invalid if Mr Shirborne saved Flessmonger harmless before the prior and convent of Winchester, otherwise full payment

would be made by next Christmas.

The transcript of the rotulus remissorius ends at this point.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF INTESTATES,
ETC., 1487-89.

NOTE: These commissions relate to the goods of those who at the time of their death possessed goods in more than one diocese of the province supervision of the disposal of which pertained to the archbishop by virtue of the prerogative of the church of Canterbury. If the deceased had died intestate, if the executors named in the last testament refused to act or if they died before completing their administration, the archbishop issued a commission for the administration of the estate; the administrators appointed were instructed, as were executors, to produce an inventory of the possessions of the deceased by a specified date.

Unless otherwise stated, all commissions emanated from Lambeth.

For full discussion of the archbishop's probate, see E.F. Jacob, Reg. Chichele, ii, Introduction, and I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration, i. ch. ix.

HIC INFERIUS REGISTRANTUR COMMISSIONES ADMINISTRACIONUM BONORUM ET DEBITORUM QUORUMCUNQUE INFRA PROVINCIAM CANT' AB INTESTATO DECEDENTIUM ET AD VIAM INTESTAT' DEVENIENTIUM AUCTORITATE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MORTON DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOTIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI FACTE, A NONO DIE MENSIS DECEMBRIS A.D. MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} OCTOGESIMO SEXTO ET SUE TRANSLACIONIS ANNO PRIMO USQUE AD ETC.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF INTESTATES, ETC.

Fo. 251

265. 7 January 1487.

Commission to Thomas Ayloffe of Sudbury, Sf., to administer the goods of Edmund Ayloffe of Sudbury, Sf., whose executors Thomas Ayloffe, John Roberd and Eleanor Ayloffe have refused to act. Inv. by 1 May.

266. 7 January 1487.

Commission to James Cokett, natural brother of John Cokett of Barrington, Ca., who has died intestate, to administer his goods. Inv. by 3 May.

267. 11 May 1487.

Commission to Alice, widow of Richard Playston of Godstone, Sy., intestate, to administer his goods. Inv. by 24 June.

Fo. 251v

268. 21 May 1487.

Commission to John Blagge, chaplain, in the person of his proctor Mr Nichola Trappe, notary public, to administer the goods of Mr John Ryche, clerk, whose executors have died before the completion of their administration. Inv. by 1 August, to be presented by his proctor.

269. 12 June 1487.

Commission to Gervase Hoorne, esq., to administer the goods of John Spyker of Canterbury diocese, intestate. Inv. by 1 August.

270. 10 July 1487.

Commission to Nicholas Wynnesbury and Thomas Wolshawe of Coventry, Wa., to administer the goods of Thomas Hadley of Coventry, whose widow and executrix Elizabeth has refused to act. Inv. by 29 September.

271. 12 July 1487.

Commission to William Boly, citizen of London, to administer the goods of Robert Lenster of London, whose executors have refused to act. Inv. by 29 September.

272. 8 August 1487.

Commission to Thomas Bury of Bristol and Thomas Keamys of Shirehampton, Gl., in the person of their proctor John Withipoll, literate, to administer the goods of Humphrey Fox of Bristol, Intestate. Inv. by 29 September.

273. 7 September, 1487, Mortlake.

Commission to Mr Walter Moryce, Decr.B., and John Withipoll, snr., of Bristol to administer the goods of John Langriche, late master of the hospital of St Mark in Bristol, whose executors have refused to act. Inv. by 1 November.

274. 4 October 1487.

Commission to Richard Greseley to administer the goods of his father Sir John Greseley, kt., of Drakelow, Db., intestate. Inv. by 10 November.

Fo. 252.

275. 4 October 1487.

Commission to James Yerford, mercer and citizen of London, to administer the goods of Pax Yerford, also of London. Inv. by 10 November.

276. 16 October 1487.

Commission to Henry, prior of Llanthony, to administer the goods of Br John Haywarde, canon of Llanthony by Gloucester, intestate. Inv. by 25 November.

277. 27 October 1487.

Commission to William Maryner and Simon Hoggan of London to administer the goods of John Colrede of the parish of St Edmund in the city of London, intestate. Inv. by 30 November.

278. 8 November 1487.

Commission to John Sibill of London to administer the goods of Walter James of the parish of St Martin by Ludgate, London.¹

279. 8 November 1487.

Commission to Sybil, widow of Walter James of Southampton, to administer his goods. Inv. by 21 December.²

280. 10 November 1487.

Commission to Laurence Spencer of Moreton Magna, He., to administer the goods of George Spencer of Knaptofte,³ Coventry and Lichfield diocese, intestate. Inv. by 13 January 1488.

281. 24 November 1487.

Commission to John Ewen and Robert Webster of Reach, Ca., to administer the goods of William Growght, also of Reach, intestate. Inv. by 13 January 1488.

282. 29 November 1487.

Commission to John Peeke, esq., and William Tailard, esq., to administer the goods of Sir Richard Enderby, kt., of Biggleswade, Bd., intestate, Inv. by 25 March.

Fo. 252v

283. 5 December 1487.

Commission to Walter Wheler to administer the goods of Robert Forster of London. Inv. by 13 January 1488.

284. 15 December 1487.

Commission to Thomas, earl of Arundel, to administer the goods of William, late earl and his father of Chichester diocese, intestate. Inv. by 1 March 1488.

285. 21 December 1487.

Commission to John Nancothorn, of the parish of St Swithun in London, to administer the goods of Simon Bartelott alias Amynewe, of Salisbury, intestate. Inv. by 1 March 1488.

286. 25 January 1488.

Commission to William Donyngton of Dean (Bd. or Ox.), Lincoln diocese, to administer the goods of John Benett, chaplain of Dean, intestate. Inv.

1, 2. One of these two entries is almost certainly the result of a scribal error.

3. Possibly Knaptoft, Lei., but this is in Lincoln diocese.

by 6 April.

287. 31 January 1488.

Commission to Agnes, widow of Thomas Marshe of London, intestate, to administer his goods. Inventory by 6 April.

288. 6 February 1488.

Commission to John Hill of Farnham, Sy., to administer the goods of Christopher Brounebrede alias Aubre, also of Farnham. Inv. by 6 April.

289. 13 February 1488.

Commission to John Horsley, of the parish of St Martin in the Fields near Charing Cross, to administer the goods of William Worme of the parish of St Clement without Temple Bar, London, intestate. Inv. by 6 April.

Fo. 253.

290. 22 January 1488, Maidstone.

Commission to William Mosden of Wittersham, Kent, to administer the goods of James Mapulsden of Wittersham, intestate. Inv. by 6 April.

291. 13 February 1488.

Commission to Roger Feytzherbert of Perry, St., to administer the goods of his father Nicholas Feytzherbert of Norbury, St., intestate. Inv. by 6 April.

292. 20 March 1488.

Commission to Mr Thomas Warner, clerk, to administer the goods of John Penhalse of Oxford University, intestate. Inv. by 1 May.

293. 21 March 1488.

Commission to Henry Page, generosus, of the city of London, to administer the goods of John Watnoo of the city of London, intestate. Inv. by 15 May.

294. 26 April 1488.

Commission to Richard Poley to administer the goods of his father John Poley, generosus, of Wormingford, Ess., intestate. Inv. by 24 June.

295. 10 May 1488.

Commission to Thomas Bowthe of Westminster and John Pyke of the city of London to administer the goods of Robert Lynton, anchorite, of the parish of All-Hallows-on-the-Wall, London, intestate. Inv. by 1 June.

296. 12 May 1488.

Commission to Mr Henry Sutton and Walter Hayles, clerks, and to John Baskett John Fitzjames, Henry Burnell and William Maryner, to administer the goods

of Thomas Beauchamp, esq., of Egham, Sy., intestate. Inv. by 24 June.

Fo. 253v

297. 20 May 1488.

Commission to Robert Fenne, generosus, of Salisbury, to administer the goods of Henry Trenniell and Margery his wife of Orchfounte, Salisbury diocese (? Orcheston, Wlt.) Inv. by 1 August.

298. 18 May 1488.

Commission to Robert Vincent, servienti domini de le marquis,¹ to administer the goods of Edmund Edy of Langton, Lincoln diocese, intestate. Inv. by 1 August.

299. 21 June 1488.

Commission to Margery, widow of the deceased, and to Humphrey Cotes, generosus, to administer the goods of Thomas Hawes of Stony Stratford, Bk., intestate. Inv. by 1 August.

300. 23 June 1488.

Commission to James Holme and John Holbeme of Doddiscombeleigh, De., to administer the goods of Christopher Holbeme of Grays Inn in Holborn. Inv. by 24 August.

301. 30 June 1488.

Commission to Thomas Warner of Stanmore, Mx., to administer the goods of John Warner, intestate. Inv. by 1 August.

302. 19 July 1488.

Commission to Margery, widow of the deceased and to John Keamys to administer the goods of John Southoughi of Bristol. Inv. by 24 August.

Fo. 254.

303. 29 July 1488.

Commission to Richard Price and Alice Price, lately widow of the deceased, to administer the goods of William Tavernere, of London diocese, intestate. Inv. by 6 October.

304. 4 August 1488.

Commission to Mr John Vaughan, canon, and William Paynell, chaplain, to administer the goods of Thomas Pawlett, rector of Wotton, Lincoln diocese (? Watton at Stone, Hrt.) intestate. Inv. by 6 October.

1. Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset.

305. 3 September 1488.

Commission to John Winto, chaplain and William Cooke of Norwich to administer the goods of Walter Cooke, chaplain, of Norwich diocese, intestate. Inv. by 1 November.

306. 4 September 1488.

Commission to Simon Hunbolde of Hartley Westpall, Ha., of Winchester diocese to administer the goods of John Wigley of Sherfield, Hants., intestate. Inv. by 10 November.

307. 5 September 1488.

Commission to Matilda and John, widow and son of the deceased, to administer the goods of John Bircholde, snr., of the parish of St Sepulchre, London, intestate. Inv. by 1 November.

308. 19 September 1488.

Commission to Margaret, widow of the deceased, to administer the goods of Henry Dawncy of Bishop's Lynn, Nf., intestate. Inv. by 25 December.

* 309. 23 September 1488.

Commission to John Tailor to administer the goods of Thomas Hokty of Norwich diocese, intestate. Inv. by 25 December.

Fo. 254v

310. 14 October 1488.

Commission to John Grousmouth alias Draper of the city of Hereford to administer the goods of John Bynnor of Hereford, intestate. Inv. by 25 December.

311. 17 October 1488.

Commission to John Bolley of the parish of St Martin by Ludgate, son of the deceased, to administer the goods of Gertrude Bolley, of the city of London. Inv. by 25 December.

312. 22 October 1488.

Commission to John Gardynere and Thomas Garston of Beaconsfield, Bk., to administer the goods of John Gardener of Lincoln diocese, intestate. Inv. by 25 December.

313. 15 November 1488.

Commission to Thomas Garthe, esq., of the city of London, to administer the goods of Sir John Woode, Kt., of the same city, intestate. Inv. by 2 February 1489.

314. 15 November 1488.

Commission to Agnes, widow of the deceased, and to Peter Bekett, chaplain of the city of London, to administer the goods of Patrick Rocheford, of the same city. Inv. by 2 February 1489.

315. 21 November 1488.

Commission to Richard Pole, son of the deceased, to administer the goods of John Pole of Wilton, Salisbury diocese, intestate. Inv. by 2 February 1489.

316. 28 November 1488.

Commission to John Sigar, chaplain of the diocese of Lincoln, to administer the goods of Stephen Sygar of the same diocese. Inv. by 2 February 1489.

Fo. 255

317. 13 December 1488.

Commission to Robert Norman of Bromham, Wilts., and Thomas Norman of Sherborne, Do., to administer the goods of John Storke of Shaftesbury, Do., intestate.

318. 7 January 1489.

Commission to Robert Furnes and Beatrice his wife, lately widow of the deceased, to administer the goods of John Cant of Wisbech, Ca., intestate. Inv. by 19 April.

319. 16 January 1489.

Commission to Mr Richard Estmonde, S.T.P., to administer the goods of Margaret Doo of Lincoln diocese, intestate. Inv. by 19 April.

320. 17 December 1489.

Commission to William and Richard Awbrey, sons of the deceased, to administer the goods of William Awbrey of Iver, Bk., intestate. Inv. by 1 March.

321. 23 January 1489.

Commission to John Warde of Southampton to administer the goods of John Walker of the same town, intestate. Inv. by 25 March (cf. no. 323).

322. 23 January 1489.

Commission to Thomas Gerveys of Rochester to administer the goods of Thomas Gerveys of the same city, intestate. Inv. by 2 February (sic.)¹

1. The Purification of B.V.M.; probably this was a scribal error for the Annunciation of B.V.M., 25 March.

Fo. 255v

323. 31 January 1489.

Commission to John Warde of Southampton to administer the goods of John Walker of the same town, intestate. Inv. by 25 March (cf. no. 321).

324. 10 February 1489.

Commission to Sir Roger Luknor, kt., son of the deceased, Mr Robert Shirborne, Richard Lukenor, jur., and Roger Lukenor, generosus, to administer the goods of Sir Thomas Lukenor, kt., of Broadhurst, Sx., intestate. Inv. by 19 April.

325. 7 March 1489.

Commission to John and Robert Beverley of the city of London to administer the goods of William Chapman of Steyenne, Herts., intestate. Inv. by 7 June.

326 29 March 1489.

Commission to Mr William Goode to administer the goods of Mr Richard Newbrigg, vicar of Farnham, Sy. Inv. by 7 June.

327. 29 March 1489. Commission to Mr Thomas Sutton to administer the goods of John Sutton, of the parish of All Saints, South Lynn, Nf., intestate. Inv. by 14 September.

328. 31 May (^{sic}probably March)

Commission to John Abbats, chaplain of More, Ox., (? Moreton) to administer the goods of William Yate, vicar of Clifton, He., intestate. Inv. by 7 June.

329. 31 March 1489.

Commission to Robert Vincent servienti domini de le Marques,¹ to administer the goods of John Pluchett, chaplain of Wilton, Wilt.

Fo. 256

330. 2 April 1489.

Commission to Richard Hurst, chaplain, to administer the goods of Robert Hurst of Horsham, Sx. Inv. by 1 May.

331. 2 May 1489.

Commission to the lady Eleanor Manyngam alias Hungerford, daughter of the deceased, to administer the goods of Anne Molence, widow, intestate,

1. See no. 298, n.1.

324

because her pretended testament was not exhibited by John Hampden and John Chambre, chaplain, the executors named in the testament, and was not proved by 7 June.

332. 20 April 1490 (sic) Canterbury.

Commission to Mr William Cockys, clerk, of the city of London, in the person of Robert Mannyng, chaplain, his proctor, to administer the goods of John Peryn, chaplain, of Sudborough, Np., Lincoln diocese. Inventory by Trinity Sunday.

333. 2 May 1489.

Commission to Edmund Bowsy and John Tailour of King's Lynn, Nf., to administer the goods of Catherine Smith of the same town. Inv. by 14 June.

334. 16 May 1489.

Commission to Nicholas Kirkeby and Katherine Unton of London to administer the goods of Thomas Unton of the city of London. Inv. by 14 June.

335. 16 May 1489.

Commission to Robert Atherton of the parish of St Botolph without Aldersgate, to administer the goods of Henry Sewall of the city of London. Inv. by 24 June.

336. 16 May 1489.

Commission to Henry Hodingfellys, esq., lately of Stevenhithe, to administer the goods of Morgan Botiller and Alice his wife, of London diocese. Inv. by 1 August.

Fo. 256v

337. 12 July 1489.

Commission to Richard Corpusty of Norwich and John Purdy, chaplain, of Norwich, to administer the goods of Nicholas Purdy, chaplain of Aylsham, Nf., intestate. Inv. by 12 July.

338. 1 June 1489.

Commission to John Massay, Henry Shotforde and William Ramesey of the city of London to administer the goods of Robert Carleton of the same city, intestate.

339. 1 June 1489.

Commission to Hugh Colstenestoke to administer the goods of Laurence Wareham.

340. 3 August 1489.

Commission to Roger Morton of Haliwell, Mx., to administer the goods of

Cecily Morton of Grayford, Kent. Inv. by 1 November.

341. 22 August 1489.

Commission to Mary, widow of the deceased, to administer the goods of Richard Isaak of the city of London, intestate. Inv. by 29 September.

342. 29 September 1489.

Commission to Richard Sangwen to administer the goods of Walter Bryn of the city of London. Inv. by 1 November.

343. 1 October 1489.

Commission to Dns. William Cole and William Maryner to administer the goods of Elizabeth Bastard of Norwich diocese, intestate. Inv. by 11 November.

344. 20 October 1430, Lambeth.

Inspeximus by Thomas Brouns, chancellor and auditor of causes of Archbishop Henry Chichele, at the request of Richard Godyn, priestly scholar of the college of Holy Trinity, Bredgar, who had presented to him letters of Richard II sealed in green wax attached with silken thread, and the foundation or ordination of the college by Mr Robert Bradgare, sealed with his seal in red wax, and confirmed by Archbishop Thomas Arundel and the prior and convent of Christchurch Canterbury. As he did not have duplicates of these letters, which for the welfare of the college he might have to exhibit in various distant places, he requested Mr Brouns to inspect them and if he found them to be authentic to order their exemplification by a notary public.

i) Royal licence (C.P.R., 1391-96, p. 122).

ii) Second foundation charter of Robert de Bradgare, dated at Leeds 12 August 1498.

Printed: Monasticon, 1846 ed., viii, pp. 1391-93. Notarial testification by John Burbach, clerk of Canterbury diocese, notary public by apostolic authority

iii) Confirmation by Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Canterbury 8 July 1399, and by Thomas the prior and the convent of Canterbury, with the same date.

iv) 6 September 1409, Wingham.

In accordance with the power reserved to him in the original statutes of 7 April 1493 (Printed: Litterae Cantuarienses, iii, 15-21) Robert de Bradgare amends and amplifies the statutes of the college.

The college shall be governed in perpetuity by a secular clerk in priestly orders and by two clerk scholars, of whom one shall be a priest.

The election and presentation of the chaplain and the priestly scholar and the appointment of the non-priestly scholar shall pertain during their lifetime to Robert Bradgare and Thomas Jeakyn, clerks, and to John atte Wyse, the founders. After the decease of the founders, the election and presentation of the chaplain and his successors shall pertain to the scholars and their successors.

When the priestly scholarship is vacant, election and presentation shall pertain in perpetuity to the chaplain and the other scholar.

When the non-priestly scholarship is vacant, election and appointment shall pertain to the chaplain and priestly scholar and their successors in perpetuity. Those to whom pertains the election and presentation of the chaplain shall within forty days elect an honest, sober, chaste and quiet man, who is devoted to God, is circumspect in matters spiritual and temporal, and who is able to sing, read and write well, and shall present him to the ordinary for institution. And after he has been instituted by the ordinary, a mandate shall be addressed to the scholars to induct him into corporal possession of all his rights and possessions.

Saving that, before induction, the chaplain and his successors should swear before the founders and the scholars a corporal oath in the following form, which after the death of the founders they should swear before the custodians of the goods of the church:

I, N., chaplain of the college of Holy Trinity Bredgar in the diocese of Canterbury, swear by these holy Gospels that henceforth with all my strength I will be faithful to the college and will personally reside therein. I will conserve the ordinances of the college made by Robert de Bradgare, clerk of Canterbury diocese, and the rights and liberties of the college, and I will reveal its counsel to no man to the injury of the college or of the scholars. So help me God and these Holy Gospels.

He or they to whom pertains the election of a priestly scholar shall elect a man with the foregoing qualities, within forty days of the notification of the vacancy and shall present him to the ordinary, and a mandate shall be directed to the chaplain and non-priestly scholar to induct him into corporal possession but before this he shall swear a corporal oath before the chaplain: I, N., priestly scholar of the college, etc.

He or they to whom pertains the election and appointment of a non-priestly scholar shall elect and appoint a man with the foregoing qualities, within twenty days of notification of the vacancy, and shall induct him into corporal possession of his scholarship, but first he should swear a corporal oath before the chaplain: I, N., non-priestly scholar of the college, etc.

The chaplain and scholars and their successors shall be subject to the archbishop of Canterbury, and sede vacante to the prior and convent of the same church, and to no inferior authority, and the scholars and their successors shall be obedient to the chaplain and his successors in all their licit and canonical commands.

Neither the chaplain nor the scholars nor their successors shall hold any benefice, hospital or office by reason of which they shall in any way be impeded from personal residence in the college or from the performance of divine office in the church.

One of the three from the chaplain and scholars shall in perpetuity be chosen from among the consanguinity or affinity of Robert de Bradgare.

The scholars of the college and their successors should first learn to read well and to sing well, and they should learn grammar, until they can compose perfectly six metrical verses from whatever material is prescribed for them, which is to be determined according to the judgement of the chaplain.

The chaplain and the priestly scholar and their successors shall each day say together in the church of Bredgar Matins, Prime Tierce, Sext, None and Compline, and shall celebrate mass, and each shall assist the other, unless either is impeded by a licit cause, the determination of which is left to the judgement of the master and two scholars. Nevertheless, whenever they so wish they shall say Matins of St Mary, Placebo, Dirige, Vespers and Compline, and on each of the six week days the seven penitential psalms with the litany according to the

use of Sarum.

With the provision that as long as Robert de Bradgare lives, the chaplain and scholars shall say and celebrate mass and other divine services whenever and for whomsoever he wishes.

The chaplain and scholars and their successors, on each of the principal and solem feast days and on sundays shall, clad in surplices, unite to say and celebrate matins, high mass ^{any}, both Vespers, for the healthy state of the venerable and religious men Thomas Chilinden the prior and the chapter of the church of Canterbury, Mr Adam Mooteron archdeacon of Canterbury and their successors, of the founders, of the parishioners of Bredgar and of all the benefactors of the college, and after they have passed from this world for their souls, and for the souls of Simon de Southbiria and William Courtney, formerly archbishop of Canterbury, of Robert Stratton, auditor of causes in the Sacred Palace, of Roger Bygood, chaplain, Robert de Bradgare, Gilbert de Swanton, John and his sister Joan Le Man, their wives, relatives and children, and of all the faithful departed.

The non-priestly scholar and his successors shall be scholars until the completion of their nineteenth year, and they shall receive each week for their commons 8¹/₂d, and these scholars shall say the psalm de profundis with the versicles Requiem eternam, Deus cuius miseracione¹, Miserere and Omnium sanctorum intercessionibus.

If, however, in the first four months of his twentieth year he assumes sub-deacon's orders, then he may remain a scholar of the college until he has completed his twenty fifth year, and he shall then receive for his commons 10d each week, and he shall say services as specified above and in addition each week placebo and dirige with the foresaid orations for the souls mentioned above.

In each of the foresaid years he shall for nine weeks labour at the work of harvesting, and shall receive a stipend for that work in addition to his commons, but in such a way that divine office is not thereby impeded.

The chaplain and scholars shall live together and eat and sleep in the college, and they that do not eat or sleep in the college shall forfeit the revenue of their benefice in the college for one month, unless there is reasonable excuse, which shall be determined by the chaplain.

The chaplain and his successors, shall have for their wages and for the provision of lights, vestments and other necessities for the celebration of mass, twelve marks per annum and the proceeds of the dovecot in the college, together each year with an acre of wood from the woodland called Le Ride, and for his habitation the high chambers with the cellars to the north of the hall of the college, and the copse to the east of the hall with the hay, pears and apples growing there.

The priestly scholar and his successors shall each year receive from the goods of the college by the hands of the chaplain twelve marks, that is, 40s at each

1. MS. misericordire.

quarter.

The priestly scholar and the other scholar and their successors shall have for their habitation the high south chamber of the college with the western cellar beneath it, and the house between the kitchen and the dovecot, with free access thereto.

Each of the three, chaplain and scholars, shall before Christmas each year plant three apple trees in the garden of Thernstede, and for these labours the chaplain shall each year have eight bushels of the best apples growing there, the priestly scholar six bushels and the non-priestly scholar four bushels. So that the chaplain and scholars shall not be unmindful of the benefit they have received, each of them before their death shall give a jewel worth 40s, or 40s in money, to the college.

The chaplain and scholars and their successors shall have a chapel in which they may celebrate mass and other divine services whenever they please.

The books, vestments, vessels and utensils of the college shall not be given for use outside the college, and the chaplain and scholars shall pay the relief and heriot of the court of Hollingbourne due in future for the tenement of Thornstede from their own goods and not from those of the college.

The wood growing in fifty acres of woodland in Hollingbourne and Hucking to the north of the hills of Hollingbourne, shall be felled with the consent and knowledge of the scholars, and the profits thereof used for the repair of the college buildings whenever necessary, and for no other purpose.

The chaplain and his successors shall maintain in good repair all the buildings and walls of the college with the revenues from these fifty acres of woodland, with the knowledge (ad visum) of the scholars.

If however the chaplain for the time being does not maintain them in good repair, then after he has ceased to be chaplain he shall be bound to effect repairs from his own goods rather than from the goods of the college.

The chaplain and scholars and their successors shall continually wear outer garments of russet or black cloth reaching to mid-thigh, unless for just cause the chaplain should in the future determine otherwise with the scholars. When the foresaid stipends have been paid to the chaplain and scholars, and all other obligations lying for the time being upon the college have been discharged, the chaplain and his successors shall draw up an inventory and account of the residue of the proceeds of the goods of the college, including receipts for any periods of vacancy in the chaplaincy or the scholarships, and shall render faithful account to the scholars, and when completed the inventory, together with the residue of the receipts or their value, shall be placed in the common chest to be used by the chaplain, with the consent of the scholars, for the necessities of the college, and the chest shall be locked with three keys, of which the chaplain, the priestly scholar and the non-priestly scholar shall each have one.

In witness of which John Atte Vyse, one of the founders, set his seal, as Robert de Bradgare was forestalled from so doing by his death. Dated at Robert

de Bradgare's house at Wingham on 6 September 1409 in the presence of Mr John Puchelle of Canterbury diocese and Dns. William Boteler of Lichfield diocese.

v) Confirmation by Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, dated Lambeth 10 February 1410.

vi) Confirmation by John the prior and the chapter of Canterbury in their chapter house, March 1410.

Exemplification of all the foregoing by Mr Thomas Brouns, who ordered John Boold, notary public, to draw these documents up in the form of a public instrument sealed with the seal of Henry archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of Thomas Creme, esq., of Norwich diocese, Thomas Lyllisden, clerk, of Canterbury diocese and John Penwortham, clerk of Coventry and Lichfield diocese. Notarial testification by John Boolde, clerk of Canterbury diocese, scribe of the acts to Mr Brouns in the court of Audience.

INSTITUTIONS, EXCHANGES AND OTHER BUSINESS RELATING TO BENEFICES IN THE DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY, THE ARCHBISHOP'S PECULIAR JURISDICTION AND IN VACANT SEES, 1487-89.

NOTE: A large number of benefices were in the archbishop's gift because the advowson pertained to his office. Others fell within his patronage on a specific occasion - hac vice - in this class were benefices within the dioceses of his suffragans where sede plena the advowson belonged to the bishops and sede vacante to the metropolitan, and those benefices to which the normal patron had failed to present within six months, where according to decrees of the 3rd and 4th Lateran Councils presentation devolved upon the ordinary. In all these cases, the archbishop collated the benefice to a candidate of his own choice. In all other benefices the archbishop instituted the presentee of the normal patron, after enquiry into his suitability, and if necessary into the cause and nature of the vacancy. If institution was to a perpetual vicarage, the new incumbent before induction took an oath to maintain continual personal residence, according to the constitutions of the legates Otto and Ottobuono.²

After institution, a mandate was despatched ordering that the clerk instituted should be inducted, or put into corporal possession of his benefice. Where the benefice lay outside the archbishop's collation, this mandate was normally addressed to the archdeacon of Canterbury or his Official. If the benefice was within one of the deaneries of the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, it was directed to the dean, and if it was one of the exempt benefices within the diocese in the archbishop's gift, to the commissary general of Canterbury. In cases where institution had devolved upon the archbishop, the mandate for induction was normally issued cum hac clausula, vocatis primitus in ea parte de iure vocandis ac propositis si que sunt in hac parte prius plenarie determinatis ac indiscussis induceret inducere faceret eundem.

(The procedure for institution to benefices is fully discussed by E.F. Jacob, Reg. Chichele, i, lxxii-lxxiv).

Unless otherwise stated, all benefices are in the diocese of Canterbury and the county of Kent, and mandates for induction were directed to the archdeacon of Canterbury or his Official.

HIC INFERIUS REGISTRANTUR ET INACTITANTUR COLLACIONES INSTITUTIONES ET PERMUTACIONES BENEFICIORUM FACTE TEMPORE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI JOHANNIS DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI A NONO DIE MENSIS DECEMBRIS A.D. MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} ~~lxxxvj~~^{to} USQUE AD ETC.

fo. 128

545. 13 January 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Smyth, chaplain, to the church of Ruckinge, in the archbishop's collation, vac. by res. of William Chaunceler.

1. 3rd Lateran Council, c.13 (Mansi, Concilia, xxii, 225), 4th Lateran Council, c.29 (Mansi, op.cit., xxii, 1015); cf. Churchill, Canterbury Administration, i, 351, n.4.

2. W. Lyndwood, Provinciale (1679), Constitutiones Legatinae, pp. 24-9, 95-6. *

346. 27 January 1487.

Inst. of John Dynham, chaplain, to the church of Hareway, diocese of Thérrouanne, vac. by res. of Mr William Shaldoo. P. the king. I. the rectors and chaplains of the jurisdiction of Calais.

347. 7 February 1487.

Inst. of Theobald Offargall, chaplain, to the vic. of Alkham, vac. by res. of Stephen Wylles. P. abbot and convent of St Radegund.

348. 10 February 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John German, chaplain, as one of the two chaplains of the chantry at the altar of St Nicholas in the church of St Dunstan-without-the-walls, Canterbury, vac. by death of Thomas Careys. P. John Rooper, esq.

Fo. 128v

349. 6 February 1487.

Inst. of Robert Motton, chaplain, to church of Lower Hardres, in the archbishop's collation on this occasion by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council.

350. 15 February 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Norman, chaplain, to church of St Nicholas, Weybridge, Sy., diocese of Winchester, vac. by death of John Lightfoote. P. Mr John Cooke, clerk. I. archdeacon of Surrey.

351. 15 February 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hilp, chaplain of Bath and Wells diocese, to the vicarage of Lenham, vac. by death of John Hunden, bishop in the Universal Church. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

352. 22 February 1487, the palace of the bishop of Exeter in London.

Presentation to the archbishop by Peter, bishop of Exeter and elect of Winchester, by virtue of the concession to him by the king of the temporalities of the see of Winchester, of Mr William Smyth to the archdeaconry of Winchester, vac. by the consecration of Mr Robert Morton as bishop of Worcester.

Fo. 129 lacking.

Fo. 130.

353. 24 February 1487.

Institution of Mr William Smyth to the archdeaconry of Winchester, vacant by the consecration of Mr Robert Morton. P. Peter, bishop of Exeter, as above. I. prior of St Swithuns, Winchester or his deputy, to induct Mr Smyth either in person or by his proctor.

354. 24 February 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Smyth, clerk, to the canonry and prebend of Wherwell in the conventual church of Wherwell, diocese of Winchester, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Morton, LL.D. P. abbess and convent of Wherwell. I. archdeacon of Winchester, to induct Mr Smyth either in person or by his proctor.

355. 24 February 1487.

Ex. between Mr Adam Redeshefe R., of St Martin, Campe, Th  rouanne diocese, and Richard Newport, R., of St Mary Magdalen, Offekerque, Th  rouanne diocese. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy.

356. 17 March 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Christopher Porter, chaplain, to church of Boughton Malherbe, vac. by death of Philip Walsh. P. Reginald Sondes, generosus.

357. 22 March 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Oliver Chapman, chaplain, to the vic. of St Margaret, Cliffe, vac. by res. of Thomas Nudery. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

Fo. 130v

358. 23 March 1487, Croydon.

Inst. of Thomas Harryson, chaplain, to vic. of Chertsey, Sy., Winchester diocese, vac. by res. of Thomas Alkok. P. abbot and convent of Chertsey. I. archdeacon of Surrey.

359. 24 March 1487, Croydon.

Inst. of John Ley, priest, to vic. of Tooting, Sy., Winchester diocese, vac. by death of John Newton. P. prior and convent of St Mary Overy, Southwark. I. archdeacon of Surrey.

360. 17 March 1487.

Inst. of William Stanes, chaplain, to church of Ockley, Sy., Winchester diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Burtwesyll. P. Richard Culpeper and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas Culpeper and Elizabeth his wife, of Chichester diocese. I. archdeacon of Surrey.

361. 13 June 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Bilton, priest, to church of Shadoxhurst, vac. by death of John Blake. P. minister and convent of Moatenden.

362. 2 June 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Hervy, Decr.B., to church of St Michael Crooked Lane in the

deanery of Arches in the archbishop's collation, vac. by death of Mr Simon Baxter. I. dean of Arches.

363. 16 June 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Ediall, chaplain, to church of Saltwood in the archbishop's collation, vac. by death of Mr John Peese, LL.D. I. commissary general of Canterbury or his vicegerent.

Fo. 131

364. 9 June 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Foster, chaplain, in the person of his proctor Thomas Colman, notary public, to vic. of Petham, vac. by death of Richard Tanner. P. abbot and convent of St Osyth.

365. 19 July 1487, Lambeth

Inst. of Alexander Crowmer, clerk, to the free chapel of Radfield, vac. by death of Peter Dyngley, P. Richard Lovelasse, generosus.

366. 20 July 1487.

Inst. of William Cornell, chaplain, to church of Wormshill, vac. by death of James Tiknes. P. Juliana Seintnycoles, widow.

367. 27 July 1487.

Inst. of Giles Banes, chaplain, to the church of Halstead in the deanery of Shoreham and the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, vacant by death of last incumbent. I. dean of Shoreham.

368. 30 July 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Miles Chapman, chaplain, to church of Knowlton, vac. by death of Br Stephen Bekley. P. Br Robert Egilsfeld, preceptor of Beverley and locumtenens of John Weston, prior provincial of the Hospital of John in Jerusalem in England.

369. 1 September 1487, Mortlake.

Inst. of Mr John Cosshon, M.A., in the person of his proctor Mr Henry Ediall to the church of St Alphege, Canterbury, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

370. 27 August 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Br Ingram Fraunces, lately abbot of St Radegund, to the vic. of Postling, vac. by death of Thomas Kyrbither. P. abbot and convent of St Radegund.

Fo. 131v

371. 28 August, 1487, Lambeth

Inst. of Br Robert Johnson, canon, upon the exhibition of a legitimate dispensation, to the vicarage of River, vac. by death of Br James Bradford, canon. P. abbot and convent of St Radegund.

372. 17 August 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hilp, chaplain of Bath and Wells diocese, to the church of Snave, vac. by death of Peter Dingley. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

373. 17 August 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Petyte, chaplain, to vicarage of Milton, vac. by death of Peter Dingley. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

374. 17 September 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Lyndeley, S.T.P., to church of Chiddingstone, in the deanery of Shoreham and the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, vac. by death of Mr John Woods. I. dean of Shoreham.

375. 26 September 1487.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Cooke, LL.D., to the church of Lyminge, vac. by death of Mr John Peese, LL.D., in the archbishop's collation. L commissary general of Canterbury.

376. 8 October 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Frende, J.U.B., as warden or master of the college of the Blessed Virgin, SS Thomas of Canterbury and Edward the Confessor at Higham Ferrers, Np., vac. by death of William Bryan, and in the archbishop's collation according to the statutes of the college, together with his nomination by the archbishop to the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Newark, Leicester, that they should present him to the bishop of Lincoln as vicar of the parish church of Higham Ferrers. Mandate to the submaster or in his absence one of the permanent fellows to induct.

Fo. 132

377. 11 October 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Wylson, chaplain, to church of Wichling, vac. by res. of Ralph Harington. P. Thomas Adam.

378. 15 October 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Huett, chaplain, to church of Pluckley, vac. by res. of Henry Edyall, and in the archbishop's collation.

379. 2 November 1487, Lambeth

Inst. of Mr John Warde, clerk, to vic. of St Mary Bredin, Canterbury, vac.

336

by death of Robert Flete. P. prioress and convent of St Sepulchre, Canterbury.

380. 6 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Marshall, chaplain, to the vic. of Appledore with the dependent chapel of Ebony, vac. by death of Richard Multon, P. prior and convent of St Martin Dover. Imposition of an oath to pay an annual pension of 40s to Br Robert Overton, lately vicar.

381. 10 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Harrys, chaplain, to vic. of Thornham, vac. by res. of John Pratt. P. prior and convent of St Mary Magdalen, Combwell.

Fo. 132v

382. 14 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hemiot, chaplain, to church of Havelinghen, Théroutane diocese, vac. by death of William Richemond. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

383. 14 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Peter Coltherst, chaplain, to church of Brook, vac. by res. of Mr William Knyght. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

384. 16 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Colynys, chaplain, to church of St Peter, Canterbury, vac. by res. of John Androsone. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

385. 16 November 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Cabbell, chaplain, to vic. of Wadhurst, Sx., in the deanery of South Malling and the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, vac. by death of last incumbent. I. dean of South Malling.

386. 17 November 1487, Lambeth.

Nomination by the archbishop to the abbot and convent of St Saviour, Bermondsey, of Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B., and Mr Robert Shyrborn, M.A., one of them to be presented to the archbishop as vicar of Croydon, vac. by the res. of Mr Henry Carpenter, Ll.B.

387. 21 November 1487, Bermondsey.

Presentation by John the abbot and the convent of Bermondsey, according to the composition drawn up between the abbot and convent of Bermondsey and William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, on the occasion of the appropriation of the church of Croydon,¹ of Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B.,

1. Reg. Courtenay, fo. 182.

as vicar of Croydon.

The vicar before his induction is to take the oath of obedience to the abbot and convent as rectors, as is specified in the composition.

Fo. 133

388. 3 December 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B., to the vic. of Croydon, as above. I. William Barker, Official of the adn. of Surrey, or the parochial chaplain of the church of Croydon.

389. 18 December 1487, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Bostone, chaplain, to the vic. of Lenham, vac. by res. of Thomas Hilpp. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

390. 9 February 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Holer, M.A., to the perpetual chantry at the altar of St Nicholas in the church of Croydon, vac. by death of Robert Dady. P. Elizabeth Welden, widow. I. dean of Croydon or his vicegerent.

391. 17 February 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Strangways, chaplain, to church of Denton, vac. by res. of John Boston. P. William Mauleverer, esq., and Joan his wife, late the wife of Thomas Peyton, esq.

Fo. 133v

392. 16 February 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Terry, chaplain, to church of Peuplingues (Pitham), Théroutanne diocese, vac. by death of Thomas Marten, P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

393. 26 February 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Middilton, chaplain, to vicarage of St Margaret at Cliff, vac. by death of Oliver Chapman. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. Commissary general of Canterbury.

394. 3 January 1488.

Inst. of John Lawnde, chaplain, to vic. of Elmstead, vac. by death of John Ede. P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury.

395. 4 March 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, Ll.D., to the church of Shoreham with the dependent chapel of Otford, in the deanery of Shoreham and the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Hoope, Ll.D. I. dean of Shoreham.

396. 24 March 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hustwayte, chaplain, to church of Oye, Thérouanne diocese, vac. by res. of Thomas Wyrell. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

397. 2 May 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Bote, chaplain, to vic. of East Peckham in the deanery of Shoreham, vac. by res. of Br Thomas Somerham alias Sory. P. Mr Thomas Downe, rector of East Peckham. I. dean of Shoreham.

398. 7 June 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Lasynky, chaplain, to vic. or portion of the chapel of St Peter, Isle of Thanet, annexed to the parish church of Minster, vac. by death of Richard Martyn. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

Fo. 134

399. 10 June 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Ashton alias Catt, Decr.B., to vic. of Gillingham in the deanery of Shoreham, vac. by res. of John Lawe. P. prioress and convent of SS Mary and Sexburga in Sheppey. I. dean of Shoreham.

Nos. 399 and 403 constitute an exchange.

400. 31 March 1497 (sic) Lambeth.

Inst. of Simon Wilkes, chaplain to church of St Peter, Dover, vac. by res. of Richard Colfox. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

401. 1 April 1487 (sic) Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Ludwich, chaplain, as one of two chaplains of Arundelles Chauntry in the nave of Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by death of William Pope. P. prior and chapter of Christchurch. I. prior of Christchurch.

402. 12 June 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Harsett to church of Newington by Lambeth, vac. by res. of Nicholas Morton, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Croydon.

403. 9 June 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Lawe, priest, to church of Teynham, vac. by res. of John Asshton alias Catt. P. Mr John Bourgchier, archdeacon of Canterbury.

404. 23 June 1488.

Ex. between Mr John Hervy, Decr.B., rector of St Michael Crooked Lane, in

the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction, and Mr Nicholas Bulfynch, Decr.B., rector of Ickham, both benefices in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury and dean of Arches respectively,

Fo. 134v

405. 22 May 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Raby, chaplain, to vic. of Grayne, vac. by res. of Thomas Elys, ~~chaplain~~ P. prioress and convent of SS Mary and Sexburga in Sheppey. I. dean of Shoreham.

406. 22 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Argentyn, clerk, to church of St Vedast, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation, vac. by death of Mr Skyby. I. dean of Arches.

407. 2 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B., to church of Guisnes, Thérouanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Richard Hatton, LL.D. P. the king. I. rectors and chaplains of the jurisdiction of Calais.

408. 12 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Ralph Dalton, M.A., to church of Snargate, vac. by res. of Richard Weston, in the archbishop's collation.

409. 11 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Porsmouth, chaplain in the person of William Waughan, literate, his proctor, to the church of Hareway, Thérouanne diocese, vac. by res. of John Dynham. P. the king. I. Mr William Shaldoo, commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

Fo. 135

410. 19 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Nicholas Erle, chaplain, to church of Wormshill, vac. by death of William Cornewell, priest. P. Roger Seint Nicholas, generosus.

411. 30 July 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Beverley, chaplain, to vic. of West Hythe, vac. by res. of Thomas George, chaplain. P. Mr John Bourghier, archdeacon of Canterbury.

412. 9 October 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Roger Wilkys, chaplain, to church of Hames (Hammeswell), Thérouanne diocese, vac. by res. of William Hewett, chaplain. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

413. 20 October 1488, Lambeth.

240

Inst. of Mr William Pett, ^{vicar} Dec.B., to church of Brasted, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Pemberton, Decr. B., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction (deanery of Shoreham) and collation; an annual pension of £4 to be paid to the resigning incumbent as detailed below.

414. 20 October 1488, Lambeth.

Details of the pension payable to Mr Robert Pemberton. Since Pemberton has long ministered well to his flock, but now because of physical weakness and the onset of various ailments he is unable to continue to minister effectively to them and therefore for their good prefers to resign, he has resigned the church of Brasted into the hands of the archbishop, praying, as he has no other means of livelihood, that he may be assigned an annual pension. Therefore, in order that he does not have to find subsistence by begging, which would not only be uncertain, but would be a disgrace to the priesthood and a reproach to the pastoral ministry of his ordinary, the archbishop assigns to him an annual pension of £4, payable by the rector of Brasted in equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter to Pemberton or his assigns at the church of St Martin Bishopsgate, the first payment to be made the following Easter. After those with an interest had been summoned, Mr Pett consented and took an oath to observe this provision; a similar obligation was imposed on any of his successors during Pemberton's lifetime, under penalty of a fine of £10 if any payment was over a month overdue, half to be disposed in alms by the archbishop of Canterbury as he wished and half to be paid to Pemberton; but if Pemberton should accept any benefice with cure, lesser dignity or canonry of any value, or any benefice without cure to the value of 13 marks, then the church of Brasted and its rectors should be completely exonerated from the payment of such a pension.

Fo. 135v

415. 27 October 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Cottebery, clerk, in the person of his proctor Mr John Beele, notary public, to the chantry of St Nicholas of Harbledown, vac. by res. of Robert Lasynby. P. Mr John Bourghier, archdeacon of Canterbury.

416. 8 November 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Raby, chaplain, to vic. of St Martin, Eynesford, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Beke, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr John Haynes, R. of Eynesford. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 136

417. 8 November 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Andrew Crage, chaplain, to vic. of Grayne, vac. by res. of John Raby, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. prioress and convent of SS Mary and Sexburga in Sheppey. I. dean of Shoreham.

418. 6 November 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Clerk, priest, to vic. of Newington near Hythe, vac. by res. of Mr Brian Coltherst. P. Mr Nicholas Wright, warden and fellows of the college of SS Gregory and Martin, Wye.

419. 21 November 1488, Knole.

Inst. of John Smyth, chaplain, to the chantry of St Mary in the parish church of Bocking, vac. by res. of John Sawle, chaplain, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Thomas Fenys, esq. I. dean of Bocking.

420. 15 November 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Idon, chaplain, to the office of penitentiary in the deanery of South Malling with the church of Stanmer annexed to that office, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham (sic).

421. 4 December 1488.

Inst. of Richard Cooke, chaplain, to church of Chiddingstone, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Lyndley, S.T.P. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 136v

422. 2 December 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Lynley, S.T.P., to church of St Michael, Paternoster Royal, vac. by the inst. of Mr Robert Smyth to church of Wath in the archdeaconry of Richmond, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, at the nomination of the warden of the Mercer's Company, according to the composition made between them.¹ I. dean of Arches.

423. 24 November 1488, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Matthew Knyveton, M.A., to vic. of Ospringe, vac. by res. of Richard Wredilsforth. P. Thomas Asshby, master of the hospital of Ospringe.

424. 12 January 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Cretyng, clerk, to church of St Mary, Calais, Thérouanne diocese, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Smyth. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

1. The church of St Michael, Paternoster Royal, was held in conjunction with the mastership of Whittington College. Normally the chaplains selected one of their number for presentation to the wardens of the Mercers' Company, who formally appointed the master. The wardens of the Mercers then nominated this man to the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, who were patrons of the rectory, and presented him to the archbishop for institution. V.C.H. London i, 578-80.

425. 24 March 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Acastre, chaplain, to church of St James, Dover, vac. by res. of William Riall. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

426. 7 February 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Elliott, chaplain, to vic. of East Peckham, vac. by res. of Thomas Kerver, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr Thomas Downe, R. of East Peckham. I. dean of Shoreham.

427. 16 February 1488.

Commission to the bishop of London to examine the projected exchange between Robert Grenehode, chaplain of the free chapel of Sheering, Essex, and John Dynham, R. of Hareway, Therouanne, diocese.

428. 14 February 1488 or 1489.

Inst. of Mr Robert Myddlton, Ll.D., to church of St Dionis Backchurch,¹ vac. by res. of Mr Robert Greteham, Decr.B., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation (sic). Imposition of oath to pay to the resigning incumbent an annual pension to be determined by the archbishop. I. dean of Arches.

1. The church of St Dionis Backchurch was normally in the gift of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

ORDINATIONS

NOTE: All ordinands are from Canterbury diocese, unless otherwise stated.

429. Ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn bishop in the Universal Church by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 1 March 1488.

a. Accolites

John Clerk, to t. of priory of St Mary Magdalen, Tonbridge, Rochester diocese
Richard Fayting, B.A., of Worcester diocese, by l.d., to t. of Osney Abbey, Lincoln diocese.

Thomas Hanselape, William Yorke, monks of Dover priory.

b. Subdeacons

Br Edmund Feversham, canon of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Henry Newchirch, William Sandwiche, monks of Boxley.

c. Deacons

Stephen Wikham, to t. of St Gregory's priory, Canterbury.

William Chevenyng, to t. of St Saviour's Bermondsey, Winchester diocese.

Alexander Smerden, monk of Boxley.

Thomas Foche, to t. of St Radegund's priory.

d. Priest

Br Thomas Nawte, O.P. of Canterbury.

430. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 5 April 1488, Holy Saturday.¹

Fo. 137v

a. Accolites

John Goodhewe

John Ramsey

John Dunster, Christopher Mynster, Richard Somerfield, William Hawkherst,
Thomas Maydeston, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

b. Subdeacons

Richard Fayting of Worcester diocese, by l.d., to t. of Osney abbey, Lincoln diocese.

John Clerk, to t. of Tonbridge priory, Rochester diocese.

c. Priests

William Chevenyng, to t. of St Saviour's Bermondsey, Winchester diocese.

Thomas Hooke, Bangor diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, Ely diocese.

William Holyngborn, monk of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Thomas Foche, to t. of St Radegund's priory, ^{next line.} Br William Kyrkby, canon of St Radegund's priory.

431. Ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn, bishop in the Universal Church, by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 14 April 1487, Holy Saturday.¹

a. Accolites

Br Thomas Nawte, O.P. of Canterbury, Br Nicholas Dolfyn, O.P. of Canterbury. John Smyth, of Worcester diocese.

b. Subdeacons Br John Bopare, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

Br Roger Beyveley, O.E.S.A. of Canterbury. Br George London, O.E.S.A. of Canterbury.

Br William Holyngborn, canon of Leeds.

William Aisshmynton, to t. of St Sepulchre's priory, Canterbury.

Nicholas Crosse, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of Haliwell priory, London diocese.

Fo. 138

c. Deacons

Br John Mortymer, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

Thomas Colley, to t. of St Mary's hospital, Dover.

Br Thomas Hariettsham, canon of Leeds.

Br Thomas Saunder, of the Trinitarian house of Moatenden.

Henry Legh, monk of Faversham.

Geoffrey Wellys, to t. of St Sepulchre's priory, Canterbury.

d. Priests

Thomas Valance, monk of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Br John Hebbing, of St Mary's hospital, Dover.

William Pette, to t. of hospital of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge.

Br John Gooldstone, Br Robert Betterysden, canons of Leeds.

Alexander Dynes, of Lincoln diocese, to t. of St Giles's priory, Barnwell, Ely diocese.

John Clement, Thomas Farlegh, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Robert London, Richard Pevensey, monks of Faversham

Thomas Brand, to t. of St Mary's hospital, Dover.

William Cowper, to t. of St Gregory's priory, Canterbury.

432. Ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn, bishop in the Universal Church, on the authority of the archbishop, in the parish church of Croydon within the immediate jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury,

on 9 June 1487.¹

a. Accolite

Walter Gaynesford of Winchester diocese.

b. Subdeacon

Br Robert Dauson, O.E.S.A. of London.

c. Deacons

William Asshmynton, to t. of St Sepulchre's priory, Canterbury.

Br William Frere, O.E.S.A. of London.

Fo. 138v

d. Priests

Thomas Colley, to t. of St Mary's hospital, Dover.

William Harnehill, to t. of St Gregory's priory, Canterbury.

Henry Lee, monk of Faversham.

Br Gerard Matheu, O.E.S.A. of London.

433. Ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn, bishop in the Universal Church, by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 22 September 1487.²

a. Accolites

William Chevenyng.

Thomas Foche

Br William Sandwich, Br Henry Newchirch, monks of Boxley.

Br Edmund Faversham, Br Walter Caunterbury, canons of St Gregory's, Canterbury

b. Subdeacons

Br Thomas Nawte, O.P. of Canterbury.

Br Alexander Smerden, monk of Boxley.

c. Deacons

Br John Ware, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

Nicholas Crofte, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d.

Br Thomas Caunterbury, Br William Kyrkby, canons of St Radegund's.

1. MS. A.D. millesimo CCCC^{mo} octuagesimo octavo (octavo over erasure). Ember Saturday following Pentecost fell on 9 June in 1487 and 1498. Since William Asshmynton, who had been ordained subdeacon on 14 April 1487, was now ordained deacon, 1487 is almost certainly correct.

2. MS. A.D. millesimo CCCC^{mo} octuagesimo (septimo - struck out) octavo. Ember Saturday fell on 22 September in 1487 and 1498. Since Thomas Nawte, O.P. who was ordained accolite on 14 April 1487 and priest on 1 March 1488, was now ordained subdeacon, 1487 must be correct.

d. Priests

John Cornewell, William Dovorr, monks of St Martin's, Dover.

William Aisshmynton, to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.

Geoffrey Wellys of Croydon, in the immediate jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury.

Br Thomas Hedcrone, of the Trinitarian house of Moatenden.

Fo. 139

434. Ordinations celebrated by Richard Martyn, bishop in the Universal Church, by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 20 September 1488.¹

a. Accolites

David Beere Anelen' of St Andrew's diocese in Scotland.

Thomas Baxster.

John Raynold.

Edmund Lambherst.

John Penyngton, canon of Combwell.

Henry Salmyston, Richard Teneham, Edmund Litleborn, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Br John Mascall, O.E.S.A. of Canterbury.

Br Cornelius Middilbourgh, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

b. Subdeacons

Br Herman Horsey, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

William Hikson, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Henry Lucas, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of Ospringe.

c. Deacons

Br John Horsham, O.Carm. of Sandwich. Br William Toby, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

Christopher Mynster, Richard Somerfeld, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

d. Priest

Br John Vineria, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

435. Ordinations celebrated by Richard, bishop in the Universal Church, by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 18 September 1490.

Fo. 139v

a. Accolites

Walter Naughe, of Neath diocese.

John Notingham.

Richard Clyfford.

Robert Gybsonne of Orpington in the deanery of Shoreham.

Richard Engerst de Sudeden' (? of Sweden).

Thomas Rochestre, canon of Leeds.

1. MS. A.D. millesimo CCCC^{mo} lxxxix^{mo}. Ember Saturday fell on 20 September in 1488.

b. Subdeacons

John Sydingborn, Thomas Langle, canons of Leeds.

Br. William Wingham, canon of St Radegund's.

c. Deacon

Edmund Lamherst, to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.

d. Priests

William Hicson,¹ to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Thomas Heriottesham, canon of Leeds.

Br Thomas Caunterbury, canon of St Radegund's.

Thomas Wellys, Edmund Feversham, canons of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

436. Ordinations celebrated by John archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 10 April 1490.

a. Accolites

Henry Medewall, of Winchester diocese.

Walter Senden.

Johnⁿ Siddingborn, Thomas Langley, canons of Leeds.

Br William Wingham, canon of St Radegund's.

Fo. 140

b. Subdeacons

John Sudbury, William Chartham, Thomas Aisshe, John Dunston, John Haufeld, John Elham, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Br Cornelius Henrici, O.F.M.

William Yorke, monk of Dover.

Br John Pevington, canon of Combwell.

Walter Caunterbury, Thomas Wellys, canons of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Lawrence Snell, canon of Bilsington.

Edmund Lamberhurst, to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.

Br Peter Preston, O.Carm of Lossenham.

William Woodefod, to t. of abbey of St Saviour, Syon.

Br John Marsshall, O.E.S.A.

c. Deacons

Br William Hollingborn, canon of Leeds.

Henry Lucas, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of Ospringe.

William Hikson, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Br Robert Stephinson, O.Carm. of Lossenham.

d. Priests

Henry Arundell, John Menys, John Antony, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Horsham, O.Carm, of Sandwich, William Toby, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

John Boston, canon of West Langdon.

1. MS. Hirson; cf. no. 434b supra and 436c infra.

Gerard Wiseman, O.F.M.

Thomas Hanslope, monk of Dover.

437. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 2 April 1491, Holy Saturday.

a. Accolites

Br Thomas Kyrkby, O.P.

Robert Holyngborn

Nicholas Clement, John Sutton, Robert Shirewood, Alexander Staple, John Boxwell, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Woodell, Thomas Roose, John Pesemedede, not yet with title.

John Lany, canon of Combwell.

John Sheppey, William Chilham, monks of Faversham.

Edmund Norwiche, canon of St Radegund's..

Fo. 140v

b. Subdeacons

Henry Salmyston, Edmund Litolborne, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Thomas Rochestre, canon of Leeds.

Thomas Kyrittes, of London diocese, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Richard Dover, monk of St Martin's, Dover.

John Barkesore, to t. of Christchurch, Canterbury.

c. Deacons

John Sudbury, William Charteham, Thomas Aysshe, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Dunster, William Hawkehurst, Thomas Maidestone, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Lawrence Snell, canon of Leeds.¹

John Penyngton, canon of Combwell.

d. Priests

Thomas Ikham, Roger Benett, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Christopher Mynster, Richard Somerfeld, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Edmund Langehurst, to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.

Oliver Huddleston, canon of West Langdon.

438. Ordinations celebrated by Richard, bishop in the Universal Church, by the authority of the archbishop, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 24 September 1491.

a. Accolites

Thomas Worsle, O.P.

Robert Debekyn, O.F.M., Matthew Pugden, O.F.M.

1. Cf. no. 436b supra. and 438d infra.

John Crosse, O.E.S.A., Richard Barham, O.E.S.A.
Clement Wylson, of Lincoln diocese.
Erasmus Mayo.
Arnold Burges, O.Trin. of Moatenden.
Br Stephen Garard, O.E.S.A.

Fo. 141

b. Subdeacons

Br John de Confluencia (of Coblenz) O.P.
Edmund Norwiche, canon of St Radegund's.
Thomas Berse, to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.
David Bere, to t. of St Gregory's, Wye.
John Lawny, canon of Combwell.
John Sheppey, William Chilham, monks of Faversham.
Roger Chirch.

c. Deacons

Br Robert Weller, O.F.M.
William Wyngham, canon of St Radegund's.
William Yorke, Richard Dovorr, monks of Dover.
Walter Caunterbury, canon of St Gregory's, Canterbury,
John Barkstere, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

d. Priests

Lawrence Snell, canon of Bilsingdon.
Richard Sednor, to t. of Leeds priory.
Thomas Grenewiche, canon of Bayham.

439. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 21 April 1492.

a. Accolites

Thomas Butte.
Thomas Wynfeld.
Richard Kyngiston, John Petham, Robert Thornden, John Aisshford, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
Robert Parsalt.
Thomas Jowre, of Norwich diocese, to t. of Eye priory.

b. Subdeacons

Br Thomas Worsley, O.P.
Br Matthew Pagden, O.F.M., Br Robert Dobykyn, O.F.M.
Robert Holyngborn, Nicholas Clement, Robert Shirwood, John Sutton, Alexander Stapill, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
John Vaughan, of Hereford diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Guthlac's priory.

c. Deacons

Br John de Confluencia, O.F.M.¹
T. Cf. no. 438b supra.

John Dunston, John Hemfeld, John Elham, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
 Arnulf Tarry, to t. of Faversham abbey.
 John Sheppey, monk of Faversham.

Fo. 141v

d. Priests

Richard Astle, monk of Christchurch, Canterbury.
 Edmund Norwiche, O.Prem.

440. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 6 April 1493.

a. Accolites

William Springet.
 John Dunster, canon of West Langdon.
 Thomas Egerton, canon of Leeds.
 Richard Wylton, of Lincoln diocese, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.
 William Stevyns.
 Thomas Maydeston, monk of Boxley.
 Br William Walter, O.E.S.A., Br Robert Sewte, O.E.S.A.

b. Subdeacons

John Boxwell, John Kyngiston, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
 Thomas Wynfeld, to t. of (blank).

c. Deacons

Nicholas Clement, John Sutton, Alexander Staple, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
 Clement Harding of Salisbury diocese, by l.d., to t. of New College, Oxford.
 Thomas Langley, Thomas Rochester, canons of Leeds.
 John Brancheley, monk of Boxley.

d. Priests

John Waltham, William Chartham, John Dunston, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
 John Dunster, William Hawkherst, Thomas Maydeston, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.
 Walter Naughley, of Neath diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Sepulchre's, Canterbury.
 John Sittyngborn, canon of Leeds.

Fo. 142

441. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 29 March 1494.

a. Accolites

Thomas Annselme, Adam Romney, John Appuldor, Thomas Goldwell, John Burne, John Dover, John Garard, John Norbury, Richard Feversham, William Wynchyp, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Robert Reynham, Bartholomew Lynsted, canons of Leeds.
John Lynsey, canon of Combwell.
John Pery.

b. Subdeacons

John Petham, Robert Thorndon, John Asshford, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
Richard Thendham, monk of St Augustine's, Canterbury.
John Notyngnam, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.
Thomas Egerton, canon of Leeds.
William Goodwyn, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of abbey of Rewesby, O.Cist.
Peter Westbrok, of Winchester diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tonbridge priory.
Richard Wilton, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.
Thomas Hytson, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

c. Deacons

Robert Shirwod, Richard Kyngston, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
Henry Salmyston, Edmund Litolborn, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.
Thomas Maydston, Richard Smardon, monks of Boxley.
William Chilham, monk of Faversham.

d. Priests

Mr Hugh Pentwyn, of Norwich diocese, by l.d., to t. of his benefice.
John Sudbury, John Sutton, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
John Franklion, of Worcester diocese, by l.d., sufficiently beneficed.
Mr Clement Hardyng, of Salisbury diocese, sufficiently dismissed by the privilege of New College, Oxford.
William Hollyngborn, canon of Leeds.
William Doebull, to t. of Hagnaby abbey, Lincoln diocese.

Fo. 142v

442. ORDINATIONS CELEBRATED BY JOHN ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY ON 18 APRIL 1495.

a. Accolites

William Ketyllisden.
John Harford, John Newenton, monks of Faversham.
Brs John Brown, Thomas Cutnor, William Cutler, Brian Henley, Herman William .O.F.M.

b. Subdeacons

Thomas Anselme, Adam Romney, John Appuldor, Thomas Goldwell, John Borne, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.
Mr John Gudhew, perpetual fellow of Merton College.
John Pesemeth, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

c. Deacons

Mr Robert Honywod, LL.B., to t. of All Souls College, Oxford.

John Petham, Robert Thornden, John Assheford, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Launey, canon of Combwell.

d. Priests

Thomas Asshe, John Eleham, Nicholas Clement, Alexander Staple, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Mr John Ramsey, to t. of priory of Barnwell, Ely diocese.

Henry Salmyston, Edmund Litolborn, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Brs Michael Benfold, Matthew Pogden, O.F.M.

William Chilham, monk of Faversham.

Br Nicholas de Wittey.

Richard Wilton, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Fo. 143

443. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 2 April 1496.

a. Accolites

William Gylingham, Richard Bokyngham, William Sellyng, John Wikham, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Roger Sondland, Robert Glassynbury, John Faram, monks of Boxley.

Br Richard Cook, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

b. Subdeacons

John Dover, John Garard, Richard Feversham, William Wynchepe, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Dunster, canon of West Langdon.

Robert Colyns, of Coventry and Lichfield diocese, by l.d., to t. of Haliwell priory, London diocese.

Brs Brian Hendley, Thomas Cednor, John Brown, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

Robert Reynham, Bartholomew Lynsted, canons of Leeds.

John Hertford, John Newenton, monks of Faversham.

John Lynsey, canon of Combwell.

Br Richard Cook, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

Fo. 143v

c. Deacons

Thomas Ansell, Adam Romney, Thomas Goldwell, John Berne, John Apuldre, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Thomas Egerton, canon of Leeds.

d. Priests

5

William Hertfort, John Henfeld, Robert Holyngborn, Robert Shirwood, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

John Lawney, canon of Combwell.

William Snaw, of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate, London O.S.A.

John Pesemed, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Mr William Garard, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

444. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 25 March 1497, Holy Saturday.

a. Accolites

William Taylor, canon of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Br Thomas Fraunch, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

Nicholas Cok.

Brs John Eustas, O.F.M., John Hastyng, O.F.M., John Billyngton, O.F.M., of Canterbury.

b. Subdeacons

William Gyllingham, Richard Bokyngham, William Sellyng, John Wykham, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Stephen Tentwarden, James Austen, John Haylsham, Thomas Milton, John Downe, Thomas Egerton, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

Br John Kyng, O.P. of Canterbury.

William Launde, to t. of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Thomas Vincent, canon of Leeds.

Fo. 144

c. Deacons

John Dover, John Garard, Richard Feversham, William Wynshepe, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury

Richard Thenham, monk of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

John Lynsey, canon of Combwell.

Br Theodoric Nobill, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

John Punto, canon of West Langdon.

Br Brian Henley, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

Br Richard Cook, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

John Newyngton, John Harford, monks of Faversham.

d. Priests

Robert Asslyn, of London diocese, by l.d., to t. of Barking abbey, London diocese.

John Gulson, of London diocese, by l.d., to t. of All Souls College, Oxford.

Richard Ryngeston, Adam Romney, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Br Thomas Worsley, O.P. of Canterbury.

Br Nicholas Fraunces, O.F.M. of Canterbury.

445. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 14 April 1498, Holy Saturday.

a. Accolites

John Langdon, William Taylor, Christopher Eastry, Nicholas Hull, Hamo Throwle Thomas Legh, John Crosse, Thomas Hawkherst, John Wyndisborough, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Robert Gylis, canon of St Radegund's.

Fo. 144v

b. Subdeacons

William Taylor, canon of St Gregory's, Canterbury.

Br Thomas Tarry, O.P. of Canterbury.

c. Deacons

William Gyllingham, William Sellyng, John Wykham, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Br Lymmus Waley, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

Br John Kyng, O.P. of Canterbury.

Stephen Tentwarden, James Austen, John Haylisham, Thomas Milton, John Down, Thomas Egerton, monks of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

d. Priests

John Asshford, Thomas Anselme, monks of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Robert Hoton, of York diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St Thomas Acon, London.

Br John Gybson, O.Carm. of Sandwich.

John Lyndesey, canon of Combwell.

John Pontow, canon of West Langdon.

John Harford, monk of Faversham.

446. Ordinations celebrated by John, archbishop of Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on 31 March 1499.

a. Accolites

Thomas Launde.

Christopher Materes, to t. of Leeds priory.

Br George Cresham, O.P. of Canterbury.

Thomas Box.

William Page.

William Bydinden, Robert Feversham, Thomas Teynham, Thomas Leynham, monks of Faversham.

b. Subdeacons

The list of ordinands breaks off at this point.

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INSTITUTIONS, EXCHANGES AND OTHER BUSINESS RELATING TO BENEFICES IN THE DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY, THE ARCHBISHOP'S PECULIAR JURISDICTIONS AND VACANT SEES, FROM 10 NOVEMBER 1489.

HIC INFERIUS INACTITANTUR COLLACIONES, INSTITUCIONES ET PERMUTACIONES BENEFICIORUM TEMPORE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI ^{DO} JOHANNIS PERMISSIONE DIVINA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI ETC. A X^{mo} DIE NOVEMBRIS A.D. MILLESIMO CCCCL^{no}xxxix. ET SIC DEINCEPS.

Fo. 145

447. 10 November 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Hawkyns, M.A., to church of Ruckinge, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation.

448. 4 December 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Gooldston, chaplain, to church of Old Romney, vac. by death of John Bone. P. the king. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p. 293, dated 12 November 1489).

449. 8 December 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Ryche, chaplain, to church of High Halden, vac. by res. of John Gooldston, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

450. 31 December 1489, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Ammott, canon regular legitimately dispensed by the Apostolic See, to vic. of Seasalter, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

451. 4 January 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Caton, chaplain, to chantry of St Mary, Herne, vac. by res. of Richard Wyreham, in the archbishop's collation.

Fo. 145v

452. 5 January 1490, Knoles.

Inst. of Thomas Edmondson, chaplain, to church of Otterden, vac. by res. of Thomas Sutton. P. John Anger, generosus.

453. 8 January 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Denwey, chaplain, as chaplain of the College of Holy Trinity, Bredgar, founded for the soul of Robert Bradgare, vac. by death of John Parteryck. P. Alexander Crowmer, non-priestly scholar of the same college. I. Alexander Crowmer.

454. 25 January 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Kentwell, canon regular, to church of East Langdon, vac. by death of John Paston. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

455. 26 January 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Swayne, chaplain, to church of Shadoxhurst, vac. by death of Robert Bylton. P. minister and convent of Moatenden.

456. 5 May 1490. Inst. of Mr John Warde, LL.B., to vic. of Waltham, vac. by death of William Folon. P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury. Fo. 146.

457. 25 May 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Alexander, M.A., to church of Hinxhill, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council. I, commissary general of Canterbury.

458. 12 June 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Fletcher to vic. of Boxley, vac. by death of John Munden. P. prior and convent of Rochester.

459. 16 June 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of James Lyall, chaplain, to vic. of Bapchild, vac. by death of Henry Pysok. P. Edward, bishop of Chichester.

460. 17 June 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Beele, chaplain, to vic. of Newnham, vac. by death of Henry Farley. P. prioress and convent of Davington.

461. 2 July 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Caton, chaplain, to vic. of Herne, vac. by res. of Mr Richard Boneauntor, in the archbishop's collation. Imposition of oath to pay the outgoing incumbent an annual pension to be determined by the archbishop. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

Fo. 146v

462. 5 August 1490, Mortlake.

Inst. of Christopher Prentise, chaplain, to church of Hever, vac. by death of Thomas Carteryd. P. prior and convent of Combwell. I. adn. of Canterbury.¹

463. 28 August 1490.

Inst. of Robert Laudevell, chaplain, to vic. of Godmersham, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

464. 29 August 1490.

Inst. of Thomas Grene, chaplain, to vic. of Hartlip, vac. by death of Thomas Waterladde. P. prior and convent of Rochester.

1. Probably a scribal error, since Hever was in the deanery of Shoreham.

465. 1 September 1490.

Inst. of Mr Robert Stale to vic. of Westwell, vac. by death of last incumbent and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

466. 3 September 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of Roger Squier, chaplain, to church of All Saints, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Alan Hyndemars. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

467. 10 September 1490, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., to church of Latchingdon, Essex, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

Fo. 147.

468. 25 September 1490.

Inst. of John Gybbys, chaplain, to church of Hastingleigh, vac. by res. of William atte Woode. P. Sir Edward Ponynge, kt. (Nos. 468-9 constitute an exchange).

469. 28 September 1490.

Inst. of William at Woode to church of Sevington, vac. by res. of John Gybbys. P. John Battle, esq. (Nos. 468-9 constitute an exchange).

470. 17 October 1490.

Inst. of Mr Richard Spekington to vic. of Linsted, vac. by death of James Balgeswy. P. adn. of Canterbury.

471. 7 November 1490.

Inst. of Mr Richard Gotinden, M.A., to vic. of Hernhill, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

472. 1 December 1490.

Inst. of Thomas Philipp alias Canton to church of Ripple, vac. by death of John Drake. P. the lord Morgan, kt., guardian of John Clynton, lord Clinton and Saye.

473. 7 December 1490, Knole.

Inst. of Thomas Awood, chaplain, to church of Eythorne, vac. by death of Mr. John Baker. P. Sir John Gylford, kt.

474. 11 December 1490.

Inst. of John Saunder, chaplain, in the person of his proctor, Mr Henry Cooper, to church of Dymchurch, vac. by death of William Gelytard. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

Fo. 147v

475. 29 December 1490, Knole.

Inst. of Mr Edward Payne to vic. of Hernhill, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

476. 29 December 1490, Maidstone.

Inst. of Richard Pereson, chaplain, to the chantry of Holy Trinity founded for the soul of Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by the death of the last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. his fellow priest in the chantry.

477. 6 January 1491, Maidstone.

Inst. of Mr Roger Chirch, Ll.B., to church of Kenardington, vac. by res. of Thomas At Wood. P. Henry Hoorne, generosus.
Aw d (see 4)

478. 3 February 1491, Maidstone.

Inst. of John Lylle, chaplain, to church of Leaveland, vac. by res. of William FitzJohn. P. Sir Edward Ponynggis. k

479. 5 February 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Adamson, chaplain, to vic. of Newington near Sittingbourne, vac. by res. of Mr Peter Vamor. P. abbot and convent of Lesnes.

480. 7 September 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Baker, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of St Mary in the parish church of Harrow-on-the-Hill, ^{xx}vac. by death of William Banaster, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council. I. dean of Croydon.

Fo. 148

481. 12 February 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Alkok, chaplain, to church of Goodnestone, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. Thomas Kempe, esq.

482. 15 February 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Brownebaker, chaplain, to vic. of Eynesford, vac. by res. of John Rabye. P. Mr John Haynes, R. of Eynesford.

483. 16 February 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Hyne, chaplain, to vic. of St Clement, Sandwich, vac. by res. of Mr Edward Payne. P. adn. of Canterbury.

484. 1 March 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Alexander Crowmere, M.A., to church of Tunstall, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

485. 24 March 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Cottebury to vic. of St Stephen, Hackington, vac. by death of Mr Simon Hoggis. P. adn. of Canterbury.

486. 28 March 1491, Canterbury.

Inst. of Richard Idon, chaplain, to church of Kingsnorth, vac. by res. of William Parre, because of an exchange for the office of penitentiary in the collegiate church of South Malling, with the church of Stanmer thereto annexed. P. abbot and convent of Battle.

Fo. 148v

487. 29 March 1491, Canterbury.

Inst. of William Parre to the office of penitentiary in the collegiate church of South Malling, with the church of Stanmer thereto annexed, vac. by res. of res. of Richard Idon, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of South Malling.

488. 12 April 1491.

Inst. of Mr Henry Cowper, Ll.B., to church of Great Mongeham, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation.

489. 15 April 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Colley, chaplain, to perpetual chaplaincy in the college of Holy Trinity, Bredgar, vac. by death of Thomas Denneway, in the archbishop's collation, on this occasion, according to the statutes and ordinance of the founders (No. 344 supra.) Because there is in the college no scholar to whom the mandate for induction may be directed, mandate for induction sent to the commissary general of Canterbury.

490. 16 April 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Balfre, chaplain, to priestly scholarship in the college of Holy Trinity, Bredgar, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the collation of the archbishop by devolution as above. I. Thomas Colley, chaplain of the college.

Fo. 149

491. 21 April 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Lange to church of Burstow, Sy., vac. because William Hopton, the last incumbent, has entered the Carthusian house of Sheen as a professed monk, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of

Croydon.

492. 20 April 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Mason, chaplain, to church of Acrise, vac. by res. of Thomas Ady. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

493. 30 April 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Burgele, chaplain, to vic. of Newnham, vac. by res. of William Beele. P. prior^{and} and convent of Davington.

494. 3 May 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Yonge, M.A., to church of Latchingdon, Essex, vac. by res. of Mr John Camberton, S.T.D., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction (deanery of Bocking) and collation. I. Alexander Cooke, curate of Latchingdon, since the deanery is vacant.

495. 4 May 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., to church of Bocking, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. curate of Bocking, since the deanery is vacant.

496. 19 May 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Forebas, in the person of Mr Robert Dalton, his proctor, to church of Stowting, vac. by death of Thomas Byrde. P. Thomas Kempe, esq.

Fo. 149v

497. 21 May 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Adam Grafton, J.U.B., beloved son of the archbishop, in the person of his proctor John Norehand, to church of St Dionis Backchurch, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Middylton, Decr.D., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council. Imposition of oath to pay to Mr Robert Gretham, a previous incumbent, the pension which was assigned to him by the archbishop. I. dean of Arches.

498. 25 May 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Nicholas Wright, chaplain, to vic. of St Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, vac. by death of Richard Johnson, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

499. 5 June 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Henry Cooper, commissary general of Canterbury, to the prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by res. of Mr Edmund Lychefeld, in the archbishop's collation. I. master of the college or his deputy.

500. 28 July 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Nicholas Yonge, chaplain, to church of Weston-super-Mare, Bath and Wells diocese, vac. by res. of Thomas Ousteby, in the archbishop's collation due to the vacancy of the see. An annual pension of 10 marks to be paid to the resigning incumbent during his lifetime, in four instalments at Michaelmas, Christmas, the Annunciation and the Nativity of St John the Baptist, or within 13 days of each feast. I. adn. of Wells.

501. 10 August 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Fuller, chaplain, to vic. of Brenzett, vac. by res. of Robert Forebas, P. Mr Nicholas Wright, master of the College of SS Gregory and Martin, Wye, and the fellows.

Fo. 150

502. 7 September 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hookes, chaplain, in the person of his proctor William Maye, literate, to church of Hastingleigh, vac. by death of John Gybbys. P. Sir Edward Ponyngis, kt.

503. 27 September 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Christopher Lowen, chaplain, to perpetual chantry in the chapel of St Stephen in Selling near Sheldwich, vac. by death of Lewis the chaplain. P. John Norton, generosus.

504. 28 September 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Clerk, beloved son of the archbishop, chaplain, to vic. of Bethersden, vac. by death of Alexander Syday. P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury.

505. 10 October 1491.

Inst. of Richard Worcettor, chaplain, to hospital of St John the Baptist, Coventry, Coventry and Lichfield diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Mylle, adn. of Coventry. P. the king, by virtue of vacancy of the see. Imposition of oath to pay outgoing incumbent an annual pension of 10 marks while he lives and Worcettor occupies the benefice. I. John Whitmore, chaplain.

506. 27 October 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Harall, M.A., to church of Burdefield, vac. by res. of John Burgell. P. prioress and convent of Davington.

507. 6 November 1491, Lambeth.

Notification to Mr William Shaldoo, S.T.B., commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais, or his deputy: exchange between Mr Adam Redsheff, dean of the college of Westbury-on-Trym, Gl., and Mr William Cretyng, R. of St Mary,

Calais, the exchange having been approved by the bishop of Worcester. P. the king. Mandate to induct Redsheff to St Mary, Calais.

Fo. 150v

508. 28 November 1491, Lambeth

Inst. of Mr Ralph Taylor, M.A., to vic. of St Nicholas, Romney, vac. by res. of Robert Seggeford. P. warden and fellows of All Souls, Oxford.

509. 29 November 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Parham, clerk, beloved son of the archbishop, to canonry and prebend in collegiate church of St Chad, Shrewsbury, vac. by death of John Englissh, in the archbishop's collation by virtue of vacancy of see of Coventry and Lichfield, with the reservation to Mr Thomas Englissh of any pension due to him by any right from the canonry and prebend. I. dean of St Chads or his vicegerent.

510. 15 December 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Savage, I.U.D., dean of the chapel royal, beloved son of the archbishop, to church of Rosthorne, Chs., Coventry and Lichfield diocese, in the archbishop's collation sede vacante and by devolution according to the decree of the Lateran council.

511. 18 December 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Nicholas Spenser, chaplain, to church of Farningham, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 151

512. 31 December 1491, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Henry Cowper, J.U.B., to church of Adesham, vac. by death of Mr David Williams, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

513. 3 January 1492.

Inst. of Mr Richard Roberdes, Decr.B., to vic. of Preston next Faversham, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation.

514. 14 January 1492.

Inst. of Mr Hugh Yonge, M.A., to church of Stonar, vac. by res. of Mr Andrew Benestede. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

515. 15 January 1492.

Inst. of Thomas Sampson, chaplain, to vic. of Northbourne, vac. by death of Thomas Langley. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

516. 1 February 1491.

Inst. of Robert Gybson, chaplain, to church of Hinxhill, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation.

Fo. 151v

517. 19 February 1492.

Inst. of Mr Richard Bromefeld, Decr.B., to canonry and prebend of Colwall in Hereford cathedral, vac. by death of Mr David Hopton. P. the king, by virtue of vacancy of the see. I. dean and chapter of Hereford.

518. 19 February 1492.

Inst. of John Tarry, chaplain, to church of East Lavant, Sx., vac. by death of Mr Ivo Darell, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Pagham.

519. 24 February 1492.

Inst. of John Hony, chaplain, to church of Sevington, vac. by res. of William Atte Woode. P. John Barry, generosus.

520. 24 March 1492.

Inst. of Mr John Harvy, beloved son of the archbishop, to church of Monks Risborough, Bucks., vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Savage, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Risborough.

521. 6 April 1492, palace of Canterbury.

Inst. of Thomas Bayly, chaplain, to church of Great Mongeham, vac. by res. of Mr Henry Cowper, in the archbishop's collation.

522. 16 May 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Wylliamson, Decr.B., to vic. of Minster-in-Thamet, vac. by res. of Robert Waynefleete. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury. Imposition of oath to pay to aforesaid Robert Durant (sic.) an annual pension to be determined by the archbishop, for the duration of his life.

523. 17 May 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Adrian Castellensis, protonotary of the apostolic see, nuncio and collector of the pope in England, to church of St Dunstan in the East, vac. by death of Mr David Wilyams, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Arches.

Fo. 152

524. 16 May 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Gooldston, chaplain, to church of Ivychurch, vac. by death of Mr Robert Sturdy, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

525. 27 May 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Mr James Curson as one of two chaplains in the perpetual chantry founded for the soul of the Black Prince in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by death of Mr Peter Maxey, in archbishop's collation by devolution according to the statutes of the chantry.¹ I. Richard Pereson, the other chaplain.

526. 29 May 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Sheffield, M.A., to canonry and prebend of Pedding in collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by death of John Ryche, in the archbishop's collation. I. provost of college.

527. 31 May 1492, Mortlake.

Inst. of Richard Martyn, bishop in the Universal Church, to church of Ickham, vac. by res. of Mr John Hervey, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

528. 7 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Mr John Lynley, M.A., to church of Wittersham, vac. by res. of Richard Martyn, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

529. 7 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Mr Roger Bowre, S.T.B., to church of Aldington, vac. by death of Mr Robert Sturdy, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

530. 7 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Coppeland, Decr.B., to church of High Halden, vac. by death of John Ryche, in the archbishop's collation.

531. 10 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Mr John Jamys, of the royal changery, to church of Peuplingues (Pytteham), Théroutane diocese, vac. by res. of John Terry. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy. (Pres.

CPR 1485-94, p.377, dated 19 June 1492).²

Fo. 152v

532. 22 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Roger Wylkes, chaplain, to church of Old Romney, vac.

by res. of Mr John Jamys. P. the king. I. commissary general of Canterbury. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p. 377, dated 20 June 1492).

1. Curson was also presented by the crown on 5 May 1492 at Canterbury, CPR 1485-94, p. 377.

2. Jamys was instituted before the presentation was enrolled. This serves to emphasise Morton's close control, as Chancellor, over royal ecclesiastical patronage.

533. 22 June 1492, Croydon.

Inst. of Richard Saxlyngham, chaplain, to church of Hames, Thérrouanne diocese, vac. by res. of Roger Wylkes. P. the king. I. commissary for jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p.377, dated 20 June 1492).

534. 25 June 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Goold, chaplain, to church of Elmstone in Preston hundred, vac. by death of John Ryche. P. prioress and convent of SS Mary and Margaret, Dartford.

535. 29 June 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Dokett, S.T.B., as second cantarist in Arundel's chantry in the nave of Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr James Curson, in the archbishop's collation. I. prior of Christchurch, Canterbury.

536. 6 July 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Whetely, M.A., to church of Tunstall, vac. by death of Mr Alexander Crowmere, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

537. 12 July 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Richard Walle, M.A., to church of St Mary Magdalen, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr John Cornyssh. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

538. 13 July 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Walter Feld, S.T.P., in person of his proctor John Rumpayne, clerk, to canonry and prebend in Exeter cathedral, vac. by res. of Mr Oliver Kinge. P. Mr Kinge, by reason of royal grant, (CPR 1485-94, p.389). I. dean of Exeter, or in his absence the president of the chapter.

Fo. 153

539. 23 August 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Talbott, clerk, in person of his proctor Thomas Willyams, chaplain, to free chapel of Radfield in the parish of Bapchild, vac. by death of Alexander Crowmere. P. Richard Lovelas, esq.

540. 30 August 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Henry Medewall to church of Balinghem, Thérrouanne diocese, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p.404, dated 27 August 1492).

541. 30 August 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Hacomblen, S.T.B., to vic. of Prescot, La., Coventry and Lichfield diocese, vac. by death of Mr Richard Lincoln. P. warden and

scholars of royal college of King's College, Cambridge. I. adn. of Chester.

542. 31 August 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Cordemaker, chaplain, to church of St Mary Bothaw, London, vac. by res. of Thomas Roose, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. I. adn. of Canterbury (sic, recte dean of Arches).

543. 14 September 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Penyngton, M.A., to vic. of Orpington, vac. by death of Robert Taylor, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr Thomas Wyllkinson, R. of Orpington. I. dean of Croydon (sic, recte dean of Shoreham).

544. 25 September 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Fletcher, chaplain, to vic. of Marden, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of Lesnes.

Fo. 153v

545. 10 October 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Grene, chaplain, to perpetual chantry in the church of St Nicholas Croydon, vac. by death of Mr Robert Hollere, in archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Elizabeth Weldon. I. dean of Croydon.

546. 3 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Alexander Frotyngnam, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of Holy Cross in church of St Nicholas, Calais, vac. by res. of John Beele. P. the king. I. commissary of jurisdiction of Calais.

547. 10 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Byssshop, chaplain, in the person of his proctor Thomas Appylby, to the perpetual chantry in the church of Coldred, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

548. 10 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Banester, Decr.B., to canonry and prebend of Southeram in the collegiate church of South Malling, Sx., vac. by res. of William Peto, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. Imposition of oath to pay to retiring prebendary an annual pension for the duration of his life. I. dean of the college.

549. 11 November 1492, Lambeth

Inst. of Mr Robert Yonge, M.A., to church of Cheam, Sy., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I.

dean of Croydon.

550. 12 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Ralph Hanyes, Decr.B., to church of Latchingdon, Essex, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Yonge, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

551. 12 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Patynson, chaplain, to vic. of Orpington, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Penyngton, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. R. of Orpington. I. dean of Croydon (sic , recte dean of Shoreham).

Fo. 154.

552. 13 November 1492

Inst. of Roger Wilkes, chaplain, to church of Monks Eleigh, Sf., vac. by death of Thomas Haliday, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Risborough (sic, recte dean of Bocking).

553. 21 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Frankelyn, B.A., to church of Old Romney, vac. by res. of Roger Wylkes. P. the king.

554. 7 December 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Wade, chaplain, to vic. of Sittingbourne, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Davy. P. prioress and convent of Clerkenwell.

555. 14 December 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Gouge to perpetual chantry in the church of St Mary, Bocking, vac. by res. of William Ripple, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Thomas Fenys. I. dean of Bocking.

556. 20 January 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Ward, chaplain, to vic. of East Farleigh, vac. by res. of William Hildyche, in archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. master and brethren of college of All Saints, Maidstone. I. dean of Shoreham.

557. 28 January 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Chetham, canon regular, to free chapels of Bockingfold and Newstead, vac. by res. of William Corbrand. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

558. 6 February 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Haymer, M.A., to church of Long Ditton, Sy., Winchester

diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Rober Yonge. P. prior and convent of Merton.
I. adn. of Surrey.

Fo. 154v

559. 10 February 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Yonge, M.A., to church of St Michael, Crooked Lane,
vac. by death of Mr Nicholas Bulfinch,¹ in the archbishop's immediate
jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Arches.

560. 30 March 1493, Canterbury.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Morton, adn. of Ely, to a prebend in the collegiate
church of Wingham, vac. by res. of Mr Henry Cowper, in the archbishop's
collation. I. provost of the college or his deputy.

561. 31 March 1493.

Inst. of Mr Henry Cowper to another prebend in the collegiate church of
Wingfield, vac. by res. of Mr John Hervy, in the archbishop's collation.
I. provost of the college or his deputy.

562. 3 April 1493.

Inst. of Mr Simon Smyth, M.A., to vic. of Charing, vac. by death of last
incumbent, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of
Canterbury.

563. 27 April 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr James Downes, M.A., to church of Wickham, vac. by death of
Mr William Pydde. P. Joan Inglithorp, widow.

564. 1 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Saunders, chaplain, to prebend in collegiate church of
Wingham vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Alyn, in the archbishop's collation.
Imposition of oath to pay the retiring prebendary an annual payment of
13s 8d for the duration of his life. I. provost of the college.

565. 7 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Dokett, S.T.B., to church of Chevening, vac. by res.
of John Potter, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation.
The retiring incumbent is to be provided with an annual pension of 5
marks and victuals. I. dean of Shoreham.

566. 8 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Curson, M.A., to church of Harbledown, vac. by death
of Henry Barradon, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general

1. MS. Bulfilch.

of Canterbury.

Fo. 155

567. 10 May 1493.

Inst. of John Courawgh to church of Betteshanger, vac. by death of Mr William Strenger. P. Roger Lychefeld.

568. 18 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Water as second cantarist in Arundel's Chantry in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Dokett, and in the archbishop's collation. I. prior of Christchurch.

569. 18 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Gry, S.T.B., as second cantarist of the Black Prince's Chantry, in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr James Curson, and in the archbishop's collation. I. the other cantarist.

570. 20 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Benedict Dodyn to church of Bishop's Waltham, Hants., Winchester diocese, vac. by res. of Mr John Mytton by reason of exchange for the church of Coquelles in the marches of Calais. P. bishop of Salisbury and elect of Winchester, by reason of the grant to him by the king of custody of the temporalities (CPR 1485-94, p. 412). I. adn. of Winchester.

571. 20 May 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Mytton to church of Coquelles, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Benedict Dodyn by exchange as above. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p. 426, dated 10 May 1493).

572. 31 May 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Richard Sympton, chaplain, in person of his proctor Thomas Aston, to church of Campe (Gempe) Théroutanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Wyseman. P. the king. I. commissary for the jurisdiction of Calais.

Fo. 155v

573. 20 June 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Roger Downevyle, Ll.B., to vic. of SS Cosmas-and-Damian-in-the-Blean, vac. by death of John Egent. P. adn. of Canterbury.

574. 31 July, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Parker, chaplain, to vic. of Seasalter, vac. by death of Richard Amott. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

575. 4 September 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Mr William Cusshon, M.A., to church of Slindon, Sx., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Pagham.

576. 5 September 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Richard Idon, in person of his proctor John Copland, notary public, to church of Wootton, vac. by death of Robert Neuton. P. Henry Halle, generosus.

577. 5 September 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Mr Robert Stalys, M.A., to church of Brasted, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

578. 7 September 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Robert Taylor alias Gybson to vic. of Westwell, vac. by res. of Mr Robert Stalys, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

579. 7 September 1493, Knole.

Inst. of Mr William Axbrigge, M.A., to vic. of East Peckham, vac. by death of William Elyott, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Hugh Spalding, R. of East Peckham. I. dean of Shoreham.

580. 17 September 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Hawkyngs, M.A., to church of Woodchurch, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

581. 20 October 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Hudson, chaplain, to church of Ruckinge, vac. by res. of Mr John Hawkyngs, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

Fo. 156

582. 20 October 1493, Lambeth

Inst. of Mr Humphrey Hawardyne, Ll.D., to church of St Mary Aldermary in the City of London, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Cook, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. Mr Hugh Peyntwyn and Mr Thomas Rowthall.

583. 20 October 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Sutton, S.T.P., to vic. of Ashford, vac. by death of

last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council.

584. 22 October 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Hugh Hegg, chaplain, to vic. of Minster-in-Thamet, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

585. 3 December 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Roger Coltherst, chaplain, to church of Hinxhill, vac. by res. of Robert Taylor. P. William Kempe.

586. 15 December 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of Christopher Lytton, chaplain, to church of St John the Evangelist, Watling Street, London, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Robert Lytton, generosus, by virtue of the concession made to him by the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. I. dean of Arches.

587. 16 December 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Medwell, chaplain, to vic. of Elmstead, vac. by res. of John Lawnde. P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury.

588. 20 February 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Millett, Decr.D., to church of Charlwood, Sy., vac. by death of previous incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 156v

589. 3 March 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Dalton, chaplain, to vic. of Farningham, vac. by death of Nicholas Spencer, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

590. 10 March 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Hugh Peynthwyn, Ll.D., to church of Eynesford, vac. by death of previous incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

591. 11 March 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Peter Marchall, S.T.B., to vic. of Tenterden, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

592. 5 May 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Harvy, chaplain to St Margaret's hospital for poor priests in the city of Canterbury, with the parish church thereto annexed, in

the archbishop's collation.

593. 24 May 1494, Croydon.

Inst. of Thomas Halywell, chaplain, to wardenship of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr ., Eastbridge, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr John Burther, in the archbishop's collation.

594. 10 June 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Heton, M.A., to be one of the cantarists of the Buckingham Chantry in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Thomas Halywell, in the archbishop's collation. I. his fellow cantarist.

Fo. 157

595. 15 July 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Hawkyns, M.A., to vic. of Linsted, vac. by res. of Mr Nicholas Treble. P. adn. of Canterbury.

596. 18 August 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Staunford, M.A., to church of Barfreton, vac. by res. of George Chadworth. P. Roger Lichfeld, generosus.

597. 17 September 1494, Maidstone.

Inst. of George Chadworth to church of Campe, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr Richard Newport. P. the king. I. commissary of jurisdiction of Calais. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p. 474, dated 15 August 1494).

598. 9 October 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Prest, chaplain, to vic. of Rodmersham, vac. by res. of James Chyrch. P. Br John Kendall, prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

599. 20 October 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Couper to church of Ripple, vac. by res. of Philip Thomas alias Canton (sic. cf. no. 472 supra.) P. John, lord Clinton and Saye.

600. 30 October 1494, Lambeth.

Inst. of Roger Norton, chaplain, to church of Oye, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

601. 18 January 1495, Lambeth.

Memorandum of receipt of the certificate of Thomas, bishop of Rochester concerning an exchange between Robert Segeford, chaplain, V. of Frindsbury in the diocese of Rochester, and Richard Smyth, chaplain, V. of Meopham,¹

1. Cf. Reg. Bourghier, p. 330.

in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. The bishop has examined and approved the exchange, and on behalf of and on the authority of the archbishop has received from Robert (sic, recte Richard) his resignation of the vic. of Meopham, and collated the vic. to Richard (sic, recte Robert.) I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 157v

602. 20 January 1495, Canterbury.

Inst. of Thomas Balfre, chaplain, to vic. of Brabourne, vac. by death of Thomas Howlett. P. prior and convent of Horton.

603. 11 February 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hicson, chaplain, in person of his proctor John Richardson notary public, to church of St Mary de castro, Canterbury, vac. by death of John Yeman. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

604. 14 February 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Grete, chaplain, in the person of Mr Christopher Middylton notary public, his proctor, to church of Seaton, Rutland, Lincoln diocese, vac. by res. of Edmund Brownynge. P. Humphrey Cunnyngesby, generosus, on this occasion by virtue of the grant of the advowson by Richard Burton and William Sheffield, feoffees of William Beaufo, deceased, and by the concession of Philippa Beaufo his widow, to whom William had left the advowson for term of her life, and also by the concession of Elizabeth and Joan his heirs, as was proved by letters patent. I. adn. of Rutland (sic, recte of Northampton).

605. 21 February 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Hicson, chaplain, to priestly scholarship in the college of Holy Trinity, Bredgar, vac. by res. of Thomas Balfar, the collation having devolved upon the archbishop according to the statutes of the college. I. Thomas Colley, chaplain, of the college.

Fo. 158

606. 29 April 1495, Canterbury.

Inst. of Mr John Cosshen, M.A., to the Brenchley Chantry in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by death of previous cantarist, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

607. 29 April 1495, Canterbury.

Inst. of John Michell, chaplain, to perpetual chantry in the parish church of Reculver, vac. by death of previous incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

608. 29 April 1495, Canterbury.

Inst. of Leonard Eglesfeld, chaplain, to vic. of Reculver, vac. by res. of Mr John Nutkyn, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

609. 9 May 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Percy, canon. regular, O.S.A., in person of Peter Ottley, literate, his proctor, to vic. of Bexley, vac. by death of previous incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Lewis Bampton, generosus, on this occasion by virtue of the grant of the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, as shown by letters patent. I. dean of Shoreham.

610. 12 May 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Clement Hardyng, LL.B., to vic. of St Dunstan-without-the-walls, Canterbury, vac. by death of Richard Long. P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury.

611. 12 May 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Edmund Lankastre, chaplain, to vic. of Petham, vac. by death of Thomas Foster. P. abbot and convent of St Osyth.

612. 23 May 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Squyrer, M.A., to church of Treborough, So., Bath and Wells diocese, vac. by death of John Boteller. P. abbot and convent of Cleeve I. adn. of Taunton.

613. 4 June 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., to mastership of the collegiate church of All Saints, Maidstone, vac. by death of Mr John Lee, Decr.D., legitimately elected and nominated by Mr John Freston, M.A., submaster, and the fellows of the college. I. submaster.

Fo. 158v

614. 9 June, 1495, Mortlake.

Inst. of Mr Hugh Peynthwyn, LL.D., to church of Bocking, vac. by res. of Mr John Camberton, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

615. 13 June 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of George Thomaon, priest in the person of John Darell, literate, his proctor, to church of St Peter, Canterbury, vac. by death of John Colyns. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

616. 17 June 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Owen ap Davit, chaplain, to church of Holy Trinity, Ardley, Ox., Lincoln diocese, vac. by res. of Mr. Richard Blodwell, LL.D. P. Nicholas

Cromer, esq. I. adn. of Oxford.

617. 17 July 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Sydrak, chaplain, to church of Pevington, vac. by death of Thomas Ware, P. William Brent, generosus.

618. 7 August 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Macelinus Ramesey, M.A., to vic. of Patricxbourne. P. prior and convent of Merton. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

619. 16 August 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Holyngborn, canon regular, in person of Mr John Reed, his proctor, to church of St George, Ham next Sandwich, vac. by res. of Thomas Brand. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

Fo. 159

620. 27 August 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Kendill to vic. of Hollingbourne, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

621. 7 September 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Nicholas Treble, Ll.B., deacon, to vic. of St Mary Sandwich, vac. by death of Mr John Lee. P. John Bourghier, adn. of Canterbury.

622. 26 September 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Elys, clerk, to church of St Nicholas, Barton, Beds. Lincoln diocese, vac. by res. of Thomas Yngilby, bishop of Rathlur. P. abbot and convent of Ramsey. I. adn. of Bedford.

623. 2 October 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Penyngton, M.A., to church of St Alphege, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Mr John Cosshen, M.A., and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

624. 6 November 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Mawdisley to church of Newenden, vac. by res. of William Tredys, in the archbishop's collation.

21 November 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Morton, adn. of Ely, in the person of his proctor Mr Henry Cooper, J.U.B., to mastership of the collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by death of Mr Robert Coppyng, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

Fo. 159v

626. 26 November 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Hugh Peyn্থwyn, Ll.D., to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, vac. by death of John Bourghier, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

627. 29 November 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Routhall, Decr.D., in the person of Mr Thomas Maddis, S.T.P., his proctor, to church of Bocking, vac. by res. of Mr Hugh Peyn্থwyn, Ll.D., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

628. 1 December 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Wittilsey, canon regular of the priory of St Mary, Ravenstone, Bk., as prior of the same house, vac. by res. of Br Ralph Blease, in the archbishop's gift by devolution and by reason of the vacancy of the see of Lincoln. I. adn. of Buckingham.

629. 1 December 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Ralph Hanneys, Decr.B., to church of Marck, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by death of Thomas Holand. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais.

630. 7 December 1495, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Edward Underwod, S.T.P., to church of North Crawley, Bk. vac. by death of Robert Burgon. P. William, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and Sir Reginald Bray, in virtue of the grant by John Bohun, esq., deceased, as demonstrated by letters patent. I. John Bedall, chaplain.

Fo. 160

1496

631. 7 January 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Robynson, Decr.D., in the person of Mr John Nans, J.U.D., his proctor, to church of Latchingdon, Essex, vac. by res. of Mr Ralph Hanneys, Decr.B., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

632. 10 January 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Lynley, M.A., to church of Easington, Ox., vac. by res. of James Willy, in the archbishop's collation by the vacancy of the see of Lincoln. I. adn. of Oxford.

633. 22 January 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Christopher Lowyn, chaplain, to church of Bonnington, vac. by death of Henry Spenser. P. Br John Kendal, prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

634. 5 February 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Symson, chaplain, to church of Guisnes, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr William Shaldo. P. the king. I. commissary for the jurisdiction of Calais.

635. 9 April 1496, Canterbury.

Inst. of Mr John Frankelyⁿ, M.A., to church of Great Mongeham, vac. by death of John Baly, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

636. 10 April 1496, Canterbury.

Inst. of Thomas Kyry, chaplain, to a prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, in the archbishop's collation. I. provost of the college.

Fo. 160v

637. 10 April 1496, Canterbury.

Inst. of Mr John Williamson, Decr.B., to prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by death of Mr William Pyd, in the archbishop's collation. I. provost of the college.

638. 18 April 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Knyght, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of St Mary in the parish church of Bocking, vac. by res. of Thomas Gothe, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Thomas Fynys, esq. I. dean of Bocking.

639. 19 April 1496, Knole.

Inst. of Mr Stephen Douce, S.T.B., master of the college of St Michael Royal, to the church of St Michael Paternoster Royal, vac. by res. of Mr Edward Underwood, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation by devolution according to the decree of the Lateran council. I. dean of Arches.

640. 11 May 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Wyatt, chaplain, in the person of Mr John Barett, notary public, his proctor, to church of Old Romney, vac. by res. of Mr John Franklyn. P. the king. I. commissary general of Canterbury. (Pres. CPR 1494-1509, p. 46, dated 3 May 1496).

641. 9 June 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Simon Smyth, Decr.B., to church of Otterden, vac. by res. of Thomas Emmison. P. Thomas Ancher, generosus.

Fo. 161

642. 10 June 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Ryngsawle, chaplain, to vic. of West Tarring, Sx., vac. by death of Richard Smyth, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr John Thwytes, S.T.B., R. of West Tarring. I. dean of Pagham, or in his absence Christopher Lightbon, literate.

643. 27 June 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Ralph Blynston, chaplain, to vic. of Ewell, vac. by death of Henry Ramesay. P. Br John Kendall, prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

644. 27 June 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Water, chaplain, to church of Orlestone, vac. by death of Adam Rideley. P. Sir William Scott, kt.

645. 9 July 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Lathes, S.T.B., in person of Mr John Richardson, notary public, his proctor, ^{to church of Bersted with chapel} of Bognor, Sx., vac. by res. of William Ryngsaul, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Pagham.

646. 30 July 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Symon, B.A., to church of Upper Hardres, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council.

647. 29 September 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Richard Trapp, S.T.P., to church of Eynsford, vac. by res. of Mr Hugh Peynthwyn, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 161v

648. 7 October 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Parker, chaplain, to vic. of Woodnesborough, vac. by death of Nicholas Bremengham. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

649. 22 October 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hicson, chaplain, in person of his proctor Thomas Hicson junior, to church of St Peter, Canterbury, vac. by death of George Thomson. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

650. 26 October 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Richardson, chaplain, to church of Fordwich, vac. by death of John Bayle. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

1497

651. 18 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Denny, chaplain, in the person of his proctor Thomas Woodruff, literate, to vic. of Rolvenden, vac. by res. of Ralph Reyner. P. master and fellows of the college of Cobham. Imposition of an oath to pay an annual pension of 10 marks to retiring incumbent for the duration of his life.

652. 19 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Smarte, Ll.B., to vic. of Seasalter, vac. by res. of John Parker. P. prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

Fo. 162

653. 19 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Whyte, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of St Stephen, Selling near Sheldwich, vac. by res. of Christopher Lowyn. P. John Langley, generosus.

654. 25 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Grave, chaplain, to vic. of Boughton Monchelsea, vac. by res. of John Walker. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

655. 26 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of David Flemyng, chaplain, to church of Ostenhanger, vac. by res. of John Whyte. P. Sir Edward Ponynge, kt.

656. 26 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Ediall as master of the collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Morton, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

657. 28 January 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Haymys, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry commonly called Kent's Chantry, in church of Headcorn, vac. by res. of John Emson. P. Mr William Coyne, W. of Headcorn, and John Thomherst and Roger Lityll, wardens.

658. 7 February 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Cook, Decr.B., to church of Norton, vac. by res. of Richard Harper. P. the king, by virtue of the temporalities of the see of Rochester in his hands due to the vacancy of the see. (Pres. CPR 1494-1509, p. 84, dated 5 January 1497. This represents an exchange with the church of Runton, Nf.)

659. 24 February 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Bradgar, canon regular of Leeds, to vic. of Marden, vac. by res. of John Fletcher. P. abbot and convent of Leanes.

660. 10 March 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Cole, M.A., to church of St Blaise in Melak (Blasy), Thérouanne diocese, vac. by d. of last incumbent. P. the king. I. commissary for the jurisdiction of Calais (Pres. CPR 1494-1509, p. 86, dated 6 March 1497).

661. 11 March 1497, Canterbury.

Inst. of William Bukley, chaplain, to church of Milstead, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council.

662. 13 March 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Rimer, chaplain, to vic. of East Peckham, vac. by res. of Mr William Axbrygge, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr Thomas Rothall, Decr.D., proctor of Mr Hugh Spaldyng, R. of East Peckham. I. dean of Shoreham.

663. 25 March 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Roger Church, Ll.D., to church of Sangatte alias Slymes, Thérouanne diocese, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais (Pres. CPR 1494-1509, p. 85, dated 1 March 1497).

664. 22 April 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Water, S.T.B., to the hospital for poor priests with the church of St Margaret thereto annexed, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Henry Harvi, last warden, by reason of an exchange for Arundel's Chantry in Christchurch, Canterbury. P. adn. of Canterbury.

Fo. 163.

665. 22 April 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Harvi, chaplain, to Arundel's Chantry in Christchurch, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Thomas Water by exchange as above, and in the archbishop's collation. I. prior of Christchurch.

666. 11 May 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Cole, M.A., to church of Merstham, Sy., vac. by res. of Mr John Ruddyng, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Croydon.

667. 11 May 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Golson, B.A., to church of Cheam, Sy., vac. by res. of Mr Robert Yong, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Croydon.

668. 22 May 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Maddeys, S.T.P., to church of Wrotham, vac. by death of Mr William Pykinham, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

669. 25 May 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Weston, chaplain, to church of St Blaise in Melak, Therouanne diocese, vac. by res. of Mr John Cole. P. the king. I. commissary for jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy. (Pres. EPR 1494-1509, p. 107, dated 23 May 1497).

670. 4 June 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Pereson to vic. of Brabourne, vac. by res. of Thomas Balfer. P. prior and convent of Horton.

671. 18 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Roland Philipps to vic. of Croydon, vac. by death of Mr William Shaldoo, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation in this instance, by virtue of a grant by John, abbot and convent of St Saviour, Bermondsey waiving the normal composition (cf. no. 386 supra) and granting to the archbishop on the next vacancy of the vic. for one occasion complete freedom in presentation. I. dean of Croydon.

Fo. 163v

672. 19 June 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Kyrkby, canon regular, to vic. of Postling, vac. by death of last vicar. P. abbot and convent of St Radegund.

673. 22 June 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Fyssh, B.A., to church of Hayes, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Thomas Wilkynson, R. of Orpington. I. dean of Shoreham.

674. 26 July 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Ratclyff, chaplain, to vic. of Glynde, Sx., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. dean and chapter of the royal free chapel of St George, Windsor. I. dean of South Malling.

675. 26 July 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Rice, Ll.B. to church of Hadleigh, Ess., vac. by death of Mr William Pykenam, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

Fo. 144

676. 25 September 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Moton, chaplain, to church of Burmarsh, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

677. 27 September 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Peele, chaplain, to vic. of Chilham, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbess and convent of Syon.

678. 14 October 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Rose, chaplain, to church of Lower Hardres, vac. by res. of Robert Moton. P. prior and convent of Merton.

679. 7 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Yong, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of St Mary in the parish church of Bocking, vac. by res. of Richard Knyght, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Thomas Fenys, esq. I. dean of Bocking.

680. 18 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Henry Rawlyns, LL.B., to church of Lyminge, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Maddys, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

681. 18 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr David Byford, M.A., to church or vic. of Monkton, vac. by death of Mr Edward Payne, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

682. 22 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Wryght, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of Depeden in Petham, vac. by res. of William Abraham. P. abbot and convent of St Osyth.

683. 25 November 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Rosse, chaplain, to church of Auderne, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by death of John Curson. P. Sir John Turburvyle, kt., by virtue of the grant made to him by the king, as demonstrated by letters patent. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy.

Fo. 164v

684. 7 December 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of Oliver Crane, chaplain, to vic. of Tonge, vac. by death of John Chamber. P. abbot and convent of Langdon.

685. 15 December 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Fayrewey, chaplain, to church of Milstead, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. the king.

686. 18 December 1497, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Newell, chaplain, in the person of his proctor Clement Clerk, to vic. of Moulton, Sf., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

1498

687. 26 January 1498.

Inst. of William Ketillysden, chaplain, to vic. of Preston next Wingham, vac. by death of Thomas Wattes. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury (cf. no. 692).

688. 13 February 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Turbarvyle, chaplain, to church of St Mary Magdalen, Escalles, Théroutanne diocese, vac. by res. of Henry Caton. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy.

689. 16 February 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Edward Repe, M.A., to church of Stonar, vac. by res. of Mr Hugh Unge. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

Fo. 165

690. 21 February 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Kyrittes, chaplain, to church of Sevenoaks, vacant by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

691. 22 February 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Fogges, clerk, to church of Cheriton, vac. by death of Thomas Bolney. P. John Fogges, esq.

692. 27 February 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Ketyllisden to vic. of Preston next Wingham, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury (cf. no. 687).

693. 3 March 1498,

Inst. of Richard Trappe, S.T.P., to church of Newchurch, vac. by res. of Mr Henry Rawlyns, in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

694. 20 April 1498, Canterbury.

Inst. of Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., to church of Eynsford, vac. by res. of Mr Richard Trappe, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

695. 9 June 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Marshall, chaplain, to church of Warehorne, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. James Pecham, esq.

696. 15 June 1498, Lambeth.

Exchange, on the certificate of the bishop of Lincoln, between Mr Andrew Bensted, M.A., warden of the collegiate church of Northill, Bd., and Mr Thomas Randolph, Decr.Lic., rector of Moulton, Sf., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Bocking.

697. 21 June 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Christopher Daniell, chaplain, to church to Little Mongeham, vac. by res. of Edmund Brydgill. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

Fo. 165v

698. 22 June 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Maryet, chaplain, to church of Kingsnorth, vac. by res. of Richard Idon. P. abbot and convent of Battle.

699. 4 July 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Mody, Ll.B., in the person of Mr John Richardshon, his proctor, to church of St Mary de castro, Canterbury, vac. by res. of Thomas Hicson, chaplain. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine.

700. 1 August 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Spersall, chaplain, to church of St Paul-without-the-walls, Canterbury, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

701. 21 August 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Chevenyng, chaplain, to church of Kingston, vac. by death of previous incumbent. P. Sir Henry Wentworth, kt.

702. 11 September 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Br John Fantyng, O.E.S.A., to church of Blackmanstone, vac. by death of previous incumbent. P. Thomas Hawte, esq.

703. 12 September 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Andrue, prior of Bilsington, to church of Hernhill, vac. by death of previous incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

704. 24 September 1498, Knole.

Inst. of Mr Richard Gardiner, M.A., to church of Chiddingstone, vac. by

death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

705. 11 October 1498, Knoles.

Inst. of Robert ap John, chaplain, to vic. of Tonge, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of Langdon.

706. 12 October 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Assh, S.T.B., to church of Biddenden, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation.

Fo. 166

707. 28 October 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Hugh Hope, M.A., to church of High Halden, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Copeland, and in the archbishop's collation.

708. 15 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Pynnell, chaplain, to perpetual chantry in the church of St Bartholomew, Waltham, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. Thomas Hawte, esq.

709. 15 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Holte, M.A., to church of Smarden, vac. by death of last incumbent and in the archbishop's collation.

710. 25 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Rilyng, chaplain, to church of Newington, Sy., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Croydon.

711. 28 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr William Portland, S.T.B., to vic. of Lydd, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury or his vicegerent.

712. 29 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Nicholas Leyns, LL.B., to church of St Blaise in Melak, Thérrouanne diocese, vac. by death of Richard Weston. P. the king. I. commissary of the jurisdiction of Calais or his deputy.

713. 30 November 1498, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Peter Marsshal, S.T.B., to church of Faversham, vac. by death

of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

1499

714. 4 January 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Graunt, chaplain, to vic. of Rodmersham, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. Br John Kendall, prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

Fo. 166v

715. 29 January, ¹⁴⁹⁹Lambeth.

Inst. of Maurice Tyndale, chaplain, to the office of penitentiary in the collegiate church of South Malling, with the church of Stanmer thereto annexed vac. by res. of William Par, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of the college.

716. 6 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Wodhowse, J.W.B., to Roper's Chantry, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. John Roper, generosus.

717. 6 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Haukyns, M.A., to church of Luddenham, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of Faversham.

718. 13 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Marke, M.A., to church of Wilcote, Ox., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation by devolution, according to the decree of the Lateran council. I. adn. of Oxford.

719. 13 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Geffrey, chaplain, to church of Boughton Aluph, vac. by death of William Weyte. P. master and fellows of the college of SS Gregory and Martin, Wye.

720. 14 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Gilbert Carleton, Decr.B., to vic. of Farningham, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

721. 14 February 1499, Lambeth.

Exchange, on the certificate of Edward, bishop of Chichester, between William Ringsall, V. of West Tarring, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation, and John New, chaplain, V. of West Firle, Sx., Chichester diocese. Inst. of New in person of Mr John Holt, his proctor. I. dean of Pagham.

Fo. 167

722. 15 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr John Fraunklyn, M.A., in person of Mr Thomas Maddeys, S.T.P., his proctor, to church of Ickham, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

723. 20 February 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Syms, Decr.B., to church of Great Mongeham, vac. by res. of Mr John Fraunklyn, in the archbishop's collation.

724. 28 March 1499, Canterbury.

Inst. of William Hicson, chaplain, to vic. of St Nicholas, Sturry, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

725. 4 April 1499, Canterbury.

Inst. of Thomas Squier, chaplain, to church of St Peter, Dover, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover. I. commissary general of Canterbury.

726. 24 April 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Reyfelde, abbot of St Mary, Boxley, to vic. of Headcorn, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation.

727. 25 April 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Kettilsden, B.A., to church of Frittenden, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

728. 25 April 1499, Lambeth

Inst. of Mr Thomas Mugworthi, J.U.B., to vic. of Sevenoaks, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham.

Fo. 167v

729. 27 April 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Ambrose Payne, chaplain, to a prebend in the collegiate church of Wingham, vac. by death of Mr Thomas Coopland, in the archbishop's collation. I. provost of the college.

730. 28 April 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Hungerford, chaplain, to vic. of Preston next Faversham, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's collation.

731. 29 April 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Laurence Skoye, chaplain, to vic. of Stockbury, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of Leeds.

732. 8 May 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Kempe, chaplain, to vic. of St Mary Northgate, Canterbury.
P. prior and convent of St Gregory, Canterbury.

733. 16 May 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Bowrege, chaplain, to the priestly scholarship in the college of Bredgar, vac. by the acceptance of William Hicson of another benefice, in the collation of the archbishop by devolution according to the statutes of the college. I. Thomas Colley, chaplain of the college.

734. 21 May 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Erkelys, chaplain, to church of Kingsdown, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

735. 8 June 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Hugh Huntlow, chaplain, to vic. of Preston next Wingham, vac. by res. of William Ketillisden. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Canterbury.

736. 16 June 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Rikthorn, chaplain, to church of Isfield, Sx., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of South Malling or his deputy.

Fo. 168

737. 17 June 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Maynell, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of St Nicholas, Croydon, vac. by res. of Thomas Grene, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Robert Weldon. I. dean of Croydon.

738. 18 June 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Thomas Baschyrch, B.A., to church of Halton, Bk., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Risborough.

739. 1 July 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Brownsop to church of St Omer alias Oldekyrk Thérrouanne diocese, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. the king. I. commissary for the jurisdiction of Calais.

740. 15 October 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Robert Reyfeld, abbot of St Mary, Boxley, to church of Hunton, vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham or his deputy.

741. 15 October 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Henry Wilson, chaplain, to church of Hayes, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Fyssh, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction. P. Mr Thomas Wilkynson, R. of Orpington. I. dean of Shoreham.

742. 16 October 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of John Knowdysin, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of St Mary in the church of Croydon, vac. by res. of Thomas Thomilynson, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation in this instance by devolution, according to the statutes of the chantry. I. dean of Croydon.

743. 2 November 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Reginald Philippis, M.A., to vic. of Wadhurst, Sx., vac. by death of last incumbent, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of South Malling.

Fo. 168v

744. 8 November 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of William Weynwright, chaplain, to vic. of Graveney, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of St Mary Overy, Southwark.

745. 5 December 1499, Lambeth.

Grant to Richard Symons, priest, in commendam, of the church of Tunstall, vac. by the death of last incumbent and in the archbishop's collation, for a period of six months, according to the constitution of Gregory X promulgated at the council of Lyons.¹

746. 5 December 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Richard Kesell, chaplain, to vic. of Coldred, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. prior and convent of St Martin, Dover.

747. 6 December 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of James Freyle, chaplain, to vic. of Lydden, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of Langdon.

748. 16 December 1499, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Adam Facet, Decr.D., to church of Patching, Sx., vac. by res. of Mr William Holmysley, in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Pagham.

749. 20 December 1499, Lambeth

Inst. of John Wilkynson, chaplain, to vic. of Headcorn, vac. by res. of the abbot of Boxley, and in the archbishop's collation.

1. c.15 VI^o I 16.

750. 9 September 1500, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Richard Gardyner to church of Shoreham and the dependent chapel of Otford, vac. by res. of Humphrey Hawardyn, Ll.D., in the archbishop's immediate jurisdiction and collation. I. dean of Shoreham and Mr Peter Bradshawe.

751. 9 July 1500, Lambeth.

Inst. of Mr Robert Wodwarde, Decr.D., to church of Adisham, vac. by death of Mr Henry Cooper, and in the archbishop's collation. I. commissary general of Canterbury or his deputy.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD 1490-91

NOTE: The see became vacant by the death of John Halse on 30 September 1490, and was filled by the provision of William Smith on 1 October 1492. Smith was granted custody of the temporalities by the king on 30 March 1491 (CPR 1485-94, p. 335), and the delay in provision provoked Henry VII to write in strong terms to the pope in December 1491 (CSP Venetian I, no. 614).

VACACIO SEDIS EPISCOPALIS COVEN' ET LICH' PER OBITUM BONE MEMORIE DOMINI JOHANNIS HALSE NUPER ECCLESIARUM CATHEDRALIUM COVEN' ET LICH' EPISCOPI, QUE VACACIO INCEPIT CRASTINO POST FESTUM SANCTI MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI VIDELICET ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO AC REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI TRANSLACIONIS ANNO QUINTO.

Fo. 55

752. Undated, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr William Wareham, Ll.D., Mr John Thowre, Ll.D., Mr Henry Edyall, archdeacon of Rochester, Mr Robert Shyrborne, M.A., and Mr John Sharp, Decr.B., as vicars general and guardiar of the spirituality of the see of Coventry and Lichfield in the vacancy following the death of bishop John Halse, with the following powers:

- i) to enquire or cause enquiry to be made into vacancies of benefices, and to admit, institute and issue mandates for induction to all benefices where institution normally pertains to the bishop.
- ii) to sequester or cause to be sequestered the fruits of ecclesiastical benefices and other goods of any persons in the cities and diocese where law or custom decrees that they should be so sequestered, and to retain custody of such goods.
- iii) to receive oaths of canonical obedience from any subjects within the cities and diocese who sede plena should render such oaths to the bishop.
- iv) to visit the cathedral churches of Coventry and Lichfield and all monasteries, abbeys, priories and other pious places, both religious houses and hospitals, and the clergy and people of the cities and diocese.
- v) to enquire in person or by deputy into the excesses, faults, sins and crimes of any persons which have been or may be committed during the vacancy of the see, the cognizance and punishment of which pertains to the diocesan by law or by custom, and to correct and canonically to punish the same.
- vi) to examine, approve and finally expedite exchanges of ecclesiastical benefices in the diocese during the vacancy.
- vii) to inhibit under threat of ecclesiastical censure any action by

deans, chapters, convents, archdeacons, rural deans and others exercising jurisdiction, which is prejudicial to the archbishop's visitation of the cities and diocese.

viii) to register and grant probate of testaments of any persons dying in the cities or diocese where registration and probate pertains sede plena to the bishop or to deans, chapters, convents, archdeacons, rural deans or others; to commit administration of the goods of such deceased and of any others who may die intestate to the executors nominated in the testaments or to other persons to whom in accordance with the law administration may be committed and who seem suitable, to receive the account of the executors or administrators, and finally to acquit them.

ix) to suspend in the name of the archbishop the jurisdiction of any inferior authority in the cities and diocese for the duration of the visitation, and if necessary to restrain such inferiors.

x) to request, receive and keep custody, whenever there is need, of clerks indicted or accused before secular justices or judges in cases of blood or felony, according to the liberty hitherto granted to such clerks or to the clerical order.

xi) to remove from benefices, offices or ecclesiastical administration those who according to the law should be so removed.

xii) to punish those illicitly farming or receiving at farm ecclesiastical benefices.

xiii) to issue letters dimissory and letters of recommendation, and to grant commission and licence to any catholic bishop who has received the blessing of the apostolic see for the exercise of his office for the ordination to minor and holy orders, at the normal times, of regular and secular clerks in the cities and diocese, and to examine such ordinands or cause them to be examined, as pertains to the diocesan sede plena.

xiv) to enquire or cause enquiry to be made concerning the appropriation of any ecclesiastical benefices, portions or pensions in the cities and diocese by any person, monastery or other place, and to certify the archbishop of the names of the benefice and the appropriator, of accusations lodged in this matter and of the causes of the appropriation.

xv) to compel rectors and vicars of parish churches in the cities and diocese, by any ecclesiastical censures, to reside in person.

xvi) to exercise, maintain and defend, in the name of the archbishop and of his church, all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction which pertains to the diocesan sede plena and to the archbishop sede vacante.

xvii) to seek and receive all spiritual and ecclesiastical revenues which

392

pertain to the archbishop and his church by reason of the vacancy of the see, to issue letters of acquittance for such receipts, to revoke and reform by any legitimate means usurpations and attempts against these revenues, to proceed against usurpers, attempters of usurpation and transgressors, and canonically to punish and coerce rebels by ecclesiastical censure.

xviii) to do all other things necessary or expedient for the above.

Fo. 55v

753. 10 November 1490, Lichfield.

Inst.¹ of Nicholas Benteley, priest, to vic. of Shirley, Db., vac. by res. of John Moore. P. abbot and convent of Darley. Ind. adn. of Derby.

Assignment for the term of his natural life of an annual pension of 4 marks from the fruits of the vic. to John Moore, payable in equal instalments at the feasts of the Invention of the Holy Cross and All Saints, to observe which Nicholas Benteley swore upon the Holy Gospels.

Fo. 56

754. 16 November 1490, Coventry.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Harrys, Decr.B., to church of Stoke-upon-Tern, Sa., vac. by death of William Bodon. P. Thomas marquis of Dorset, lord Ferrers, Groby and Astley. Ind. adn. of Shrewsbury.

755. 22 November 1490, Lichfield.

Inst. of James Saperton, priest, to church of Cubley, Db., vac. by death of Thomas Broune. P. Sir Nicholas Mountgomery, Kt. Ind. adn. of Derby.

756. 3 December 1490, Lichfield.

Inst. of Richard Ardern, chaplain, to church of Northenden, Chs., vac. by death of James Hall. P. Henry Trafford, esq., on this occasion by virtue of the concession of the advowson by the abbot and convent of St Werburgh, Chester. Ind. adn. of Chester.

757. 10 December 1490, Lichfield.

Inst. of Thurston Sayer, priest, to vic. of Sedgley, St., vac. by death of Richard Sharp. P. Cornelius Wyott of the parish of Sutton Coldfield, Wb., Godfrey Sayer of Adbaston, St., and Roger Sayer of Dudley, Wo., on this occasion by virtue of the concession of the advowson by the prior and convent of St James, Dudley. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

1. This institution was performed by Robert Shirborne and Richard Sharp. Subsequent institutions to no. 769 were noted as performed by the keepers of the spiritualities.

758. 12 November 1490, Lichfield.

Inst. of John Hoo, chaplain, to perpetual chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the church of Quatt, Sa., recently founded by Thomas Crowther, once rector, vac. by res. of Thomas Heth. P. Thomas Whiche of Quatt and Hugh and Humphrey Rolowe of Bridgnorth, Sa. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

Fo. 56v

759. 12 November 1490, Lichfield.

Inst. of Thomas Swynerton, chaplain, to vic. of Drayton in Hayles, Sa., vac. by death of Thomas Condon. P. prior and convent of Sheen, Sy., O. Carth. Ind. adn. of Shrewsbury.

760. 6 December 1490, Repton.

Inst. of Thomas Palmer, priest, in the person of his proctor Robert Woode, to church of Berrington, Sa., vac. by res. of William Lutte. P. abbot and convent of St Peter, Shrewsbury. Ind. adn. of Shrewsbury.

An oath was taken by Thomas Palmer to render certain pensions or portions to the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury and to others to whom they were due, and especially to render an annual pension of 6 marks to William Lutt for the duration of his life to provide for his essential food and clothing, the first payment to be made within a month of the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1491. The guardians of the spiritualities enjoined him and his successors in this benefice to render the said pension on pain of excommunication and sequestration of the fruits of the benefice.

761. 14 January 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of John Morgan, priest, to vic. of Lilleshall, Sa., vac. by res. of Thomas Taylor. P. abbot and convent of Lilleshall. Ind. adn. of Shrewsbury.

762. 11 January 1491, Knole.

Inst. by the archbishop of Mr Henry Borste, S.T.B., to the prebend in the collegiate church of Gnosall, St., lately held by Mr Christopher Urswyke and vac. by his res. P. the king. Ind. Thomas Hande and Thomas Huntbache, curates of the collegiate church. (Pres. CPR 1485-94, p. 338, dated 7 January 1491).

763. 8 March 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Edmund Poole, subdeacon, to perpetual chantry of SS Nicholas and Catherine at Crich, Db., vac. by death of William Woodroffe. P. Ralph Pole, esq. Ind. adn. of Derby.

Fo. 57

764. 8 March 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Mr Robert Legge, Decr.B., in the person of his proctor dominus

Richard Walton, to church of Weddington, Wa., vac. by res. of the same Richard Walton. P. Thomas, marquis of Dorset, lord Ferrers, Groby and Astley. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

765. 28 March 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of John Lacy, chaplain, to perpetual chaplaincy of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, Birmingham, Wa., vac. by death of Thomas Smalwode. P. Thomas Brymyngham, esq. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

766. 30 March 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Thomas Power, chaplain, to church of Normanton, Db., vac. by death of Richard Bolyngton. P. Sir Ralph Langford, kt. Ind. adn. of Derby.

767. 11 April 1491, Coventry.

Inst. of Henry Archer, chaplain, to office of perpetual vicar of the prebendal stall of Milverton in the collegiate church of Astley, Wa., vac. by res. of Thomas Waren. P. Mr John Waren, prebendary of Milverton. Ind. John Sadeler, chaplain.

768. 16 April 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Thomas Bolston, chaplain, to church of Egginton, Db., vac. by death of Mr Ralph Forth. P. Ralph Pole, esq., of Radbourne, Db., and Thomas Babington, esq. Ind. adn. of Derby.

769. 6 June 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Roger Arnold, priest, to vic. of St Mary, Derby, vac. by death of John Lenton. P. abbot and convent of Darley. Ind. adn. of Derby.

Fo. 57v

770. 1 March 1491, Chester.

In the chapter house of the nunnery of St Mary, Chester, O.S.B., in the presence of Mr Christopher Talbott, adn. of Chester, Mr Thomas Twemloo his Official, Mr Henry Reynford, Decr.B., Mr John Goodefelow, Decr.D. and many others, Mr Robert Shyrborne, one of the vicars general of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield appointed by the archbishop, confirmed the election as prioress of Margery Pasmecche, nun of the same convent. After she had taken an oath of canonical obedience, the adn. of Chester or his Official was ordered to induct or install her.

771. 21 April 1491, Lichfield.

Licence granted by the vicars general to Mr Henry Reynforde, R. of Holy Trinity, Chester, to study for three years in an English university in

the faculty of arts, theology or laws, and to receive the fruits of his benefice for his maintenance during his study, provided that he appoints a suitable deputy to discharge the obligations of the benefice to the ordinary and that the cure is properly served.

772. 22 May 1491, Lichfield.

Commission to Robert bishop of Aghadoe to administer the oath of perpetual chastity to Cecily, widow of Sir Thomas Gerard, kt., late of the parish of Winwick, La., and to invest her with the veil, ring and mantle which customarily signify this state.

773. 1 May 1491, Lambeth.

Commission by the archbishop to Mr Thomas Reynold, canon residentiary in the cathedral church of Coventry and Lichfield (sic) as vicar general and guardian of the spiritualities of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, with authority to receive all spiritual revenues pertaining to the church of Canterbury by virtue of the vacancy, to issue letters of acquittance, to account to the archbishop for these revenues, and to conduct all other business which pertains to the office of vicar general.

Fo. 58

774. 20 June 1491, Lichfield.

Inst.¹ of Mr Christopher Norres, priest, in the person of his proctor Robert Colett, chaplain, to church of Aldford, Chs., vac. by death of Mr Robert Oldom. P. Richard Norres, esq., on this occasion by virtue of the concession of the advowson by John Stanley, esq. Ind. adn. of Chester.

775. 1 July 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Christopher Ermethstede, priest, to vic. of Elmton, Db., vac. by death of Thomas Derby. P. prior and convent of Thurgatton, York diocese. Ind. adn. of Derby.

776. 13 July 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of William Walkedene, priest, to vic. of Mayfield, St., vac. by res. of Robert Hawkesby. P. prior and convent of Tutbury. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

Assignment of an annual pension of 5 marks payable by William Walkdene and his successors in the vic. to Robert for the duration of his natural life, in equal instalments at Christmas, the Annunciation of the Blessed

1. Henceforth all institutions were performed by the keeper of the spiritualities.

Virgin Mary, the Nativity of St John the Baptist and Michaelmas.

Fo. 58v

777. 9 August 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Mr Edward Hasley to the prebend of Cotton in the collegiate church of Tamworth, St., vac. by death of Mr Richard Balder. P. the king. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

778. 20 August 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Henry Sydecok to vic. of Abbots Bromley, St., vac. by res. of Thomas Power. P. abbot and convent of Burton on Trent. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

779. 20 August 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Roger Salter, M.A., in the person of his proctor Mr Robert Sandson, notary public, to the wardenship of the collegiate church of SS Mary and Nicholas, Newport, Sa., vac. by res. of Richard Porter. P. abbot and convent of SS Peter and Paul, Shrewsbury. Ind. adn. of Shrewsbury.

780. 13 August 1491, London.

Recitation of dispensation granted to Roger Salter, B.A., by Adrian Castellesi, protonotary of the apostolic see and papal collector in England, that he may be ordained priest and hold any ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, although he is only 23 years of age.

Dated 13 August 1491 in his residence at St Pauls, London. Issued by virtue of the faculty granted by the pope to Castellesi to dispense persons over 22 years of age. (C.P.L., 1484-92, p. 54).

Fo. 59

781. 12 August 1491, Lichfield.

Exemplification issued on the authority of Mr Thomas Reynold, J.U.B., vicar general of the archbishop presiding in the consistory court of Lichfield, in the presence of Mr Thomas Colt, notary public and his scribe, John Deyne, chaplain, John Kyrke and John Gays, and at the request of Mr Robert Prat, proctor of Sir William Troutbeke, kt., of the sentence of annulment of marriage promulgated by Mr Richard Salter, Decr.D., Official of the consistory court of Lichfield.

Letters testimonial issued by Mr Salter, Official of the consistory court sede vacante by archiepiscopal authority, rehearsing his verdict in a matrimonial cause between Joan Troutbeke alias Butler of the parish of Winwick, La., petitioner, and Sir William Troutbeke of the parish of Bromborough, Chs., respondent, brought first before Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, Ll.D., the Official of the consistory court, and subsequently before

Mr Salter. The tenor of the libellus produced on behalf of Joan is recited:

she asserts that although Joan and William contracted marriage, or rather a parody of marriage, and obtained its solemnisation, or rather its profanation, by the church, and had lived together for some considerable length of time as man and wife, or rather as adulterers, the marriage and its solemnisation are not in accordance with the law, since Joan and William are related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, and no dispensation has been obtained; all this is public knowledge. Therefore Joan requests that the pretended marriage should be annulled, that they should be separated and divorced from each other, and that perpetual silence should be imposed on William in this matter by a definitive sentence by the judge. She begs that no allegation on the part of William be allowed to interfere with her intention in this matter. Having taken the advice of men learned in the law, the Official invalidated the pretended marriage and divorced Joan and William one from another, and ordered a public instrument to be drawn up by Mr Thomas Colt, notary public. Sentence was promulgated in the cathedral church of Lichfield on 30 July 1491 in the presence of Mr Thomas Reynold, J.U.B., canon residentiary of Lichfield and vicar general of the archbishop, Mr Richard Shirborne, adn. of Shrewsbury and canon residentiary of Lichfield, and Mr Robert Sampson, notary public. Notarial exemplification by Thomas Colt clerk of Coventry and Lichfield diocese and notary public by apostolic authority.

Fo. 60

782. 17 September 1491, Lichfield.

Licence granted by Mr Thomas Reynold to Roger Salter, B.A., warden of the collegiate church of SS Mary and Nicholas, Newport, according to the terms of the constitution Cum ex eo,¹ to study for seven years at Oxford, Cambridge or any other university and to receive the fruits of his benefice as if he were residing in person, provided that he is ordained subdeacon within a year of institution to his wardenship, that the church is adequately served, a proctor is appointed to discharge his obligations to the bishop and the chancel and other buildings are maintained in good repair.

783. 16 October 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of James Williamson, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of William de Allesley in the church of Holy Trinity, Coventry, vac. by res. of Mr Richard Leylong, S.T.P., prior of the cathedral priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Coventry. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

784. 15 December 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of Richard West, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of Sir Thomas Ardyngton, kt., and Jocosa his wife in the parish church of Aston near Birmingham, Wa., vac. by death of William Horne. P. Gilbert, abbot of Leicester, Lincoln diocese. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

785. 22 December 1491, Lichfield.

Inst. of John Fox, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of Blessed Virgin Mary, in the church of Crich, Db., vac. by death of Thomas Cowper. P. Ralph Pole. Ind. adn. of Derby.

786. 31 August 1491, Lichfield.

Exemplification, on the authority of Mr Thomas Reynold, of a notification addressed to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield of a dispensation granted by Julian, cardinal bishop of Ostia and papal penitentiary, to John Asshehurst and Margaret Longtre, of the same diocese, for the celebration of their marriage despite their relationship in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity. Dated at Rome 4 December 1490 under the seal of the penitentiary.

Fo. 60v

787. 31 August 1491, Lichfield.

Exemplification, on the authority of Mr Thomas Reynold, of a dispensation granted by Julian, cardinal bishop of Ostia and papal penitentiary, to Hugh Shirbourne and Anne Talbot of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, who had obtained a dispensation from the apostolic see for their marriage despite their relationship in the fourth degree of consanguinity. They feared, however, that this dispensation was invalid because one of them was descended in the third and the other in the fourth degree from a common ancestor, and they had not mentioned in their petition that one of them stood at only three removes from the common ancestor. The papal penitentiary, recalling that Pope Clement VI had validated dispensations in similar cases where it had been omitted to mention that one of the parties stood at three removes¹ from a common ancestor, by apostolic authority declares the dispensation to be valid. Dated at Rome 5 November 1490 under the seal of the penitentiary. Wherefore Mr Reynold, by the authority of this letter, after due inquisition that they wished to marry and that Anne had not been seized from another man, authorised them to contract marriage and declared that their children should be legitimate, and declared that according to the decision of Pope Clement VI the dispensation should be valid as if mention had been made of the third degree.

788. 23 September 1491, Lichfield.

Exemplification on the authority of Mr Thomas Reynold of a dispensation
1. Acta Clementis Papae VI 1342-52, ed. A.L. Tautu, (Rome 1960)

No.325, 31 August 1349, Cum vos ad partes Armeniae.

granted by Julian, cardinal bishop of Ostia and papal penitentiary, to James Lawe, scholar of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, that he may be ordained priest and hold a benefice notwithstanding his illegitimacy in that he is the son of a priest, providing that he is not an imitator of his father's incontinence but is of good life and conversation and sufficiently learned, and that when he obtains a benefice he shall be ordained and shall reside in person. Dated at Rome 27 May 1491 under the seal of the penitentiary. The dispensation was confirmed by Mr Reynold after due enquiry into his morals and learning.

7 ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS DURING THE VACANCY OF THE SEE OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD 1490-91.

Fo. 61

789. RECEIPTS FOR PETER'S PENCE AND FOR SYNODALS.

a. (there is a gap of 3 inches, and the accounts begin with receipts for Peter's Pence from the prebends of the cathedral church of Lichfield, within the archdeaconry of Stafford, wrongly described as in the archdeaconry of Derby.¹)

From prebend of Colwich	10s	
From prebend of Longdon	5s	
From prebend of Baswick	8s	
From prebend of Eccleshall	20s	
From prebend of Brewood	8s	
	Total:	51s

b. Peter's Pence from the archdeaconry of Coventry

Deanery of Coventry	46s 8d	
Deanery of Marton	40s	
Deanery of Stoneleigh	46s 8d	
Deanery of Arden	60s	
	Total:	£9 13s 4d

c. Peter's Pence from the archdeaconry of Derby

Deanery of Derby	48s 8d	
Deanery of Ashbourne	26s 8d	
Deanery of High Peak	26s 8d	
Deanery of Scarsdale	£4 6s 8d	
Deanery of Castellar	26s 8d	
Deanery of Repton	22s 8d	
	Total:	£11 18s

1. Cf. Valor Ecclesiasticus III, 149, 134, 115, 102, and infra no. 1179B.

d. Synodals¹ from archdeaconry of Coventry at Michaelmas and Easter

Deanery of Coventry	16s
Deanery of Marton	32s
Deanery of Stoneleigh	26s 8d
Deanery of Arden	40s
Total:	£5 14s 8d

e. Synodals from archdeaconry of Derby at Easter

Deanery of Derby	£3 2s
Deanery of Ashbourne and High Peak	42s 8d
Deanery of Scarsdale	£3 2s
Deaneries of Castellar and Repton	56s 8d
Total:	£11 3s 4d

f. Peter's Pence from archdeaconry of Shrewsbury at Michaelmas

Deanery of Shrewsbury	£4
Deanery of Newport	40s
Total:	£6

g. Synodals from archdeaconry of Shrewsbury at Michaelmas and Easter

Deanery of Shrewsbury	40s
Deanery of Newport	26s 8d
Total:	£3 6s 8d

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h. Peter's Pence from archdeaconry of Stafford at Michaelmas

Deanery of Lapley and Trysull	42s
Deanery of Alton and Leek	32s
Deaneries of Stafford and Newcastle-under-Lyme	50s
Deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury	28s
Total:	£7 12s

j. Synodals from archdeaconry of Stafford at Michaelmas and Easter

Deanery of Lapley and Trysull	26s 8d
Deanery of Alton and Leek	20s
Deaneries of Stafford and Newcastle-under-Lyme	26s 8d
Deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury	17s 4d
Total:	£4 10s 8d

1. MS has Denarii Sancti Petri, but cf. no. 789b supra.

790. PENSIONS DUE FROM CHURCHES

a. In the archdeaconry of Coventry

Dean and chapter of Astley for church of Hillmorton, Wa.	13s 4d
Abbot of Lavendon for church of Shotteswell, Wa.	3s 4d
Prior of Maxstoke for churches of Bishop's Itchington, Maxstoke, Shustoke, Wa.	20s
Prior of Clattercote for church of Ratley, Wa.	6s 8d
Master of St Laurence Poultney, London (for church of Napton, Wa.)	3s 4d
Prioress of Markyate for church of Kingsbury, Wa.	6s 8d
Prior of St Anne's Coventry for church of Wolverton, Wa.	13s 4d
Warden of Warwick college for church of Wolfhampcote, Wa.	13s 4d
Abbot of Merevale for church of Mancetter, Wa.	13s 4d
Abbot of Sulby for church of Wappenbury, Wa.	6s 8d

Total: (£5]

b. In the archdeaconry of Derby

Master of Newark College, Leicester, for church of Duffield, Db.	40s
Abbot of Dale for church of Ilkeston, Db.	6s 8d
Rectors of Darley for church of Darley, Db.	6s 8d
Prior of Tutbury for church of West Broughton, Db.	13s 4d
Prior of Trentham for church of Trusely, Db.	2s
Abbot of Beauchief for church of Dronfield, Db.	13s 4d
For the church of Beighton, Db., (appr. to Mount Grace, Yorks)	3s 4d
For the church of Eckington, Db.	13s 4d
Abbot of Dale for church of Heanor, Db.	6s 8d

Total: £5 5s 4d]

c. In the archdeaconry of Shrewsbury

Abbot of Haughmond for churches of Hanmer, Stanton and Ryton, Sa.	36s 8d
Master of college of Battlefield for church of Idsall, Sa.	13s 4d
Master of college of Tong for church of Lapley, St.	4s
Abbot of St Peter's Shrewsbury for church of Great Ness, Sa.	13s 4d

Total: £3 7s 4d]

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d. In the archdeaconry of Stafford

Abbot of Bordesley for church of Kinver, St.	6s 8d
Dean of Windsor for church of Uttoxeter, St.	10s
Prior of Stone for church of Madely, St.	13s 4d
Prior of St Thomas by Stafford for churches of Bushbury, Weston-upon-Trent and Baswich, St.	44s
Abbot of Hulton for churches of Audley and Biddulph, St.	33s 4d
Abbot of Burton for church of Austrey, Wa.	20s

Total: (£60 7s 4d

e. In the archdeaconry of Chester

Master of the college of Manchester, La.	40s
Master of college of Bunbury for church of Bunbury, Chs.	10s
Prior of Penwortham for church of Leyland, La.	40s
Warden of college of Stoke in Wirral for pension from the same church	6s 8d
Dean of St John's Chester for church of Plemonstall, Chs.	3s 4d
Vicar of Croston for church of Croston, La.	6s 8d
Warden of King's College Cambridge for church of Prescot, La.	13s 4d
Prior of Arbury for church of Leigh, Chs.	6s 8d

Total: [£6 16s 8d]

791. PROCURATIONS DUE TO THE ARCHBISHOP BY VIRTUE OF HIS VISITATION.

a. From the archdeaconry of Coventry

Cathedral church of Coventry	£6 13s 4d
Collegiate church of Astley	20s
Deanery of Coventry	£3 6s 8d
Deanery of Marton	66 8 46s 8d
Deanery of Stoneleigh	66 8 46s 8d
Deanery of Arden	66 8 46s 8d
Total:	£21

b. From the archdeaconry of Derby

Deaneries of Derby, Ashbourne, High Peak, Scarsdale, Castellar, Repton, 66s 8d each

Total: £20

c. From the archdeaconry of Shrewsbury

Deanery of Shrewsbury	66s 8d
Deanery of Newport	66s 8d
Church of St Chad, Shrewsbury	26s 8d
Total:	£8

d. From the archdeaconry of Stafford

Priory of Sandwell	20s
Collegiate church of Tamworth	66s 8d
Collegiate church of Gnosall	26s 8d
Deanery of Lapley	66s 8d
Deanery of Alton and Leek	66s 8d
Deanery of Stafford and Newcastle	66s 8d
Deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury	66s 8d

Total: £19¹

¹. Marginal note in later hand: Deducting procurations of monasteries and collegiate churches, there remains £13 6s 8d.

e. From the archdeaconry of Chester

Proprietors of churches with cure in the archdeaconry	66s 8d
Deanery of Wirral	66s 8d
Deanery of Frodsham	66s 8d
Deanery of Middlewich	66s 8d
Deanery of Macclesfield	66s 8d
Deanery of Nantwich	66s 8d
Deanery of Malpas	66s 8d
Collegiate church of St John, Chester	26s 8d

Total: £24 13s 4d

792. RECEIPTS FOR VACANCY OF A CHURCH

From Richard Phelip, vicar of Etwall, Db., for
the vacancy of a mediety of the church of Eckington,
Db., from the feast of Eleven Thousand Virgins¹ to
18 April 1491

Total: 3s 6d

793. RECEIPTS FROM CHURCHES APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL MENSA

For the revenues of the parish church of Wybunbury, Chs. £20
For the revenues of the parish church of Denford, Np. £10

Total: £30

Fo. 62v

794. RECEIPTS FROM THE PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

For probate of John Curson	10s
Henry Laycrofte	40s
Henry Glover	20d
Robert Bidworth	20d
Hugh Laurence	20s
Henry Tomkynson	2s 8d
William Bate of Cheddleton, St,	6s 8d
Nicholas Sondell of Leek, St.	8d
Christopher Halkewurth of Osmaston, Db.	3s 4d
Roger Byrley of Leek, St.	8d
Hugh Alleyn	6s 8d
John Cholmeley of Wirral, Chs.	5s
John Colton	5s
John Goodeale of Rowton, St.	12d

← 1 pence every 10d.

1. 22 August or 21 October, Handbook of Dates, p.62.

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William Eyton of Stafford	8d
Thomas Tirlaund of Stafford	8d
Roger Woode of Shropshire	12d
Joan Wiston, widow, of Coventry	10s
John Bolton of Newcastle-under-Lyme, St.	11d
Richard Heth of Leek, St.	6s
Richard, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield	£20
Thomas Otley	£15

Total: { £41 5s 1d

NOTE: The see became vacant by the death of Robert Stillington on 15 May 1491, and was filled by the provision of Richard Fox on 8 Feb. 1492.

REGISTRUM VENERABILIUM VIRORUM MAGISTRORUM JOHANNIS GUNTHER DECANI ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS WELLEN', ROBERTI SHERBORNE, THOME HARRYS ET WILLELMI BOKETT, OFFICIALIUM SIVE CUSTODIUM SPIRITUALITATIS CIVITATIS (sic) ET DIOCESIS BATHON' ET WELLEN' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER MORTEM BONE MEMORIE DOMINI ROBERTI ULTIMI DICTARUM ECCLESiarUM CATHEDRALIUM EPISCOPI VACANTE PER REV- ERENDISSIMUM IN CHRISTO PATREM ET DOMINUM DOMINUM JOHANNEM DEI GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPUM TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATEM ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATUM AUTHENTICE SUFFICIENTER ET LEGITIME CUM ILLA CLAUSULA CONIUNCTIM ET DIVISIM SPECIALITER DEPUTATORUM.

Fo. 63

795. Undated.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion from the archbishop to Mr John Gunthorp, dean of Wells, Mr Robert Shyrborne, M.A., treasurer of Hereford, Mr Thomas Harrys and Mr William Bokett, as vicars general and guardians of the spiritualities of the diocese of Bath and Wells in the vacancy following the death of bishop Robert Stillington, with the powers specified in no. 752, with the omission of cl.xi.

Fo. 64 wanting.

Fo. 65.

796. 20 July 1491, Wells

Inst.¹ of Alan Glasion, priest, to church of Stoke Pero, vac. by res. of Mr Edmund Walshe. P. Robert Forster, esq. Ind. adn. of Taunton.

797. 27 July 1491, Wells.

Letters dimissory for ordination to minor and holy orders granted to John Aisshe of Taunton.

798. 29 July 1491, Wells.

Inst. of Thomas Cutboll, priest, to vic. of the prebendal church of Ashill, vac. by res. of Thomas Marys. P. John Waynsford, subdean of Wells and prebendary of Ashill. Ind. dean of Wells or his Official.

799. 1 August 1491, Wells.

Inst. of Walter Redyng, priest, to church of Pylle, vac. by d. of Richard Beram. P. John Bouchier, lord Fitzwarren. Ind. adn. of Wells.

Fo. 65v

1. All institutions were conducted by Mr Thomas Harrys, unless otherwise stated.

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800. 9 August 1491, Wells.

Inst. by Mr Robert Shirborne of Stephen Pomeray, priest, in the person of his proctor John Hilton, literate, to perpetual chantry in the church of Nettlecombe, vac. by res. of Thomas Cawlecott. P. John Trevilian, esq., senior. Ind. adn. of Taunton.

801. 11 August 1491, Wells.

Inst. of David Howell, priest, to vic. of the prebendal church of Bathwick, vac. by res. of Thomas Ryall. P. Mr Thomas Smith, M.A., prebendary of Bathwick in the conventual church of the nuns of Wherwell, Winchester diocese. Ind. adn. of Bath.

802. 13 August 1491, Wells.

Inst. of Thomas Lewes, priest, to church of Christon, vac. by res. of John Algar. P. Isabelle lady Newton, widow. Ind. adn. of Wells.

803. 30 August 1491, Wells.

Inst. of John Thomlys, priest, to vic. of Kilmersdon, vac. by res. of John Shoper. P. Br John Eglesfeld, preceptor of Beverley and deputy of the prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. Ind. adn. of Wells.

Fo. 66

804. 24 September 1491, Wells.

Ordinations celebrated in the conventual church of the hospital of St John the Baptist on the authority of the archbishop by Thomas Cornish bishop of Tenos (Tinen').

a. Accolites:

John Chapman	William Birport of Salisbury diocese by l.d.
Thomas Wyther	Stephen Rounell of Exeter diocese by l.d.
John Aynell	John Arvener of Exeter diocese by l.d.
Walter Hoore	David Thomas of Exeter diocese by l.d.
John Tyly	Walter Smyth of Exeter diocese by l.d.
William Philips	William Rewes of Exeter diocese by l.d.

b. Subdeacons:

Henry Cōmer, monk of Glastonbury
William Cory, monk of Athelney
Thomas Bristowe, monk of Athelney
Thomas Burnell, monk of Buckland, Exeter diocese
John Howell, canon regular of St Augustine's, Bristol
John Gaskyn, O.P. of Bristol
John Neele, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t .of his stall.

John Aley, to t. of Montacute priory.
 Richard Bryan, to t. of Montacute priory.
 William Keepe, to t. of Bermondsey abbey, Winchester diocese.
 Thomas Trowbridge, B.A., to t. of Taunton priory.
 John Hayes, to t. of Cerne abbey, Salisbury diocese.
 Walter Hoore, to t. of Cleeve abbey.
 Simon Roche, to t. of Montacute priory.
 Richard Hervy, to t. of Worspring priory.
 David Haywode, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Bath.

Fo. 66v

c. Deacons:

Nicholas Mowut, to t. of Taunton priory.
 Thomas Juker, to t. of priory of Burtle in Sprawlesmede.
 Nicholas Benett of Salisbury diocese, by l.d., to t. of Cerne abbey.
 John Lovebond, to t. of Stavordale priory.
 John Rise, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.¹
 John Danyell, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Bridgewater.²
 John Gale, to t. of Taunton priory.
 Thomas Asshe, to t. of Muchelney abbey.
 Reginald Peers of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.
 Thomas Jurden of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.
 Br Malinus de Flandria, O.E.S.A. of Bristol.

d. Priests

John Brent, monk of Glastonbury.
 John Alford, canon regular of Bruton.
 Br Richard Bowge, canon regular of Bruton.
 Br John Clipwell, canon regular of Bruton.
 Br John Bonwey, canon regular of Worspring.
 Br John Peers, canon of St Augustine's Bristol.
 John Geryng of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Totnes priory.
 John Shepard of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.
 Robert Paynter of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.
 John Lewes, to t. of Milton abbey, Salisbury diocese.
 Benedict Yong of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.
 William Smyth of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Buckfast abbey.
 William Tayllor of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Buckfast abbey.
 John Michell of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Omeay abbey, Lincoln diocese.
 Richard Malpas of Lincoln diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.³

1,2,3. Noted by pointing hand in margin.

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Hugh Croke of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Margam abbey.
Nicholas William of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.
John Hugh of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Newenham abbey.
Henry Freman of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Newenham abbey.
Robert Flede, to t. of Taunton priory.
John Middelham, to t. of St Nicholas' priory, Exeter.
Richard Martyn, to t. of Newenham abbey, Exeter diocese.
William Deere of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Margam abbey.
Richard Davy of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.
John Feyrehere, to t. of Muchelney abbey.
Thomas Godolgham of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Glasney college, Penryn.
William Glase of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Neath abbey.

Fo. 6 7

805. 26 September 1491.

Letters dimissory granted to Edmund Scyb of Porlock, clerk of Bath and Wells diocese.

Fo. 67v

806. 28 September 1491, Wells.

Inst. of John Shoppare, priest, to church of Hinton Blewett, vac. by res. of John Thomlyns. P. John Seward, esq. Ind. adn. of Bath.

807. 7 October 1491, Wells.

Mandate directed to the rural dean of Bridgewater, the curate of Stogursey and John Bartholomew, literate of Wells and sub-apparitor general of the diocese, to cite objectors to the compurgation of John Lemyng, chaplain, lately of Stogursey, who, he alleges, was indicted before the royal justices on the charge that on wednesday 10 December 1488 he broke into the house of Robert Peers in Wyke in the parish of Stogursey and feloniously took and carried away fifteen pounds of gold and silver, twelve silver spoons worth 40s and two silver mazers worth £3 of the goods and chattels of the said Robert Peers, and on account of this was imprisoned by the lay power until at last he was delivered by the royal justices to be judged in the ecclesiastical court by Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells, according to canon law, as he is a literate clerk. He desires to purge himself of this infamy and to declare his innocence, and has implored the vicar general to allow him purgation. The mandatories, therefore, are ordered to cite peremptorily all those claiming an interest in this matter who wish to oppose his purgation, making proclamation in the market place of Wells on saturday next and in the parish church of Stogursey between services on the next sunday or a convenient festival. Objectors are to appear before Mr Harrys or another guardian of the spiritualities on monday 17 October in the chapel of St Mary by the

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cathedral cloister to advance reasonable cause for their objection.
Mandatories to certify action taken.

Fo. 68

808. Undated.

John Dawnsy, layman and carpenter of Rode, So., denounced to the Officials sede vacante, abjures before Mr Gunthorp and Mr Thomas Harrys, the heretical beliefs attributed to him:

that for all the whispering of the priest in his memento, God was not at the altar at the consecration of the host.

that a child begotten by christian parents need not be baptised.

that it is not necessary to confess to a priest, but one man may confess to another.

that it is not necessary for a man to make any obeisance to a cross any more than to a man spreading his arms, for that is the cross that God made.

that a sinful man may not be damned by his sinful living, for then Christ must necessarily damn His own flesh and blood, that He took of the Virgin Mary.

These articles he acknowledges to be erroneous and against the determination of Holy Church, and he abjures them, swearing on the Holy Scriptures that he will never again openly or clandestinely hold, declare or teach these or other heretical beliefs, nor will he render any comfort or succour to any who maintain such beliefs, but will rather denounce them to the archbishop, his officials or to their ordinaries. In record of which he subscribes with a cross.

Fo. 68v

809. 5 November 1491, Wells.

Inst. of William Rogers, clerk, in the person of his proctor John Rogers, literate, to church of Dunkerton, vac. by death of Richard Cooper. P. Walter Enderby, esq. Ind. adn. of Wells.

810. 9 December 1491, Wells.

Inst. of William Brigeman, priest, to perpetual chantry at the altar of St Martin in the cathedral church of Wells, founded for the souls of Ralph of Shrewsbury, sometime bishop of Bath and Wells, John de Somerton, sometime abbot of Muchelney, their successors, kin, benefactors and all the faithful departed, vac. by death of Roger Janys. P. abbot and convent of Muchelney. I. dean of Wells, or in his absence the subdean or president of the chapter.

811. 24 January 1492, Wells.

Mandate addressed by Mr Thomas Harrys to the prior and convent of Montacute, O. Cist. (sic)¹. Recitation of royal writ, dated at Westminster,

1. Montacute was a Cluniac house.

4 December 1491, directed to the guardian of the spiritualities of Bath and Wells diocese, ordering the appointment of collectors of the first moiety of the subsidy granted to the king by the convocation of Canterbury, which sat from 21 June to 8 November 1491. The names of the collectors are to be returned to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer by 21 January. Terms and exemptions as for second moiety of subsidy (CFR 1485-1509, no. 433). Mr Harrys, on the authority of this writ, appoints the prior and convent of Montacute collectors of the tenth payable at the feast of the Purification (2 February), which is to be collected from assessed benefices and those not assessed but customarily paying a tenth, according to the attached schedule listing their true annual value. The following are to be exempt: the poor nuns of Cannington and Barrow Gurney, the poor religious of the priories of Worspring and Barlinch, and the prebend of Whitchurch, because of their poverty and the ruinous state of their buildings, together ^{with} other benefices in the diocese assessed in the attached schedule, but because of their poverty exempt on this occasion according to the terms of the grant made by Convocation.

Fo. 70v

812. 29 January 1492, Wells.

Inst. of Richard Hawky, priest, in the person of his proctor Mr Robert Tydworth, Decr.B., to perpetual chantry in the church of Combe Florey, vac. by res. of Richard Hampstede. P. on this occasion Robert Stowell, esq., John Moore and John Carnok, clerk. Ind. adn. of Taunton.

813. 18 February 1492, Wells.

Mandate directed to Mr John Dyer, J.U.B. Official of the archdeacon of Wells, to collect in the archdeaconry, either in person or by his commissaries, the charitable subsidy granted to the archbishop of Canterbury in the last convocation held from 21 June to 8 November 1491, which is due on 1 March and is to be collected and paid to the archbishop by 1 April. The mandate rehearses that of the bishop of London, dated at Fulham 22 December 1491, which in turn rehearses the mandate of the archbishop to the bishop of London, dated at Lambeth 9 December 1491, ordering him to communicate to the bishops of the province and the Officials sede vacante of the dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield and Bath and Wells instructions for the collection of the subsidy. Details as in 1489 (no. 122), with the following additional exemptions:

Richard Hall, chaplain, scribe of the acts of the present convocation. All those otherwise liable to the payment of the charitable subsidy who are burdened with payment of a benevolence to the king before 1 April.

Fo. 72

814. 11 March 1492, Wells.

Inst. of Richard Forster, priest, in the person of his proctor John Standewyke, clerk and notary public, to church of St Laurence Rode, vac. by res. of John Waty. P. Sir John Trefry, kt. Ind. adn. of Wells.

815. 17 March 1492, Wells.

Inst. of Eugenius Dale, priest, to vic. of Hinton Monachorum. P. Mr Thomas Overay, precentor of Wells cathedral. Ind. adn. of Wells.

816. 18 March 1492, Wells.

Ordinations celebrated in the conventual church of the hospital of St John the Baptist on the authority of the archbishop by Thomas bishop of Tenos.

a. Accolites:

Robert Penney	Thomas Harry of Exeter diocese, by l.d.
John Asshe	Michael Richard of Exeter diocese, by l.d.
John Wylmott	John Varyatt of Exeter diocese, by l.d.
Thomas Legatt	William Penrose of Exeter diocese, by l.d.
Humphrey Dyker	Thomas Apwiliam of Llandaff diocese, by l.d.
William Nasshyng	William Wylett of Llandaff diocese, by l.d.
Henry Bray of Exeter diocese, by l.d.	Thomas Gylyngham of Llandaff diocese by l.d.
John Dokett of Exeter diocese, by l.d.	
John Perkyn of Exeter diocese, by l.d.	

Fo. 72v

b. Subdeacons:

John Whytyng, monk of Glastonbury.
Robert Pavy, monk of Bath.
John Cowper, monk of Bath.
Br Robert Cooke, canon regular of Worspring.
John Michelson, monk of Witham
John Broughyng, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t. of his stall.
William Albone, R. of Chelworth, to t. of his benefice.
John Blakdon, B.A., to t. of Stavordale priory.
John Hunt, to t. of Muchelney abbey.
John Treworga of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tywardreath priory.
Henry Bonour, to t. of Newenham abbey, Exeter diocese.
John Wey, to t. of Montacute priory.
William Brightwin of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Llantarnam abbey.
William Benett of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.
Alexander Vernay, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Bridgewater.¹

1. Noted by pointing hand in margin.

John Tregonwell of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.

David ap Philip ap Thomas of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Llantarnam abbey.

John Wade of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.

John Wynne of St Asaph diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tavistock abbey, Exeter diocese.

William Roger, R. of Dunkerton, to t. of his benefice.

John Colllys, to t. of Bruton priory.

Henry Josepp of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Glasney college, Penryn.

Hugh Preest, to t. of Muchelney abbey.

John Durban of Llandaff diocese, by l.d., to t. of Llantarnam abbey.

Richard Grobham, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.¹

Robert Mylward of London diocese, by l.d., to t. of Newenham abbey, Exeter diocese.

John Chapman, to t. of Worspring priory.

John Deere, to t. of Taunton priory.

John Pawle of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tywardreath priory.

Mr Laurence Dottson, M.A., of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.

Fo. 73

c. Deacons;

Henry Colmer, monk of Glastonbury.

Thomas Bristowe, monk of Athelney.

William Cory, monk of Athelney.

John Jurden, to t. of Dunkeswell abbey, Exeter diocese.

Richard Skebiria of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.

John Thomas of St Davids diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Dogmell's abbey.

William Thomas of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.

William Barry to t. of Muchelney abbey.

Robert Oune of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Dunkeswell abbey.

Eugenius Dale of Norwich diocese, by l.d., to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.²

David Haywode, to t. of Kington St Michael priory, Salisbury diocese.

John Chymowe of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.

William Kepe, to t. of Bermondsey abbey, Winchester diocese.

William Harrys, to t. of Cleeve abbey.

John Gaale, to t. of Taunton priory.

d. Priests:

Henry Pynne, monk of Glastonbury.

John Worcetur, John Compton, monks of Bath

John Peynter, monk of Cleeve

John Neele, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t. of his stall.

^{1,2}. Noted by pointing hand in margin.

Richard Bryan, to t. of Montacute priory.

John Rodde of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.

John Hayes, to t. of Cerne abbey, Salisbury diocese.

Thomas Trowbrige, to t. of Taunton priory.

John Mey, to t. of Montacute priory.

Simon Roche, to t. of Montacute priory.

Thomas Asshe, to t. of Muchelney abbey.

John Stratton of Salisbury diocese, to t. of Mottisfont priory, Winchester diocese.

Walter Hoore, to t. of Cleeve abbey.

Reginald Peers of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.

Br Robert Bradcomb of the house of friars at Plymouth.

Fo. 73v

817. 22 March 1492, Wells.

Mandate directed to the prior and convent of Taunton, O.S.A., to collect in the diocese the second tenth granted by convocation and payable to the Exchequer by the feast of St George (23 April).

Fo. 74

818. 24 March 1492, Wells.

Certificate of Mr Thomas Harrys to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer acknowledging receipt of the royal writ for the collection of a second tenth, dated at Westminster 24 February 1491 (CFR, 1485-1509, no. 433) notifying the appointment of the prior and convent of Taunton as collectors in the diocese, and listing exemptions from payment: the priories of Cannington, Barrow Gurney and Worspring and the hospital of St John the Baptist Bridgewater because of their poverty, and the prebend of Whitchurch in the cathedral church of Wells because of the ruin of the buildings attached to that prebend, and other benefices taxed in the attached schedule which because of their poverty are exempt on this occasion according to the terms of the concession.

819. 2 April 1496

Letters dimissory for ordination to minor, major and holy orders granted to William Nasshyng of Bishop's Lydeard.

820. 3 April 1496.

Letters dimissory for ordination to major and holy orders granted to William Roger, subdeacon, R. of Dunkerton.

821. 4 April 1496.

Letter dimissory for ordination to major and holy orders granted to Alexander Vernay, subdeacon, of Bridgewater.

822. A. 10 March 1492, Wells.

Mandate to Mr Robert Pemberton, Decr.B., and Mr Walter Morys, J.U.B., jointly or singly to enquire into the advowson of the free chapel of Claverham. John Asshefeld, esq., and William Woode, generosus, have recently presented John Wode, priest, to the free chapel of Clareham alias Claverham in the parish of Yatton, vacant by the death of Mr William Choke, the last master or warden, and have claimed that the presentation pertains to them on this occasion. So that he may deal justly with those presenting and presented, Mr Harrys wishes to ascertain details of the right of patronage and the nature of the vacancy, and therefore commissions the recipients of this mandate, after they have summoned those who according to the law should be summoned, to enquire diligently into these matters, that is, they are to examine under oath at least six rectors or vicars and six other trustworthy men likely to have knowledge of these matters, and to ascertain the true patron or patrons, who presented the last master, to whom the right of presentation pertains on this occasion, by what title and for what reason, from when the chapel has been vacant, and all other matters which according to custom are to be determined. They are to take for their assistance a notary public with no prior interest in the matter and to do all else necessary or expedient in this matter, exercising powers of canonical coercion, and are to certify Mr Harrys or another guardian of the spiritualities as soon as possible by letters close detailing their enquiry and the names of those examined and sealed with the seals of the mandatories.

822 B. 5 April 1492, Backwell.

Certificate of the foregoing mandate by Mr Robert Pemberton and Mr Walter Morys. On this same day they have held an inquisition in the parish church of Backwell in the deanery of Redcliffe, in which deanery the free chapel of Claverham is situated. There appeared before them Thomas Morys, R. of Wraxall, John Squyer, R. of Clapton in Gordano, William Corbett, R. of Backwell, Matthew Hardyng, R. of Chelvey, William Kyngman, R. of Brockley, John Turner, R. of Weston in Gordano, Robert Keyton, V. of Clevedon, John Hurlysfrensche, V. of Tickenham, and Richard Thurbarn and John Passy of Yatton, Robert Feylond, Thomas Vowles and John Pasty of Backwell, John Wheler of Nailsea and William Harrys of Chelvey, neighbours who might be expected to have knowledge of these matters. They stated on oath that the chapel was vacant by the death of Mr William Chok, the last master or warden, that John Charles and Matilda his wife had last presented Mr Chok to the chapel, and that John Rodenay, esq., was the true patron on this occasion, or that it was his turn on this occasion. They stated also that John Asshefeld, esq., and William Wode, generosus, were now presenting to the chapel John Wode, priest, by right and title of the advowson granted to

them by John Rodenay, esq., as appeared more fully in the charter of advowson sealed with his armorial seal, and by virtue of this they were the true patrons. The findings of the inquisition were sealed pendant with the seals of the dean of Redcliffe and of those by whom the inquisition was taken. The proceedings were conducted in the presence of Mr John Standerwike, notary public.

Fo. 75

823. 6 April 1492, Wells.

Inst. of John Woode, priest, to the free chapel of Claverham, vac. by death of Mr William Chok. P. John Asshefeld, esq., and William Wode, generosus, by virtue of the grant of the advowson on this occasion by John Rodenay, esq. Ind. Mr Walter Morys, vicar of the prebendal church of Yatton, and Mr Robert Pemberton, Decr.B.

824. 26 March 1491, Stoke Rodney.

Grant by John Rodenay, esq., lord of Backwell, of the first and next advowson, presentation, donation or nomination to a rectory, vicarage, chantry, free chapel or any other ecclesiastical benefice in the county of Somerset in his gift to John Asshefeld, esq., and William Wood, so that when any such benefice falls vacant, they or one of them shall present a suitable person to the diocesan, or if it is a benefice of such a nature shall grant it to a suitable clerk, as fully and as freely as he himself might had he not made this grant, and so that after this next presentation the free disposal shall revert to him and his heirs and the present writing shall be held void. Sealed at his manor.

Fo. 75v

825. 21 April 1492 (Holy Saturday) Wells.

Ordinations celebrated in the conventual church of the hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells, on the authority of the archbishop, by Thomas, bishop of Tenos.

a. Accolites:

John Pewe

Hugh Gwynne

b. Subdeacons:

Richard Wynterbourne, monk of Glastonbury.

Nicholas Wedmore, monk of Glastonbury.

Robert Farthyng of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of St German's priory.

Thomas Harry of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.

Henry Durgin of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.

John Gowle of Salisbury diocese, by l.d., to t. of Abbotsbury abbey.

Thomas Belly of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.

Nicholas Say, to t. of hospital of St John Bath.

44
c. Deacons:

John Broughing, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t. of his stall.
Hugh Dowles, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t. of his stall.
William Albone, R. of Chelworth, to t. of his benefice.
Humphrey Dyker, to t. of hospital of St John, Bath.¹
Thomas Legatt, to t. of Montacute priory.
John Wylmott, to t. of Montacute priory.
John Varyatt of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.
John Fynde of London diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bindon abbey, Salisbury diocese.
John Deer, to t. of Worspring priory.
John Wey, to t. of Montacute priory.
William Nasshing, to t. of Dunkeswell abbey, Exeter diocese.
John West of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of St Nicholas' priory, Exeter.
John Collys, to t. of Bruton priory.
Richard Wythypoll, fellow of New College, Oxford, to t. of the college.
John Myghelson, monk of Witham.
William Penrose of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Hartland abbey.
William Drewe of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Hartland abbey.
Richard Grobham, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.²
John Chapman, to t. of Worspring priory.
John Dyere, B.A., fellow of New College, Oxford, to t. of the college.

Fo. 76

d. Priests:

Mr Laurence Dotson of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.
Robert Bayly, vicar choral of Wells cathedral, to t. of his stall.
John Tregonwell of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Bodmin priory.
John Tregarwa of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tywardreath priory.
John Powle of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tywardreath priory.
John Gybbys of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Cornworthy priory.
William Rogers, R. of Dunkerton, to t. of his benefice.
William Kepe, to t. of Bermondsey abbey, Winchester diocese.
Geoffrey ap Ienkyn of St Davids diocese, by l.d. to t. of Neath abbey, Llandaff diocese.
Richard Milward of London diocese, by l.d., to t. of Newenham abbey, Exeter diocese.
John Hunt, to t. of Muchelney abbey.
David Haywood, to t. of Kington St Michael priory, Salisbury diocese.
John Bladon, to t. of Stavordale priory.
William Benett of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Plympton priory.
John Wade of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Launceston priory.
Alexander Vernay, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Bridgewater.³

1, 2, 3. Noted by pointing hand in margin.

John Ryse, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.

Fo. 76v

826. PROCURATIONS DUE TO THE ARCHBISHOP FROM THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND
WELLS IN THE VACANCY OF THE SEE.

a. Religious houses:

From the prior of Bath, abbot of Keynsham, prior of Bruton, the abbots of Athelney and Muchelney, the priors of Taunton and Barlinch and the abbot of Glastonbury	66s 8d each	
	Total:	£26 13s 4d

b. Deaneries:

From the deans of Stalls, Redcliffe, Axbridge, Frome, Ilchester, Crewkerne, Dunster, Taunton, Bridgewater, Cary and Marston	66s 8d each	
From the dean of Pawlett	53s 4d	
	Total:	£39 6s 8d

Fo. 77 is blank.

NOTE: The see became vacant by the death of Peter Courtenay on 22 September 1492, and was filled by the provision of John Langton on 13 March 1493.

ACTA ET PROCESSUS HABITA ET FACTA IN VISITACIONE CIVITATIS ET
DIOCESIS WINTON' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER OBITUM RECOLLENDE MEMORIE
DOMINI PETRI COURTENAY NUPER ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS WINTON' EPISCOPI VACANTE
AUCTORITATE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS DEI
GRACIA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI
PRETEXTU VACACIONIS SEDIS HUIUSMODI EXERCITA ANNO DOMINI MCCCC^{mo}
NONAGESIMO SECUNDO ET IPSIUS REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS TRANSLACIONIS
ANNO SEXTO.

Fo. 78

827. 20 October 1492, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Robert Shyrborne, treasurer of the cathedral church of Hereford and Mr Michael Cleve, Decr.D. as vicars general and guardians of the spiritualities of the see of Winchester in the vacancy following the death of bishop Peter Courtenay, with the powers specified in no.. 752.

Fo. 78v

828. 23 October 1492, Lambeth.

Mandate directed by the archbishop to Thomas Somer, apparitor general in the province of Canterbury, and Luke Frankyssh, apparitor in the city and diocese of London. It is common knowledge, and has come to the attention of the archbishop, that in the borough of Southwark in the diocese of Winchester, which sede vacante is under archiepiscopal jurisdiction, gross crimes are committed daily by clergy and people; brothels exist openly, and in these prostitution, fornication, adultery, debauchery, incest and other manifest sins are each day damnable and impiously committed, so that clergy and people greatly require the exercise of visitation. The apparitors therefore are to cite the prior and convent of St Mary Overy, O.S.A., the master and brethren of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, the rectors or appropriators, or their deputies, of the churches of St Olave, St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St Mary Magdalen Southwark, St Margaret and St George, and all other chaplains, both cantarists and stipendiaries, celebrating in these churches, together with four of the more worthy and honourable parishioners of each church, to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries in the conventual church of St Mary Overy at 9 a.m. on thursday next, and they are to certify the archbishop of the execution of the mandate attaching a schedule containing the names of those summoned.

Fo. 79

829. Undated

Certificate by Thomas Somer, literate, of the receipt of the foregoing

mandate, with an attached schedule containing the names of those summoned:

St Mary Overy

John Reculver, prior; William Kempe, John Hale, John Whyte, Walter Carre, Richard Holand, John Elyngton, Richard Heyward, John Robson, priests; Richard London, Thomas Archer, William Goodewyn, Thomas Ewstase, Hamilectus Agoldicar, John Wilcokkes, John Corcar, professed canons.

Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr

John Burneham, master; William Beele, lately master; Richard Richardson, Gerard Peerson, William Kelde, John Wakelyn.

Parish of St Olave

Mr Richard Gryme, R.;

Mr Robert Saluse, par.chaplain.

Mr John Surdyvale, William Chambyr, William Grenehyl, Paschal (blank), John Forlere, stipendiaries.

David Chapman, John Hyll, churchwardens; Thomas Hoore, Gerard Skynner, parishioners.

Parish of St Margaret

Prior and convent of St Mary Overy, proprietors.

William Philipp, curate.

William Bremond, John Damsell, Thomas Sylson, chaplains; William Hunt, John Driffeld, churchwardens; William Purscote, Thomas Kebbys, parishioners.

Parish of St Mary Magdalen, Southwark

Prior and convent of St Mary Overy, proprietors.

John Whyte, par.ch.

William Braunche, John Mayne, churchwardens; Peter Lawson, Thomas Moton, parishioners.

Parish of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey

Robert Ward, R.

Hugh Newton, stip.

Thomas Cooke alias Bayly, James Dukke, churchwardens; Thomas Johnson, John Sandon, parishioners.

Parish of St George

Mr Peter (blank) R.

John Drayton, par.ch.

Robert Reed, stip.

Robert Sparow, Thomas Godfrey, Richard Knyght, Richard Goodeman, churchwardens

William Steler, Gerard Harryson, parishioners.

Fo. 79

830. 27 October 1492, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Ralph Hannyes, clerk, to visit the religious houses and parish churches of the archdeaconry of Surrey with power to enquire into and to punish crimes and excesses, to inhibit any action prejudicial to the visitation, to register and grant probate of testaments and to examine the accounts of executors, to suspend any inferior jurisdiction, to receive procurations and other revenues due to the archbishop, to receive oaths of canonical obedience and to enquire into appropriation. Visitation of the religious houses of Chertsey and Merton is reserved to the archbishop in person.

Fo. 80

831. 28 October 1492, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Michael Cleve, Decr. D. to proceed in all ecclesiastical causes and business, ex officio, promoted and at the instance of parties, in the consistory court of Winchester during the vacancy of the see, to terminate such cases and to do all else that pertains to the office of Official Principal of the consistory court.

Fo. 80v

832. 24 October 1492, Southwark.

The archbishop conducted his visitation in the priory of St Mary Overy, after a sermon had been preached in the vernacular by Mr John Camberton, S.T.P., on the text Ve civitati sanguinum¹ and the certificate (no. 829) had been exhibited.

833. 28 October 1492,² Lambeth.

Citation of the prior and convent of Merton, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on 16 November. Certificate of the prior dated 15 November, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

John (blank) prior.

William Sandwiche, subprior.

William Ball, John Byrde, Robert Doo, John Moore, John Richemond, John Berde William London, Godfrey Westmestre, Robert Stone, Thomas Bell, William Iche, John Salter, William Salyng, Andrew Panell, William Russell, John Mershall, William Daurford, Clement Saunderson, John Laberone, James Newlond, Arnold Byrchester, Br Robert Sturgeon, Br Walter Burton.

1. Ezekial 24, 6.

2. MS.: 28 November

Fo. 81

834. 28 October 1492, Lambeth.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Chertsey, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 14 November. Citation received 8 November. Certificate of the abbot dated 8 November, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Thomas Pygott, abbot.

Robert Render, prior.

John Blunt, John Parker, John Kuc, John Bury, Thomas Marshall, William London, Richard Dolphynby, Simon Wallyngton, John Peerson, Henry Brydok, Thomas Sloon.

835. 12 November 1492, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Thomas Cooke Ll.D., the archbishop's chancellor and special commissary in this matter, to visit the religious houses of Chertsey and Merton and to correct and punish any crimes and excesses which he may discover, as the archbishop is occupied by pressing business which will prevent his visitation in person.

Fo. 81v

836. 16 November 1492, Merton.

Mr Thomas Cooke, Ll.D., chancellor to the archbishop and auditor of causes, sitting judicially in the chapter house of Merton priory, assumed the fore-said commission, which was read publicly by William Potkyn, notary public. The prior presented his certificate, swore canonical obedience to the archbishop, exhibited evidence of his own title and the constitution of his house, and otherwise did what is customary. All the canons of the priory appeared in person and likewise swore canonical obedience. Mr Cooke then visited the priory in head and members and thus fulfilled the terms of the commission.

837. 14 November 1492, Chertsey.

Mr Cooke similarly visited the abbot and convent of Chertsey.

838. 9 February 1493, London.

Resignation by Mr William Eliott, in the person of his proctor Martin Ferrer generosus, into the hands of the archbishop as his ordinary during the vacancy of the see of Winchester, of the mastership of God's House and St Nicholas' hospital, Portsmouth. Notarial exemplification by Mr John Barett of these proceedings conducted in an upstairs chamber of the residence of Mr Ralph Hethecote in the manor of Thomas bishop of Salisbury in Fleet Street, in the presence of Mr Ralph Hethecote, clerk of Salisbury diocese, and Thomas Bak, literate of Winchester diocese.

Fo. 82

839. 9 February 1493.

Presentation to the archbishop by Thomas bishop of Salisbury, postulated to the see of Winchester, by virtue of the royal grant of the temporalities of that see, (CPR 1485-94, p. 412), of Mr John Ryse, archbishop's clerk, to the mastership of God's House, Portsmouth, with his consent to the provision from the fruits of the benefice of an annual pension to be paid to Mr William Eliott for his better sustenance by Mr Ryse and his successors.

840. 11 February 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by the archbishop of Mr John Ryse to the mastership of God's House, Portsmouth, after he had taken an oath to pay to Mr Eliott the pension that should be ordained.

Fo. 81v

841. 15 February 1493, Lambeth.

Ordination by the archbishop, with the consent of the bishop-postulate of Winchester and of Mr John Ryse, of an annual pension to be paid from the revenues of God's House, Portsmouth, to Mr William Eliott for the duration of his life. He is to be paid £20 per annum in four equal instalments at Easter, the Nativity of St John the Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas, to be delivered to him or his proctor in the cathedral church of Exeter, the first payment to be made next Easter. Mr Ryse has sworn to observe this ordinance and as long as Mr Eliott shall live each of his successors as master shall at the time of his institution take a similar oath before the archbishop, his successor or the bishop of Winchester, special mention of this oath being made in the letters of institution, and if this is not done the institution shall be null and void. Before his induction each master shall renounce all privileges and liberties, civil or ecclesiastical, which might stand against payment of the pension, and shall renounce all future appeal against such payment. If Mr Ryse or any of his successors neglect this ordinance or hold it in contempt, and more specifically if payment of any instalment is not made within forty days of the assigned terms, the fruits of the house shall be sequestrated by the bishop of Winchester or his Official until full payment is made to Mr Eliott together with any expenses which he has incurred as a result of the default in payment; and no man shall by any authority gainsay this sequestration, so long as provision is made from the fruits of the house for divine service and the ordinary and extraordinary obligations of the house are discharged in the meantime.

Fo. 83v

842. 26 February 1493, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr Ralph Hainyes, canon of Reigate, O.S.A., to manage the financial affairs of that house, owing to the decrepitude of the prior. (No. 81 above).

Fo. 84

843. 5 February 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by Mr Sherborne of Mr Ralph Hethecote, Decr.B., to a canonry in the cathedral church of Salisbury and to the prebend of Hurstbourne, Ha.¹ P. Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, by virtue of the vacancy of the see of Winchester.

844. 20 April 1493, Knole.

Inst. by the archbishop of Mr Adrian de Bardys, clerk, to church of Sherborne St John, Ha., vac. by res. of Mr Ralph Hethcote. P. Thomas Kyngeston, esq. Ind. adn. of Winchester

845. 20 November 1492, Lambeth.

Inst. by the archbishop of Mr Richard Wall, M.A., to vic. of Farnham, Sy., vac. by death of Mr Robert Huberd. P. Mr Oliver Dynham, adn. of Surrey. Ind. adn. of Surrey.

846. 16 January 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by the archbishop of Robert Horneby, chaplain, to vic. of St Laurence, Morden, Sy., vac. by death of Robert Wyrkysworth. P. abbot and convent of Westminster. Ind. adn. of Surrey.

Fo. 84v

847. 5 March 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by Mr Michael Cleve of Mr John Cowley, clerk, to vic. of Crondall, Ha., vac. by death of John Smalwoode. P. Mr Robert Shirborne, treasurer of Hereford, master of the hospital of St Cross near Winchester and R. of Crondall.

ACCOUNTS OF THE VACANCY OF THE SEE

SEQUUNTUR RECEPTA ET RECIPIENDA PER ROBERTUM SHIRBOURN IN DIOCESI WINTON' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM VACANTE, QUE INCEPIT VACARE XXII^{do} DIE MENSIS SEPTEMBRI~~S~~ ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI VII^{mi} OCTAVO USQUE AD FESTUM PASCHE EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENS ANNO REGIS PREDICTI.

848. PROCURATIONS

a. Religious houses:

St Swithun's, Hyde, St Mary's Winchester, Romsey, Wherwell, St Denys, Breamore, Mottisfont, Southwick, Christchurch Tynham: 66s 8d each

Total: £33 6s 8d

1. Cf. Fasti 1300-1541, Salisbury, p. 64, where Heathcott is stated to have received collation of the prebend on 30 December 1492 (Reg. Langton, Salisbury, pt. 1, f. 43v). The see of Winchester was void on this date, which may be the date of presentation by Langton.

b. Deaneries in the archdeaconry of Winchester:

Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Winchester, Southampton,
Sombourne, Alresford, Isle of Wight: 66s 8d each

Total: £33 6s 8d

Fo. 85

c. (Churches exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction)

Winnall	3s 4d	Chilbolton	7s 5½d
Twyford	7s 5½d	Houghton	7s 5½d
Compton	6s 8d	Wonston	7s 5½d
Chilcomb	3s 4d	Overton	7s 5½d
Morestead	3s 4d	North Waltham	6s 8d
St Faith	3s 4d	Hannington	6s 8d
Bishop Stoke	6s 8d	Baughurst	6s 8d
Hursley	7s 5½d	Upham	7s
Stoneham Episcopi	7s 5½d		
Total:			105s 10½d

849. APPROPRIATIONS OF CHURCHES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER

From the church of Newchurch, I.O.W.	13s 4d
From the church of Arreton, I.O.W.	10s
Total:	23s 4d

850. CHURCHES APPROPRIATED TO THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER

From the church of Hambledon	£2 4
From the church of East Meon	£38 10s
Total:	£62 10s

851. PENSIONS DUE NEXT EASTER

For the archdeaconry of Winchester	£20
For the archdeaconry of Surrey	£13 6s 8d
Total:	£33 6s 8d

852. RECEIPTS FOR CITATIONS

For certain citations at Romsey, Southampton, Winchester,
Basingstoke and elsewhere in the archdeaconry of
Winchester

Total: 10s 4d

853. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF WINCHESTER

Letters for Robert Knyght	2s
For sealing the same,	2s
Total:	4s

854. RECEIPTS FROM INSTITUTIONS

For inst. of Richard Slater, V. of Romsey 6s 8d

For inst. to church of Chale, I.O.W. 10s

Total: 16s 8d

Fo. 85

855. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

a. In the archdeaconry of Winchester, by virtue of the vacancy of the see:

For probate of John Clouth of Southampton	3s
Nicholas Massymere of Southampton	2s 8d
Thomas Trussel of Southampton	20d
Robert Fourde of Romsey	2s 8d
Peter Pecok of the New Forest	3s
William Cosshe of Portsmouth	23d
John Harryes of Ellingham	24d
Richard Hyde of Ellingham	4s 2d
John Wodecock of Wherwell	6s 8d
Richard Boston of Mottisfont	3s 10d
William Hanyngton of Winchester	13s 6d
Robert Jay of Houghton	11s 4d
John Warner and Joan his wife, of Nether Wallop	26s 8d
William Skynner of Winchester	4s 4d
Richard Radon of Winchester	20d
John Cristemas of Winchester	7s 11d
William Batell of Winchester	16s 8d
Robert Chesthull of Godshill, I.O.W.	13s 4d
Elizabeth Smyth of Godshill	20d
John Hamond of Winchester	7s 10d

Total: £6 16s 8d

b. Receipts for probate (of testaments pertaining to the prerogative)

For probate of

John Maners of Warwick	14s
Thomas Banastre of Idsworth, Ha.	8s
Bartholomew Underwoode of Salisbury	20s
John Brokes	14s 4d
Bishop Peter Courtenay	£13 6s 8d
Thomas Dalamere	13s 4d

Total: £16 16s 4d

Fo. 86

856. PROCURATIONS DUE TO THE ARCHBISHOP IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SURREY AND RECEIVED BY MR SHIRBORN FROM 22 SEPTEMBER 1492 TO EASTER 1493.

a. Deanery of Southwark:

Wandsworth	7s 7½d	St Georges, Southwark	7s 7½d
Battersea	7s 7½d	St Margaret's, Southwark	7s 7½d
Clapham	7s 7½d	St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	7s 7½d
Streatham	7s 7½d	St Olave's, Southwark	7s 7½d
Camberwell	7s 7½d	Rotherhithe	7s 7½d
Lambeth	7s 7½d		
Total: (£4 3s 10½d)			

b. Deanery of Ewell:

Ewell	7s 7½d	Buckland	6s 8d
Kingston	7s 7½d	Walton on the Hill	6s 8d
Esher	7s 7½d	Lingfield	7s 7½d
Long Ditton	7s 7½d	Godstone (<u>Wolkestdede</u>)	6s 8d
Ashstead	6s 8d	Blechingley	7s 7½d
Cobham	7s 7½d	Nutfield	7s 7½d
Letherhead	7s 7d	Gatton	6s 8d
Mickleham	7s 7½d	Chipsted	7s 7½d
Epsom	7s 7½d	Coulsdon	7s 7½d
Cuddington	7s 7½d	Woodmansterne	6s 8d
Morden	7s 7½d	Banstead	7s 7½d
Carshalton	7s 7½d	Crowhurst	6s 8d
Beddington	7s 7½d	Tandridge	6s 8d
Mitcham	7s 7½d	Oxted	6s 8d
Merton	7s 6d	Horley	5s 6½d
Stoke d'Abernon	6s 8d	Caterham	7s 7½d
Malden	4s	Chaldon	7s 7½d
Sutton	6s 8d	Warlingham	7s 7½d
Reigate	7s 7½d	Titsey	6s 8d
Betchworth	7s 7½d	Farley	3s
		Sanderstead	7s 7½d

Total: (£14 9s 8½d)

Fo. 86v

c. Deanery of Guildford

Holy Trinity Guildford		Stoke-next-Guildford	5s
	5s	West Clandon (<u>Clandon Regis</u>)	7s 7½d
St Mary Guildford	5s	West Horsley	7s 7½d
St Nicholas Guildford		Marrow	5s
	7s 7½d	East Clandon (<u>Clandon</u> <u>Abbatis</u>)	5s

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Great Bookham	7s 7½d	Puttenham	6s 8d
Fetcham	7s 7½d	Ash	7s 7½d
Dorking	7s 7½d	Woking	7s 7½d
Abinger	6s 8d	Send	7s 7½d
Ockley	7s 7½d	Wonersh	7s 7½d
Ewhurst	7s 7½d	Leigh	7s 7½d
Cranleigh	7s 6d	Newdigate	6s 8d
Chiddingfold	6s 8d	Peperharrow	3s
Witley	7s 7½d	Effingham	7s 6d
Wilton	7s 7½d	Worplesdon	7s 7½d
Share	7s 7½d	Chertsey	7s 7½d
Albury	6s 8d	Chobham	7s 7½d
Shalford	7s 7½d	Egham	7s 7½d
Hambledon	3s	Windlesham	3s
Godalming	7s 7½d	Walton on Thames	6s 8d
Compton	6s 8d		
			Total: (£13 3s 5d)

d. Religious Houses:

Tandridge	20s	Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, Southwark	40s
Reigate	20s	Chertsey	66s 8d
Newark	20s	Merton	40s
St Mary Overy	100s		

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SURREY £47 17s 5d¹

Fo. 87v

857. 17 October 1492.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Richard Wakefelde, chaplain to church of All Saints Winchester, vac. by res. of John Dodson, and in the archbishop's collation by virtue of the vacancy of the see. Ind. Mr Matthew Delamer, clerk.

858. 18 October 1492.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Thomas Moren, chaplain, to vic. of East Wellow, Ha., vac. by death of Thomas Martyn, chaplain. P. abbot and convent of Netley.
Ind. adn. of Winchester.

859. 1492.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of William Goodyer to vic. of Ashley, Ha., vac. by res. of Richard Wroxton, chaplain. P. prior and convent of Mottisfont. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

860. 3 January 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Richard Sklater, chaplain, to vic. of Romsey, Ha.,
1. Added in a later hand:
Total procurations excluding those of religious houses: £32 10s 7d

vac. by death of Edmund Colman, clerk. P. abbess and convent of Romsey.
Ind. adn. of Winchester.

861. 7 January 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of John Malton, Premonstratensian canon of Titchfield
legitimately dispensed to church of Chale, I.O.W., vac. by res. of
William Jenyvere, chaplain. P. Thomas Langford esq. Ind. adn. of
Winchester.

Fo. 88

862. 19 December 1492, Winchester cathedral.

Inst. by Mr Michael Cleve of Mr Robert Shirborne to mastership of the
hospital of St Cross by Winchester, vac. by surrender of Mr John
Lychefeld, Ll.D. P. the king, by virtue of the vacancy of the see
(CPR 1485-94, p. 411). Ind. Richard Waren, chaplain.

863. 22 January 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Mr Michael Cleve, Decr.D. to the prebend and
prebendal church of Holy Trinity Wherwell, vac. by surrender of Mr William
Smyth. P. abbess Juliana Overey and the convent of Wherwell. Ind. adn. of
Winchester.

864. 18 January 1493, Lambeth.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of (blank) Syll, chaplain, to vic. of St Swithun's,
Combe, Ha., vac. by death of William Fillerey. P. dean and chapter of the
free chapel of St George in Windsor castle. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

865. 30 January 1493.

Inst. by Mr Michael Cleve of Richard Iremonger to church of Linkenholt, Ha.,
vac. by res. of Mr David Knollys, Decr.B. P. abbot and convent of St
Peter's Gloucester. Ind. adn. of Surrey (sic).

866. 5 February 1493.

Inst. of Gervase Ketyll, chaplain, to church of St Laurence Wathe, I.O.W.,
vac. by death of Mr John Hayfeld. P. John Cottysmore, esq. Ind. adn. of
Winchester.

Fo. 88v

867. 25 February 1493.

Inst. of Mr Michael Cleve of John Grenewoode, chaplain, to vic. of Shipton
Bellinger, Ha., vac. by death of William Medcalfe. P. prior and convent
of Guildford New Place. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

868. 23 March 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Robert Wolfe, chaplain, to church of Chilborton, Ha., vac. by death of Mr Richard Docheson. P. Thomas bishop of Salisbury and postulate of Winchester, by virtue of the grant to him by the king of the temporalities of the see. Ind. Mr William Stephins, chaplain of the same church.

869. 29 March 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of John Bacon, chaplain, to church of Swarraton, Ha., vac. by death of Br William Corner, chaplain. P. John Kendall, prior of the Hospital of St John in England. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

870. 23 March 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Mr John Nicholl, clerk, to church of St Thomas the Martyr Winchester, vac. by death of last incumbent, and in the archbishop's collation by virtue of the vacancy of the see. Ind. Mr John Wyott.

871. 25 April 1493.

Inst. of Mr Adrian de Bardys, clerk, to prebend of Hurstbourne Priors, Ha., vac. by res. of (blank) Cokkys.¹ P. Thomas bishop of Salisbury. I. curate of the same.

872. Inst

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of William Cutston, chaplain, to vic. of (blank) vac. by res. of Mr James Whitstonys. P. prior and convent of Southwick. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

Fo. 89

873. 4 June 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of John Pope, chaplain, to vic. of Sopley, Ha., vac. by res. of John Ray. P. William Ryngeborne, esq. Ind. adn. of Winchester. At the urgent petition of John Ray, Mr Shirborne decreed that for the duration of his life the church should be charged with an annual pension of 10 marks, payable twice yearly in equal instalments, the first instalment being due next Christmas, and he issued letters of attestation dated 4 July (sic).

874. 6 February 1493, Lambeth.

Letters of attestation by the archbishop that on 22 (sic) December 1492 Mr Michael Cleve, Decr.D., instituted Mr Robert Shirborne, clerk, treasurer of the cathedral church of Hereford, to the mastership of the hospital of St Cross, Winchester, vac. by res. of Mr John Lychefeld, Ll.D., to which

1. Over erasure; recte Ralph Heathcott; cf. no. 843 supra and Fasti 1300-1541, Salisbury, p. 64.

he was presented by the king, the rightful patron by virtue of the vacancy of the see. (Cf. no. 862).

875. 20 January 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of Robert Horneby, chaplain, to vic. of St Laurence Morden, Sy., vac. by death of Robert Wyrkysworth, priest. P. abbot and convent of Westminster. Ind. adn. of Winchester (sic). (Cf. no. 846).

876. 18 June 1493.

Inst. by Mr Shirborne of William Leghmore, chaplain to church of Lasham, Ha., vac. by death of William Blakborne, chaplain. P. Sir Reginald Bray, kt. Ind. adn. of Winchester.

VISITATION CONDUCTED BY MR ROBERT SHIRBORNE IN THE NAME OF THE ARCHBISHOP IN THE DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER, BEGINNING ON 29 OCTOBER 1492.

Fo. 89v

877. 29 October 1492.

Visitation of the cathedral priory of St Swithun's, Winchester. The commissary entered the monastery and proceeded to the chapter house, where a collation and his commission were read. The certificate of his citation was presented, together with a schedule containing the names of the brethren cited in the order of their profession, and the commissary ordered them to be summoned by name, and at length proceeded to make enquiry into the matters customary in such an inquisition. The prior was summoned first and the commissary put to him many articles concerning the constitution of the house and matters requiring reform, and he and his brethren replied in the following form:

The prior made no deposition, but stated that all things in the house were laudably observed.

William Silkstede, subprior, deposed that although food was provided in the customary quantity, the quality was very poor, especially that of the mutton and beef. John Wode deposed that as far as he knew all was managed well in the monastery. John Floure agreed with the subprior in his deposition. Thomas Gardyner agreed, and also deposed that there was no inventory of the possessions of the church and that through negligence a very valuable ring had been lost; he asked that a search should be made for it and greater security maintained in future. By similar negligence the foot of the cross on the reliquary which was the gift of the late bishop William had also been lost. The prior, against laudable custom, retained in his own hands the offices of almoner, third prior and anniversarius. There should be 46 monks and there were now only 30.

John Chechestre agreed about the quality of the food. He also deposed

that the treasurer did not keep an account in the customary manner, and that there was no inventory of the ornaments and jewels of the church. He also stated that at every inquisition there was talk of reforming many things and there was some correction or reformation for a time, but it was not maintained.

John Dorsett agreed that the quality of the food was not good, but neither was the quantity sufficient. The humanity which once used to be shown to the brethren in the augmentation of their diet had now fallen into oblivion. No inventory had been made of the goods of the church, and many depositions were made at inquisitions but no correction was made, as John Chechestre had deposed.

John Pury complained of bad provisioning, and that the food was badly prepared and served by the servants. He also deposed that one pound of wax had been withdrawn from certain of the officials, together with many other of the things which used by long established custom to be provided for them.

John Lawnston deposed that the dormitory was neither extensive, clean, quiet nor in good repair, and the stalls in the cloister were badly exposed to the weather. A certain Philip the Treasurer had given ten pounds to the convent so that the meals might be improved, but to what use this money was put was not known. Due provision was not made for the sick lying in the infirmary, and the ornaments on the altar in Wykeham's chapel were of very poor quality and were broken. He asked that the books in the library might be seen, for free access was not given to them. The foot of a cross had been removed, and the man who took it had paid the prior ten marks for it, for which the prior had not rendered account to the convent, but had retained the money himself. A ring of great value had been lost or alienated by the negligence of the prior, to the grave prejudice of the monastery.

John Fetipase the treasurer deposed that no inventory of the goods of the church had been made by the sacrist.

John Marlborowe deposed that no better provision was made for the sick than for the others, notwithstanding the allowance made for them. There was no inventory of the goods of the church, nor was account rendered by the officials.

Richard Anceline the sacrist complained of the food, as above.

Philip Yonge complained that the various offices were not divided among the monks, and that the seats in the refectory were not suitably arranged or repaired. He asked that two offices should not be held by the same man, because this was contrary to their rule (religionem).

Richard Lacy deposed that no inventory had been made, and petitioned that one monk should be sent to a house of studies, and that due pronouncement should be made against delinquents according to the rule.

Richard Arundell complained of the poor food.

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John Stoughton, John Gympany, John Woodeson and Richard Manhode made no deposition.

Walter Hill deposed that some persons had been introduced by his fellow monks and their introduction had resulted in a diminution of the accustomed alms. John Beste deposed that the vessels for wine and water for the altars were not properly covered and that neither the linen cloths nor the ornaments on the altars were clean.

Thomas Knyght agreed with him and also deposed that the sacrist did not pay the brethren the customary payment due to them for celebration of the second mass. He also asked that the prior should treat the monks honourably, and that they should maintain decency of speech.

John Westbury deposed that the proper hours at which the bells should be rung for matins and the other hours were not kept, and that the food was not properly prepared by the servants in the kitchen.

Peter Marlowe deposed that the prior used many dishonourable words to the monks and to the convent, and that inadequate provision was made for the sick by the infirmarer.

Arnold Gilbard, Robert Bury and John Mean made no deposition.

Fo. 90

878. Visitation of St Mary's, Winchester.

Joan Ligh, abbess, made no deposition.

Catherine Dyngley asked that the quarters of the nuns should be repaired at the charge of the house.

Margaret Exestre, subprioress, made the same request.

Anne Seint John, sacrist, made the same request. She also said that the king and the archbishop of Canterbury might nominate one sister of the house.

Agnes Tisted also asked for repairs, as above.

Anne Tailard also asked for repairs, as above.

Christina Whytington made no deposition.

Margaret Bawdewyn asked for the repair of the pavement in the dormitory and the place where their clothes and linen were washed.

Agnes Trussell, Margery Fawkentre and Agnes Awstell made no deposition.

Anastasia Holand deposed that the prioress did not use honourable words to her sisters.

Alice Tisted complained that the curate of the parish church of St Roaldus had struck her in the presence of Agnes Tisted, Margaret Somerfounde and dominus William Thornton. She also asked for repairs with the others.

Elia Pitt and Agnes Procher made no deposition.

879. 3 November 1492.

Visitation of the monastery of Hyde.

Richard Hall, abbot, deposed that the prior was very remiss in his office

and was too free in granting licence to the brethren to go beyond the bounds of the monastery.

Walter Enfourde, prior, deposed that Thomas Barkeley was an apostate, and had been for two years. There were of old 29 brethren in the house, but now the number had decreased to (blank). Each year there should be an account presented to the prior and two of the brethren, with publication of the same when it had been agreed, but this account had neither been seen by him nor published. The churches of Pewsey and Chisledon were appropriated to the monastery for certain purposes, but their original appropriation was not maintained, for it had been declared to what use the revenues should be put when the appropriation was obtained by abbot Strowde, for by a constitution which had long been observed it had been provided by abbot Strowde that 14 boys should stay in the convent and should each morning sing mass in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin and afterwards attend grammar school, but this provision had fallen into disuse. The advowsons of the churches of Pewsey and St Laurence had been conceded to Dr Glyn and Dr Lichefeld.¹ There remained in the hands of the abbot £10 for the construction of a new library, which was not yet begun, and it was not known where the money was. The sacrist should make an inventory of the goods and ornaments of the church. With this deposition Thomas Miller and Thomas Stokes agreed. John Hide asked that some of the monks might be admitted to knowledge of the revenues of the monastery, for there were none of the brethren who knew their true value. The office of vintner had fallen into abeyance, and on other points he agreed with the prior.

John Moreston deposed that the sick were not properly cared for by the infirmarer in the infirmary. The abbot had begun to build a parlour, which in all probability would take a long time to complete. With this deposition William Hendrede agreed.

Richard Rumsey deposed that the food for the monks was not properly provided, nor were the necessary repairs to the church effected.

John Laveyndre asked that the accustomed offices should be divided among the monks.

William Salisbury asked that the prior should have and maintain his house in the customary manner.

William Sheltenham, Thomas Glowcestre, Roger Wherwell and William Chesilden made no deposition.

John Forest asked that better provision should be made for the sick than was now the case, for in the past there used to be an allocation made by the abbot of 1½d, and a similar sum by the infirmarer, and even then the diet of those lying in the infirmary was not good.

Fo. 91

880. Visitation of Romsey abbey.

1. Probably Mr John Lichfield, master of hospital of St Cross, Winchester, vac. by January 1493; B.R.U.O., p. 1444.

Elizabeth Broke, abbess, stated that she owed to Terbocke a great sum, that is £80, as appeared in a schedule shown by her. She requested that no nun should keep her own house or domicile, or should receive any man or woman without licence from the abbess. She also deposed that nuns were suspected of going into town by the church door. She requested that they might not frequent taverns and other suspect places, and that they might not go outside the monastery without her licence. She requested that an injunction be made that she should not pay a corrody of 50s or more, because there appeared to be no reason why it should be paid.

Isabelle Morgan, prioress, deposed that the nuns frequented taverns and continually went into town without licence. She stated that the nuns, impelled by fear, had consented in the sealing of an instrument, and that for three years the said Terbock had held, in part payment of a debt which the abbess admitted that she owed him, a manor valued at £40. She deposed that the abbess favoured Terbock too much. She prayed that the intention of the founder might be observed in the celebration of masses, since the number of priests was now diminished, first as regards the infirmary, and secondly as regards the chapel of St Nicholas. She requested that an account should be rendered of the sales of woods or groves. She deposed that nothing ought to be sealed with the common seal unless it were done with the advice of some prudent man of her house. She requested that an injunction be issued to the abbess and sisters that they choose no one as auditor without consulting the archbishop of Canterbury. She deposed that the abbess, as far as it lay with her, had granted a prebend to dominus Adrian.¹ She requested that those men who were familiar with Terbock should be driven from the house, especially one called Write. She deposed concerning a cross and many other things given to Terbock by the abbess. She requested that the account rolls might be seen for the years during which Terbock was steward.

Anabel Dunsley deposed with the prioress, and requested that John Write be forbidden continual access to the abbess, because it was said that from her he begged money for Terbock. She also deposed that the abbess sealed certain indentures with her private seal. Cecily Snede deposed that she had not consented to the sealing of the writing in favour of Terbock, and that all the perversion and ill repute of the house was caused by him.

Joan Skilling deposed with the prioress. She prayed that the conventual beer might be improved. She also deposed concerning two mills, valued at 10 marks, which had been withdrawn by the abbess for two years, whereas the profits should be rendered to the sisters.

Joan Paten deposed that she had told the abbess that she did not wish to be involved in the writing delivered to Terbock concerning the office of receiver. She requested that the beer might be improved, and complained of repairs left unattended in the monastery. She also requested that the

1. Perhaps Adrian de Bardis, clerk to the papal collector, who was extensively beneficed in England.

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nuns should observe divine service, especially those who were in the house of the abbess; she also stated that they did not serve in the refectory on the days when they were bound to do. She requested that a nun who had been brought in should be restored to the place of her profession. She deposed that they had no priest in the infirmary, and also that the abbess had said that when the inquisition was finished she would do as she had done before. She said that all things such as jewels belonging to the place were alienated and bound to dominus Dynham¹ and Mr Borton, and some, such as silver dishes and many other silver vessels, to others. She requested that communication be had with dominus Ralph Gallicus (French), because he did not celebrate in his parish church, and said that she had no suitable confessor. She deposed that the doors were not closed at the tenth hour, and also that no sin of the nuns had been punished for seven years. She requested that no one should go out of the choir without licence, and deposed that people stood in the middle of the choir chattering. Thomasina Assheley said that she had denied the sealing, and in other things agreed with Joan Paten.

Edith Howell deposed that due reverence was not shown to the officials, nor was divine service observed. In other things she agreed with Joan Paten. She deposed that she did not consent to the sealing in word or in spirit. Anne Rowse deposed that she had never consented to the sealing of Terbock's office. The prioress did not observe divine office or the canonical hours by day or night, and the abbess did nothing towards the observance of religion. There was no correction made of delinquents.

Joyce Rowse agreed with Joan Paten. She deposed that Terbock had a house belonging to the monastery which was not repaired but was almost in ruins. Joan Sutton agreed with Joan Paten in all things.

Ellen Tawke deposed that dominus John Dameram had given for the repair of the chapel of St Mary 20 marks, which were thought to have been squandered by the abbess. In other things she agreed with Joan Paten.

Christine Moore deposed that religion was not kept. In other things she agreed with Joan Paten. She deposed that they used to be in the dormitory at the eighth hour, but that now they had no fixed hour.

Mary Tisted agreed with Joan Paten.

Margaret Strowde deposed as her sisters.

Agnes Haynowe stated that the lamps were not maintained, by the fault or negligence of the sextoness. She also deposed that money was lost which the abbess should share in common but was accustomed to consume in drink. In other things she agreed with Joan Paten.

Agnes Skilling deposed with Joan Paten.

Agnes Hervy agreed with her other sisters. She complained of the beer and asked that there should be no further entry to the chapel of St Mary, so as to avoid danger and evil in future. She deposed that Howell fed his horses in the ploughed fields and meadows of the monastery. She prayed that the

1. Mr Oliver Dinham, preb. of St Laurence Major in Romsey abbey, B.R.U.O., p. 168 f.

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doors of the monastery be closed day and night unless urgent necessity demanded otherwise. She prayed that in entering and leaving the choir they should go modestly and without noise.

Emma Conney had only been in the place for half a year.

Alice Widenstall agreed with Joan Paten. She deposed that the abbess kept in her own house three nuns. She deposed that one sick nun was not cared for as was fitting.

Elizabeth Rowthale agreed with Joan Paten.

Fo. 91v

881. 7 September 1492.

Visitation of Southwick priory.

Philip Stanbroke, prior, deposed that all the canons were religious men of good morals and disposition. He also deposed that two tenements in the town of Southwick belonging to his house were (blank) by the last strong wind.

John Lawder, John Wolman, William Pile, Thomas Atle, Thomas Skete, William Whight, John Burges, Robert Cole and Walter Chapman made no deposition.

882. Visitation of the priory of St Denys near Southampton

John Foster, John Somerset and Nicholas Dunche made no deposition.

William Thurley asked that they might have a secular or lay servant to ring at the canonical hours.

George Blake and Thomas Wardell asked that the food and drink might be improved.

883. 12 November 1492.

Visitation of Christchurch, Twynham.

John Draper, prior, made no deposition.

John Gawge, subprior, made no deposition.

Thomas Selby deposed that the conventual beer was very weak.

John Warner, Richard Skogin, Nicholas Britte, Thomas Colgile, Walter Lagge, Thomas Wymborn, William Eyre, John Gravy, John Quatpry, John Baker, Thomas Greteham, William Bever, William Eleot, William Welles and Robert Salisbury made no deposition.

Fo. 92

884. 13 November 1494 (sic).

Visitation of Breamore priory.

John Harpy, prior, deposed that there were various pensions or annuities to a sum of £12 17s 8d per annum conceded by his predecessor, which were a burden to the convent.

William Fromond agreed with the prior.

William Bodenham agreed with the prior.

William Fromond (sic) agreed with the prior.

Richard Grey deposed that a certain Richard Cliffe, layman, fed his dogs
and horse at the expense of the convent.

Denis Coventre agreed with him, and also deposed that a certain John Dibbe,
servant of the prior

Fos. 92v and 93 blank.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF LINCOLN, 1495

NOTE: The see of Lincoln became vacant on the death of Bishop John Russell on 30 December 1494. William Smith, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was translated to Lincoln on 6 November 1495.

Fo. 94

885. The cathedral church of St Mary Lincoln being vacant by the death of Bishop John Russell, who died in his manor of Nettleham near Lincoln on 30 January 1495 (sic)¹ and whose body was honourably buried beneath the cathedral, the dean and chapter, according to the composition made between their predecessors and Archbishop Boniface,² sent letters to the archbishop nominating Henry Apjohn, precentor, and John Walles and Thomas Hille, residentiary canons, humbly praying that the archbishop would choose one of them as his Official for the diocese and keeper of the spirituality for the duration of the vacancy. These letters were presented with due reverence by Mr Apjohn and Mr Walles to the archbishop, who received and inspected them and deliberated for a day. He and his counsellors discussed with the canons the force and validity of the composition, and finding that the composition had been applied by his predecessors in the see of Canterbury and wishing to preserve inviolate the rights of the churches of Canterbury and Lincoln and of the dean and chapter and to bestow the greatest favour on the dean and chapter because of his love for God and the Immaculate Virgin Mary, the patron of the church of Lincoln in which he had in times gone by held ecclesiastical benefices, he appointed Mr John Walles his Official and keeper of the spirituality, and issued letters of commission under his great seal to Mr Walles, who took an oath to exercise faithfully the office committed to him and to account fully to the archbishop for all revenues due to him during the vacancy. The archbishop repeatedly urged him and obliged him before God to exercise the office in the diocese of Lincoln, which he believed was very extensive, both personally and by the agency of other suitable men whom he should depute,

1. Recte 30 December 1494; cf. Handbook of British Chronology, p. 236.

2. Churchill, op. cit., ii, 42-47.

and to proceed diligently in all things to the glory and honour of Almighty God and His exalted mother Mary, to the furtherance of the salvation of the souls of the people of the diocese and in accordance with the conscience of the archbishop and the Official himself. Having given these instructions, the archbishop dismissed Mr Walles with his blessing.

Fo. 94v

886. 27 January 1495, Lincoln.

In the chapel of St Catherine the Virgin in Lincoln cathedral, the letters of commission were exhibited on the archbishop's behalf before Mr Walles as he sat judicially. He accepted them with due reverence, ordered them to be read publicly, and accepted execution of the commission. He announced the extent of his jurisdiction and at the archbishop's command appointed Mr William Miller, clerk and notary public, as his registrar and scribe of the acts. He declared that he would visit the religious houses and the clergy and people of the diocese at suitable and convenient times, and as he kept major residence in the cathedral because he was a canon residentiary, and because of the wide extent of the diocese and the large number of persons within the spiritual jurisdiction, by the express command of the archbishop he appointed Mr Edward Shuldham, Ll.D., Mr John Veysye, Ll.D., Mr Roger Churcher, Decr.D., and Mr Ralph Hanneys, Decr.B., jointly and singly as his commissaries to visit the clergy and people of the diocese and to exercise other jurisdictional functions, as fully stated in the letters of commission sealed with the seal of the Official below.

887. 13 January 1495, Lambeth.

Commission, with power of canonical coercion, to Mr John Walles as Official in the city and diocese of Lincoln, to exercise episcopal jurisdiction during the vacancy of the see according to the terms of the composition and in accordance with the oath which he has taken. Reservation to the archbishop of the collation of benefices pleno iure sive iure devoluto.

Fo. 95

888. 20 January 1495, Lincoln.

Citation directed by Mr Walles to the archdeacon of Lincoln or his Official for the visitation of the archdeaconry on the dates specified below. All incumbents, other chaplains and four or six parishioners, or more or less according to the extent of each parish, are to be cited to appear. Inhibition of any action prejudicial to the visitation.

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>Location of Visitation</u>	<u>Date</u>
Yarborough	Keelby	Friday 27 February
Grimsby	Grimsby, St James	Saturday 28 February
Wraggöe	Wragby	Thursday 5 March
Loutheske and Ludborough	Louth	Tuesday 10 March
Horncastle, Hill and Gartree	Horncastle	Tuesday 17 March
Candleshoe	Partney	Wednesday 18 March
Calcewaith	Alford	Thursday 19 March
Bolingbroke	Bolingbroke	Monday 23 March
North part of Holland	Boston	Tuesday 24 March
South part of Holland	Spalding	Thursday 26 March
Ness and Stamford	Stamford	Wednesday 1 April
Aveland	Bourne	Friday 3 April
Beltisloe	Bitchfield	Saturday 4 April
Lafford	Sleaford	Tuesday 7 April

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>Location of Visitation</u>	<u>Date</u>
Grantham	Grantham	Wednesday 8 April
Lovedon	Ancaster	Thursday 9 April
Longoboby and Graffoe	Navenby	Friday 10 April
Walshcroft	East Rasen	Tuesday 14 April

On 27 February in the parish church of Keelby, before Mr Ralph Hanneys, Decr.B., commissary of the Official, sitting judicially for visitation of the deanery of Yarborough dominus (blank) perpetual vicar of Thornton appeared on behalf of Mr Henry Apjohn, Official of the archdeacon of Lincoln and presented letters of certification sealed with the seal of the Official of the archdeacon and dated at Lincoln 22 February 1495.

Fo. 96

889. 20 January 1495, Lincoln.

Similar citation and inhibition directed to the archdeacon of Stowe or his Official.

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>Location of Visitation</u>	<u>Date</u>
Lawres	Torksey	Tuesday 17 February
Corringham	Gainsborough	Wednesday 18 February
Manlake	Messingham	Friday 20 February
Aslaoe	Chapel of Spital-in-the-Street	Monday 13 April

On 17 February in the parish church of Torksey before Mr Hanneys, letters of certification dated 12 February were returned by Mr Richard Stokes, Official of the archdeacon of Stowe.

Fo. 96v

890. 25 February 1495, Lincoln.

Similar citation and inhibition directed to the archdeacon of Northampton and his Official and the dean of Peterborough, for visitation of the deanery of Peterborough on tuesday 31 March.

On 31 March in the parish church of Peterborough before Mr Hanneys, letters of certification dated 12 March were returned by the dean.

Fo. 97

891. 1 March 1495, Lincoln.

Similar citation and inhibition directed to the archdeacon of Leicester and his Official.

<u>Deanery</u>	<u>Location of Visitation</u>	<u>Date</u>
Framland	Melton Mowbray	25 April
Akeley	Loughborough	26 April
Sparkenhoe	Bosworth	30 April

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<u>Deanery</u>	<u>Location of Visitation</u>	<u>Date</u>
Leicester	Leicester, St Martin	2 May
Goscote	Belgrave	4 May
Guthlaxton	Lutterworth	5 May
Gartree	Chapel of Market Harborough	6 May

On 25 April in the church of Melton Mowbray before Mr Hanneys, letters of certification dated 20 April were returned by Mr John Shorman, Official of the archdeacon of Leicester.

Fo. 97v

892. 14 January 1495, Lincoln.

Citation of the abbot of St Mary de Pratis, Leicester, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on 12 February.

20 January 1495, Lincoln. Similar citations of superiors.

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Date of Visitation</u>
Prior of Torksey, O.S.A.	Tuesday 17 February
Prior of Elsham, O.S.A.	23 February
Abbot of Thornton, O.S.A.	Wednesday 25 February
Prioress of Nun Cotham, O.Cist.	Thursday 26 February
Abbot of Grimsby <u>alias</u> Wellow, O.S.A.	Saturday 28 February
Abbot of Bardney, O.S.B.	Friday 6 March
Prioress of Stixwold, O.Cist.	9 March
Prioress of Legbourne, O.Cist	12 March
Prioress of Greenfield, O.Cist.	20 March
Warden of college of Tattershall	23 March
Prior of Spalding, O.S.B.	26 March
Abbot of Crowland, O.S.B.	(blank)

Fos. 98v - 101v are blank.

INSTITUTIONS EXPEDITED BY MASTER JOHN WALLS.¹

ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Fo. 102

893. 26 January 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Everyngham, priest, in the person of Thurstan Smyth, literate, his proctor, to vic. of Killingholme, vac. by res. of Thomas Robynson. P. abbot and convent of Newsham or Newhouse.

1. Mandates for induction were directed to the archdeacon or his Official, unless otherwise stated.

894. 30 January, 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Oldham, priest, to church of Silk Willoughby vac. by res. of Augustine, bishop of Lydda¹ (Liden). P. John Stanlowe, esq.

895. 2 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Rowse, priest, to the perpetual chantry founded in honour of the BVM in the parish church of Welton (? by Lincoln or by Louth), vac. by res. of John Beverley. P. Thomas Rigge of Weston.

896. 2 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Ralph Bollis, acolyte, to church of Somerby (near Brigg) vac. by d. of Richard Owre. P. John Colville, generosus.

897. 1 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Grave, priest, to the church of Ulceby (near Alford) with the church of Fordington united and annexed to the same, vac. by res. of Br William Halton. P. abbot and convent of Croyland.

898. 7 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Hogeson, priest, to vic. of Saleby, vac. by d. of Thomas Walton. P. prior and convent of Sixhills.

899. 21 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Bothe, priest, to vic. of Ulceby (near Barton on Humber), vac. by d. of Robert Hygdon. P. abbot and convent of Thornton.

900. 2 May 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Peter le Pennok, Ll.D., in the person of Mr Simon Stalworth, subdean of the cathedral, his proctor, to the prebendary of North Kelsey in the cathedral church of Lincoln, vac. by res. of Mr Christopher Urswyk. P. the king (CPR 1494-1509, p. 14). I. dean and chapter of Lincoln.

Fo. 102v

901. 27 May 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Taylour priest to the church of Bag-Enderby, vac. by res. of John Inglyssh. P. George Gednay of Bag-Enderby.

902. 3 June 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Madiow, priest, to church of St Peter, Conisholme, vac. by res. of John Hardyng. P. John viscount Welles.

903. 3 June 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Hardyng, priest, to church of St Michael Major Stamford, vac.

1. Augustine Church, abbot of Thame.

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vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Madiow. P. abbot and convent of Croyland.
(Nos. 902 and 903 constitute an exchange).

904. 25 June 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Lucas, priest, in the person of Mr Richard Lucas, notary public, to church of Silk Willoughby, vac. by res. of William Oldeham. P. John Stanlowe, esq., and Margaret his wife.

905. 18 July 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Dey, priest, to church of Gretford, vac. by d. of Mr Nicholas Major. P. abbess and convent of St Mary, Winchester.

906. 20 July 1495, Croyland.

Inst. of Thomas Forestar, priest, to church of St Michael Major, Stamford vac. by res. of John Hardyng. P. abbot and convent of Croyland.

907. 24 July 1495, Boston.

Inst. of Mr Richard Norton, priest, in the person of Gregory Karre, literate his proctor, to church of Islip, Ox., vac. by res. of Mr Simon Stalworth. P. abbot and convent of St Peter, Westminster.

908. 29 July 1495, Louth.

Inst. of William Westwode, priest, to vic. of Fotherby, vac. by d. of John Carlell. P. prior and convent of North Ormsby.

909. 7 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of George Paythnoll, priest, to vic. of Calceby, vac. by res. of Simon Barow. P. prior and convent of Kyme.

Fo. 103

910. 11 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Elande, canon of Haverholme, to vic. of Anwick, vac. by d. of Thomas Mayne. P. prior and convent of Haverholme.

911. 14 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Robert Odelby, priest, to church of Toft, vac. by d. of Mr Nicholas Maior. P. abbot and convent of Croyland.

912. 18 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Mareshall, priest, to perpetual chantry of St Nicholas bishop and confessor in the church of Heckington,¹ vac. by res. of John Lowden. P. Sir Marmaduke Constable, kt.

1. MS: Helyngton and Hollington, but cf. no. 969a

913. 12 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Gryndell, priest, to church of Braceborough, vac. by d. of Mr Nicholas Maior. P. master and brethren of Burton Lazars.

914. 15 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Whiteby, canon of Bullington, to vic. of West Torrington, vac. by res. of William Pownswet. P. prior and convent of Bullington.

915. 23 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Norwich, priest, in the person of John Cook, literate, his proctor, to a moiety of the church of Sedgebroke, vac. by res. of Alexander Deynys. P. prior and convent of Eye, Norwich diocese.

916. 25 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Perkyn, priest, to vic. of Ashby, vac. by deprivation of Robert Leydes.¹ P. prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

917. 7 October 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Koeke, priest, to church of Kirkby St Denis, vac. by res. of Henry Sleford. P. John Stanlowe, esq., and Margaret his wife.

918. 28 October 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Dortour, priest to church of All Saints, Wainfleet, vac. by d. of Mr William Hode. P. Geoffrey Symeon, chancellor of the cathedral church, and John Cutler, clerk.

Fo. 103v

919. 15 December 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Chymylby, priest, in the person of Alexander Knolles, literate, his proctor, to the church of Tetford, vac. by d. of Thomas Wodthorp. P. Richard Chymylby, esq.

920. 20 December 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Humphrey Fitzwilliam M.A., to church of Ingoldmells vac. by d. of Mr John Bell. P. Agnes Skypwith, widow of ~~Mr~~ William Skypwith, kt.

921. 1 January 1496, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Belenden, canon, in the person of Mr Robert West, to vic. of All Saints, Sixhills, vac. by d. of William Okes. P. prior and convent of Sixhills.

922. 19 January 1496, Lincoln.

Inst. of Ralph Pole, priest, to church of Corby, vac. by d. of William

1. Cf. no. 969a.

arde. P. Henry Grymsby, esq., and Elizabeth Pole, widow of Ralph Pole, esq.

23. 26 January 1496, Lincoln.

inst. of Robert Thomeson, priest, to vic. of Edlington, vac. by d. of Robert Thorpe. P. abbot and convent of Bardney.

24. 1 February 1496, Lincoln.

inst. of Robert Hemsley, priest, in the person of William Sixhill, literate, his proctor, to vic. of Burgh, vac. by d. of William Bonde. P. prior and convent of Bullington.

25. 5 February 1496, Lincoln.

inst. of John Wryght, priest, in the person of Thomas Candeler, his proctor, to the church of Fleet, vac. by d. of William Westlonde. P. prior and convent of Castle Acre.

ARCHDEACONRY OF STOW

p. 104

26. 13 March 1495, Lincoln.

inst. of Edward Colinson, canon of Welbeck to vic. of Coates by Stow, vac. by d. of John Hirst. P. abbot and convent of Welbeck.

27. 2 June 1495, Lincoln.

inst. of William Lincoln, priest, to perpetual chantry of SS Mary and Catherine in the parish of Epworth, vac. by res. of John Mawe. P. Elizabeth Countess of Norfolk.

28. 4 September 1495, Lincoln.

inst. of Thomas Wamyslay, priest, to a third part of the perpetual chantry in the north part of the parish church of Gainsborough, vac. by d. of John Myte. P. Sir Thomas Cornewaile, kt.

929. 15 December 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Tupholme, priest, to church of Waddingham St Mary
(Staynton Wadyngham) vac. by d. of Richard Heilde. P. Sir Guy Fairfax,
kt., William Rowkeshawe, clerk and William Rilston, esq.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON

Fo. 104v

930. 3 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Williamson, priest, to the church of Glendon, vac. by
d. of Richard Stafford. P. prior of the Hospital of St John of
Jerusalem.

931. 17 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Cotys, priest, in the person of Mr William Miller, clerk,
notary public, his proctor, to church of St Peter, Rushton, vac. by
res. of William Poole. P. John Cresham esq.

932. 14 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Alexander Deyns, priest, to church of Cottesbrook, vac. by d.
of John Medycok. P. John Markham, esq.

933. 3 June 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Palady, priest, to vic. of Harrowden, vac. by res. of
Thomas Style. P. abbot and convent of St Mary, Sulby.

934. 12 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Henry Wollaston, priest, to vic. of Desborough, vac. by d.
of Laurence Kynge. P. prior and convent of St John the Baptist,
Rothwell.

935. 12 October 1495, London.

Inst. of William Hasulwode, priest, in the person of his proctor Mr Richard Grene, notary public, to the vic. of Little Houghton near Northampton, vac. by d. of John Gough. P. prior and convent of St Andrew's, Northampton.

936. 13 November 1495, London.

Inst. of Richard Nycholl, priest, to church of Holcot, vac. by res. of William Lilly. P. prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England.

937. 20 November 1495, London.

Inst. of Mr Henry Horneby, priest, to church of Thrapston, vac. by d. of Mr John Mesaunt. P. abbot and convent of Bourne.

938. 10 November 1495, London.

Inst. of Robert Wyham, priest, to vic. of Helpringham, Lincs., vac. by res. of the same Robert Wyham (sic). P. abbot and convent of Bourne. I. adn. of Northampton (sic, recte archdeaconry of Stow).

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER

Fo. 105

939. 22 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Milner, priest, to vic. of Hose, vac. by d. of Thomas Kirkman. P. Richard Mariot and Thomas Milner.

940. 17 June 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr John Davy, Decr.B., to church of Kimcote, vac. by res. of John Ranowdon. P. the lady Joan Talbot, widow.

941. 4 July 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Edward Shuldham, Ll.D., in the person of Thomas Parys, literate, his proctor, to the fifth prebend in the college of Newark, Leicester, vac. by res. of Thomas Rydley. P. the king. I. dean and chapter of Newark.

942. 15 January 1496, Lincoln.

Inst. of Thomas Barford, priest, to church of Ashby Parva, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Dalby. P. prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England

943. 22 January 1496, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Hamond, priest, to church of Withcote, vac. by res. of William Sotherey. P. William Smith, generosus.

944. 28 January 1496.

Inst. of Richard Claybroke, clerk, to the church of Frowlesworth, vac. by d. of Robert Claybroke. P. Robert Walsall, generosus.

ARCHDEACONRY OF OXFORD

Fo. 105v

945. 19 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Occulshawe, priest, to church of Holton, vac. by res. of Mr John Coldale. P. Joan Fowler, widow.

946. 1 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of George Harryson, priest, to church of Tusmore, vac. by death of Johr Cottismore. P. Thomas Langston, esq.

947. 14 May 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr David Biford, priest, to church of Wilcote, vac. by death of Robert Coly. P. Jasper, duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke.

948. 24 July 1495, Boston.

Inst. of Mr Simon Stalworth, canon of Lincoln, in the person of his proctor John Robynson, literate, to church of Algarkirk, Li., vac. by res. of Mr Richard Norton. P. Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, lord Ferrers, Astley and Groby of Harrington and Bonville.

949. 12 October 1498, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Walweyn, priest, in the person of his proctor John Morwyn, literate, to vic. of Charlbury, vac. by res. of John Slatter alias Wynyngton. P. John Holford.

Fo. 106

950. 6 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Porter, priest, to vic. of King's Langley, Herts., vac. by d. of Richard Wylly. P. prioress and convent of Dartford.

951. 22 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of William Kynnardesley, priest, in the person of his proctor Thomas Paryse, literate, to church of Knebworth, Herts., vac. by d. of Thomas Jordan. P. Anne Burgchyer, widow of Sir Thomas Bourghier, kt.

952. 15 April 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Walter Prior, priest, to church of All Saints, Huntingdon, vac. by d. of Mr John Elys. P. abbot and convent of Thorney.

953. 6 June 1495.

Inst. of James Carwardyn, priest, in the person of his proctor Walter ap Morgan, literate, to church of St Laurence Ayot, Herts., vac. by res. of William Kynnardesley. P. Sir Richard de Labere, kt., Thomas Cornewayle, esq., and Edward Haugner, esq.

954. 29 August 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Hutton, Decr.D., priest, to church of Warboys, Hunts, vac. by d. of Mr Richard Burton. P. abbot and convent of Ramsey.

955. 12 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Hunte, priest, in the person of his proctor Mr William Miller, clerk and notary public, to vic. of Tilsworth, Beds., vac. by res. of Robert Clerk. P. prioress and convent of St Giles in the Wood, Flamstead.

956. 20 September 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Heide, S.T.B., in the person of his proctor Mr Oliver Stalys, clerk and notary public, to church of St Mary, Orton Waterville, Hunts, vac. by d. of Mr William Rawson. P. warden and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

957. 6 October 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Warde, priest, to church of Folksworth, Hunts., vac. by res. of Thomas Cartwryght. P. abbot and convent of Croyland.

Fo. 106v

958. 28 October 1495, London.

Inst. of Thomas Cade, priest, to church of Buckworth, Hunts., vac. by d. of Mr Thomas Stokke. P. Edward earl of Wiltshire.

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959. 28 October 1495, London.

Inst. of Mr William Thorneburgh, ll.D., in t'e person of his proctor Mr William Pykerell, clerk and notary public, to church of St Faith, Kelsall, Herts., vac. by res. of Mr Geoffrey Scrope. P. the bishop of Ely.

960. 14 November 1495, London.

Inst. of Mr Matthew Knyveton, M.A., to vic. of Ashwell, Herts., vac. by res.² of Mr Robert Middelton. P. abbot and convent of Westminster.

961. 26 November 1495, London.

Inst. of Thomas Hobbys, M.A., to church of Wood Walton, Hunts., vac. by d. of Mr Richard Burton. P. abbot and convent of Ramsey.

962. 15 January 1496, Lincoln.

Inst. of Richard Oliver, priest, to vic. of St Mary, St Neots, Hunts., vac. by d. of Richard Wolley. P. Robert Arnold.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

963. 2 July 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of John Lewes, priest, to church of Potsgrove, vac. by d. of last incumbent. P. abbot and convent of St Albans.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

Fo. 107

964. 13 March 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Lefe, priest, to church of Isenhampstead Chenies, vac. by d. of Richard Newland. P. David Philippe, esq., and Anne his wife, lords of Isenhampstead Chenies, John Couper, generosus, and Roger Flecher.

965. 9 December 1495, Lincoln.

Inst. of Robert Talys., M.A., in the person of John Presgrave, literate, his proctor, to the church of Alwalton, Hunts., vac. by d. of Mr John Ely. P. abbot and convent of Peterborough.

Fos. 107v - 109v blank.

Fo. 110

ACCOUNT OF MR JOHN WALLEs FOR THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN, STOW AND LEICESTER FROM 12 JANUARY TO 1 NOVEMBER 1495.

COMPOTUS MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WALLEs REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI
DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE
ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET
APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATE ET DIOCESI LINCOLN' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM
VACANTE OFFICIALIS DE OMNIBUS ET SINGULIS PECUNIARUM SUMMIS PER IPSUM RACIONE
EXERCII JURISDICTIONIS EPISCOPALIS, ARCHIDIACONATIBUS LINCOLN, STOWE AND
LEICESTRE AUCTORITATE SUPRADICTI REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS RECEPTIS ET

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EIDEM REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO DOMINO JOHANNI ETC. ET
 ECCLESIE SUE CHRISTI CANTUARIENSI PRETEXTU VACACIONIS SEDIS PREDICTE TAM DE
 IURE QUAM CONSUETUDINE DEBITIS A DUODECIMO DIE MENSIS JANUARIII ANNO DOMINI
 MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO QUARTO ET TRANSLACIONIS IPSIUS REVERENDISSIMI
 PATRIS ANNO NONO USQUE AD FESTUM OMNIUM SANCTORUM ANNO DOMINI EXTUNC PROXIMO
 SEQUENS.

966. PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN AND STOW

A. At feast of the Purification of B.V.M., from the church of Legbourne	3s 4d
B. At feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M. from the church of Leake	20s
C. At Easter, from the churches of Ailby	6s 8d
Theddlethorp All Saints	20s
Frodingham	20s
Northorpe	6s 8d
Wrawby	5s
Wootton	20s
Theddlethorp St Helen	3s 4d
Fulstow	20s
Harpwell	5s
Grayingham	6s 8d
Ulceby	2s
Wainfleet St Mary	10s
Heckington and Hale	66s 8d
Swaton	60s
Quadring	13s 4d
Boston	26s 8d

Total: £14 12s 0d

D. At the Nativity of St John the Baptist, from the churches of

Ewerby	6s 8d
Frampton	13s 4d
Spalding	3s 4d
Spridlington	3s 4d

Total: 26s 8d

E. At Michaelmas, from the churches of

Helpringham	20s
Coleby	10s
Syston	6s 8d
Harnston, Mere and Hackthorn	16s 8d
Irby in the Marsh	2s

Leake	20s
Heckington and Hale	66s 8d
Great Stretton, with vicarage of Stainton Burneth and mediety of Rasen Tupholme	40s
Wainfleet	10s
Woodhall	3s
Horncastle	13s 4d
Theddlethorp All Saints	20s
Frodingham	20s
Stickford	3s 4d
Spilsby	26s 8d
Great Carlton	6s 8d
Fulstow	20s
Alvingham and Garthorpe	6s 8d
Clee	6s 8d
Keelby	10s
Brocklesby	3s 4d
Wrawby	5s
Scawby	40s
Owston	50s
Boston	26s 8d
Northorpe	6s 8d
Torksey St Peter	3s 4d
Quadring	13s 4d
Cadney	2s
Hogsthorpe	20s

Total: £25 8d

Total of pensions in archdeaconries of
Lincoln and Stow : £42 2s 8d

967. PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER

A. At the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M.
from the churches of:

Higham, Irchester and Rand	50s
Arnesby	13s 4d
Dishley	3s
Total:	<hr/> 66s 8d

B. At Easter from the churches of

Buckminster and Twyford	20s
Ragdale	6s 8d
Little Dalby	10s
Castle Donington	30s
	<hr/>
Total:	66s 8d

Fo. 110v

C. At the Nativity of St John the Baptist from the churches of:

Higham, Irchester and Rand	50s
King's Norton and vicarage of Owston	22s
Shackerstone	13s 4d
Priory of Ulverscroft and Charley	6s 8d
	<hr/>
Total:	£4 12s

D. At Michaelmas, from the churches of

Thingden	40s
Twyford	10s
Ragdale	6s 8d
Cransley	13s 4d
Hungerton and Humberstone	40s
Castle Donington	30s
Sileby	3s 4d
Market Overton	20s
Loddington	2s
Hospital of St John, Leicester	10s
Wistow	6s 8d
	<hr/>
Total:	£9 2s

Total of pensions in the archdeaconry of Leicester £20 7s

TOTAL OF ALL PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN,
STOW AND LEICESTER

£62 9s 8d

968. PAYMENTS FROM THE ARCHDEACONS OF LINCOLN, STOW
AND LEICESTER

A. At Easter

Lincoln	£22
Stow	70s
Leicester	£14 13s 4d
Total:	<hr/> £40 3s 4d

B. At Michaelmas

Lincoln	£22
Stow	70s
Leicester	£14 13s 4d
Total:	<hr/> £40 3s 4d

969. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS (Standard fee: 6s 8d).

a.. ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Vic. of Killingholme, 26 Jan., by res.	Stamford, St Michael, 20 July, by res.
Vic. of Saleby, 7 April, by d.	Algarkirk, 24 July, by res.
Silk Willoughby, 30 Jan., by res.	Vic. of Fotherby, 29 July, by res.
Somserby, 2 March, by d.	Vic. of Calceby, 7 Aug., by res.
Chantry in Welton, 2 March, by res.	Vic. of Anwick, 11 Aug., by d.
Ulceby, 1 April, by res.	Toft, 14 Aug., by d.
Vic. of Ulceby, 21 April, by d.	Chantry in Heckington, 17 Aug., by res.
Prebend of North Kelsey, 3 May, by res.	Braceborough, 11 Sept., by d.
Bagenderby, 27 May, by res.	Vic. of West Torrington, 15 Sept., by res.
Conisholme, St Peter, 3 June, by res.	Mosby of Sedgebroke, 23 Sept., by res.
Stamford, St Michael, 24 June, by res.	Ashby, 25 Sept., by res. ¹
Silk Willoughby, 24 June, by res.	Kirkby St Denis, 6 Oct., by res.
Gretford, 18 July, by d.	

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM INSTITUTIONS

£8 6s 8d

Fo. 111

b. ARCHDEACONRY OF STOW

Vic. of Coates by Stow, 13 March, by d.
 Chantry in Epworth, 2 June, by res.
 Third part of chantry in north part of
 church of Gainsborough, 4 Sept., by d.

Total:

£1

c. ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER

Vic. of Hose, 3 March, by d.
 Kimcote, 16 June, by res.
 Fifth prebend of Leicester, 4 July, by res.
 Prior of cell of Bredon, 17 Oct., by d.

Total:

26s 8d

d. ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON

Glendon, 3 March., by d.
 Rushton, 17 March, by res.
 Cottesbrook, 14 April, by d.
 Vic. of Harrowden, 3 June, by res.
 Vic. of Desborough, 12 Aug., by d.

Total:

33s 4d

Vic. of Little Houghton, 21 Oct., by d.

6s 8d

Total:

40s

1. Cf. no. 916 supra.

e. ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

Potsgrove, 3 July, by d.

Vic. of Tilsworth, 12 Sept., by res.

Total: 13s 4d

f. ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

Isenhampstead Chenies, 13 March, by d. 6s 8d

g. ARCHDEACONRY OF OXFORD

Holton, 19 March, by res.

Tusmore, 1 April, by d.

Wilcote, 13 May, by d.

Islip, 24 July, by res.

Vic. of Charlbury, 12 Oct., by res.

Total: 33s 4d

h. ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON

Vic. of King's Langley, 6 March, by d.

Knebworth, 22 March, by d.

Ayot St Laurence, 6 June, by res.

Huntingdon, All Saints, 15 April, by res.

Warboys, 29 Aug., by d.

Orton Waterville, 20 Sept., by d.

Folksworth, 6 Oct., by res.

Total: 46s 8d

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS IN THE FORESAID ARCHDEACONRIES £17 13s 4d

Fo. 111v

970. RECEIPTS FOR LETTERS DIMISSORY

For Thomas Hill, Thomas Draper, Mr Thomas Wigtofte, Thomas
Carter, William Pynder, Robert Barker 3s 4d each

TOTAL: 20s

971. RECEIPTS FROM ALMS COLLECTORS

For the hospital of St Anthony, in the archdeaconry of Lincoln
6s 8d

For the hospital of St Thomas Martyr in Rome
in the archdeaconry of Leicester

3s 4d

TOTAL: 10s

972. RECEIPTS FOR TESTAMENTS PROVED BEFORE MR WALLYS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY
OF LINCOLN, AND FOR MORTUARIES

a. ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Probate of R. of Somerby (near Brigg)

13s 4d

Price of one cow for his mortuary	6s 8d
Probate of Robert Reed of Alford	6s 8d
Alexander Brigge	5s
Robert Higden, V. of Ulceby	66s 8d
Price of one portas for his mortuary	20s
Probate of Alexander Gymmyll	40s
William Pynder	10s
Richard Butler	20d
Richard Grantham	20d
John Newland	10s
Agnes Raye	3s 4d
Henry Chapleyn	12d
William Herberd	6s
Emma Oxton	3s
William Grene	3s 4d
Price of one robe for mortuary of R. of Greatford	13s 4d
Probate of Robert Gilbert	33s 4d
John Michell	6s 8d
Thomas Alanson	3s 4d
Robert Deth	13s 8d
Robert Waltham	6s 8d
John Pethell	3s 4d
John Jakson	2s
Henry Jakson	9s
John Houson	5s
John Wright	3s 4d
Margaret Jaybard, widow	16s 8d
Henry Marable	16s 8d
John White	16d
Thomas Howton	5s
John Goneld	13s 4d
Robert Cokke	4s
Richard Cousyn	2s
Joan Grantham, widow	3s
John Halefax	2s
Nicholas Hall	4s
Price of one portas for mortuary of V. of Anwick	10s
Probate of John Walton	13s 4d
R. of Bigby	20s
Price of one horse for mortuary of R. of of Bigby	8s
Price of one cow for mortuary of R. of Careby	6s 8d
Total:	<hr/> £21 4d

b. ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER

Probate of Henry Borough	20s
Thomas Kyrkeman	10s
William Osborne	12d
John Leek	12d
John Grey	8d
John Wild	12d
William Large	8d
William Polle	12d
John Straker	12d
Mr Thomas Bedford, R. of Lubbenham	20s
John Smyth	12d
Edmund Crofte	20d
John Sele	5s
Thomas Yacobe	2s
Thomas Perkyn	20d
Thomas Gill	20d
William Dalman	2s
Margaret Champyne	12d
Thomas Dunthorpe	12d
Robert Harper	8d
Margaret Cliftone	12d
Robert Downys	20d
Ralph Sherard	12d
Richard Benett	2s
William Moderby	12d
William Yoman	20d
Isabelle Biglott	12d
Richard Mariott	20d
John Carter	12d
Henry Chambirlayn	12d
Robert Aleyn	8d
Henry Dobilday	3s 4d
Robert Markham	53s 4d
Price of one horse for mortuary of V. of Hose	10s
Price of two volumes of Lira <u>super</u> <u>Biblia</u> ¹ in paper for mortuary of R. of Lubbenham	20s
Total;	£8 14s 4d

c. ARCHDEACONRY OF STOW

Probate of Robert Fisser	10s
Roger Colman	5s
William Shoter	3s 4d
William Clement	5s
Robert Tomlyn	2s
John Canwik	12d
John Mason	2s
Edmund Cawery	20d
William Wheler	18d
William Barton	2s 6d
Henry Grene	6s
Total:	<hr/> 40s

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS IN ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN, STOW
AND LEICESTER

£31 14s 8d

973. RECEIPTS FOR VACANCIES OF CHURCHES

a. ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Skinmand	9s 10d
Careby	6s 1d
Vic. of Ulceby	4s 5d
Toft	2s 7½d
Grætford	19d
Bassingbourn	14d

b. ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER

Vic. of Hose	14d
Lubbenham	20d

TOTAL: 26s 5½d

974. RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES IN ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Licence granted to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam for the
celebration of his marriage in the chapel of his manor 6s 8d

Licence for non-residence granted to R. of Linwood 13s 4d

TOTAL: 20s

975. RECEIPTS FROM COMMISSIONS TO RECEIVE PURGATIONS IN
THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Commission to receive the purgation of

R. of Stenigot	R. of Welby
R. of Gayton le Marsh	<u>Dominus</u> Henry Colom
V. of Wrangle	V. of Stapleford
V. of Honington	V. of Somerby

6s 8d each

TOTAL: 50s

976. CORRECTIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN, STOW AND LEICESTER

For the correction of

V. of Thorpe	5s
Agnes Esmonde	10s
R. of Panton	20s
William Elys, chaplain	2s
R. of Dalderby	16s 8d
John Hewys	10s
R. of Well	10s
Roger Howton, chaplain	20s
<u>Dominus</u> John Caddall	40s
<u>Dominus</u> Thomas Bouchife	10s
<u>Dominus</u> John Byllynghey	6s 3d
V. of Langtoft	13s 4d
Mr Richard Warmouth, R. of St George, Stamford	40s
V. of Lavington	25s
V. of Corby	10s
R. of Dunsby	10s
V. of Scopwick	13s 4d
R. of Thoresway	10s
R. of Stainton	10s

TOTAL: £14 2s

Fo. 112v

977. RECEIPTS FROM CHURCHES APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL
MENSA IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

Church of Holbeach, farmed to Thomas Welby, esq.,
for an annual payment of £46 13s 4d

Church of Mumby, farmed to John Somerby, for an
annual payment of £21

TOTAL: £67 13s 4d

978. RECEIPTS FOR PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF
LINCOLN, STOW AND LEICESTER, DUE TO THE ARCHBISHOP FOR VISITATION.

a. Monasteries in the archdeaconry of Lincoln

Elsham	40s	Greenfield	40s
Thornton	66s 8d	Spalding	66s 8d
Wellow	66s 8d	Croyland	66s 8d
Bardney	66s 8d	Nuns of Stamford	33s 4d
Stixwould	66s 8d	Newstead by Stam- ford	40s
Tattershall College	66s 8d	Bourne	66s 8d
Nun Cotham	40s	Kyme	53s 4d
Legbourne	26s 8d	Nocton Park	40s
		TOTAL:	£42 6s 8d

b. Deaneries of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln

Wrag oe, Walshcroft, Yarborough, Grimsby, Loutheske and Ludborough, Gartree,
Horncastle and Hill, Candleshoe, Calcewaith, Bolingbroke, Holland, Ness,
Aveland, Beltisloe, Lafford, Grantham, Longoboby, Loveden, 66s 8d each
Graffoe 53s 4d

TOTAL: £62 13s 4d

Total procurations in the archdeaconry of Lincoln £105

c. Monasteries in the Archdeaconry of Stow

Torksey 66s 8d

TOTAL: 66s 8d

d. Deaneries of the Archdeaconry of Stow

Lawres, Corringham, Manlake, Aslaoe, 66s 8d each

TOTAL: £13 6s 8d

Total Procurations in archdeaconry of Stow £16 13s 4d

Fo. 113

e. Monasteries in the archdeaconry of Leicester

St Mary de Pratis, Leicester 66s 8d

Owston 66s 8d

Grace Dieu 53s 4d

Ulverscroft 66s 8d

Newark College, Leicester 66s 8d

TOTAL: £16

f. Deaneries of the archdeaconry of Leicester

Framland, Akeley, Sparkenhoe, Goscote, Guthlaxton,
Gartree 66s 8d

TOTAL: £20

Total Procurations in the archdeaconry of Leicester £36

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF LINCOLN,
STOW AND LEICESTER

£157 13s 4d

979. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS BEFORE MR RALPH HANYES, BY
AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION OF MR WALLIS

a. (Archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow)

For probate of Ratheby of North Reston	5s
<u>Dominus</u> William Chery	6s 8d
William Shoter	13s 4d
Hugh Williot	10s
Alan Jeffrey	10s
John Westwoode	6s 8d

Thomas Dewnaby	6s 8d
Robert Palmer	6s 8d
William Niker	3s 4d
John Wyrley	6s 8d
William Hall	10s
John Wymeswold	5s
<u>Dominus</u> Robert Warwik	6s 8d
Richard Harleston	12d
John Naunby	12d
Thomas de Rasen	12d
William Barett	5s
William Grauntham	5s
John Mower	3s 4d
Robert Pacy	33s 4d

Price of one gown as mortuary of V.
of Saleby 2s 4d

Total: £7 8s 8d

N. Archdeaconry of Leicester

for probate of John Dutton	6s 8d
John Dene	3s 4d
Robert Hyrnyng, chaplain, R. of Pestling Parva	10s
Price for one portas as his mortuary	5s
probate of John Warde	20d

Total: 26s 8d

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY MR RALPH HANNYES FOR PROBATE IN THE SAID
ARCHDEACONRIES

£8 15s 4d

O. PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON

from the monastery of Peterborough, which is the archdeaconry of Northampton	66s 8d
for the visitation of the deanery of Peterborough	66s 8d

TOTAL: £6 13s 4d

P. LETTERS QUESTUARY ISSUED BY MR HANNYES

for the hospital of Burton Lazars	2s
for the hospital of St Anthony	6s 8d

TOTAL: 8s 8d

TOTAL OF ALL THE PRECEDING SUMS RECEIVED BY MR WALLYS AND MR RALPH HANNYES HIS
COMMISSARY FROM 12 JANUARY TO THE FEAST OF ALL SAINTS

£453 18s 9d

463

ACCOUNT OF MR JOHN VEYSEY, COMMISSARY OF THE OFFICIAL, AND MR WILLIAM
IMBROKE, HIS SCRIBE, FOR THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF BUCKINGHAM, BEDFORD AND
HUNTINGDON FROM 12 JANUARY TO 1 NOVEMBER 1495.

COMPOTUS PROCURACIONUM ATQUE ALIORUM IURIUM SPIRITUALIUM PERTINENCIUM
REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET DOMINO DOMINO JOHANNI MISERACIONE DIVINA
TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERO CARDINALI
CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPO TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATI ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATO ET
ECCLESIE SUE CHRISTI CANT' PRETEXT^o VACATIONIS SEDIS EPISCOPALIS LINCOLN'
PER MORTEM DOMINI JOHANNIS RUSSELL DUM VIXIT EPISCOPI LINCOLN' PERTINENCIUM
ATQUE AUCTORITATE ET NOMINE IPSIUS REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS ET ECCLESIE SUE
CHRISTI CANT' PREDICTE RECEPTORUM IN ARCHIDIACONATIBUS BUKKYNGHAM, BEDFORD
ET HUNTYNGDON PER MANUS MAGISTRI JOHANNIS VEYSEY LEGUM DOCTORIS IN EISDEM
ARCHIDIACONATIBUS DICTA SEDE VACANTE COMMISSarii AC WILLELMI IMBROKE NOTarii
PUBLICI EIUS IN HAC PARTE ACTORUM SCRIBE A XII^o DIE MENSIS JANUARIi ANNO
DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC NONAGESIMO QUARTO USQUE AD FESTUM OMNIUM SANCTORUM
EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENS.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

Fo. 113v

982. PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

a. Monasteries

Nutley	66s 8d	Little Marlow	66s 8d
Bradwell	66s 8d	Snelshall	66s 8d
Missenden	66s 8d	Ravenstone	66s 8d
Ankerwyke	66s 8d	Eton College	40s
Burnham	66s 8d		
Total:		£28	13s 4d

b. Deaneries

Waddesdon, Mursley, Buckingham, Newport,	
Wendower, Burnham, Wycombe	66s 8d each
Total:	£23 6s 8d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM £52

983. PAYMENTS FROM THE ARCHDEACON OF BUCKINGHAM

At Easter	£10	
At Michaelmas	£10	
TOTAL:		£20

984. PENSIONS FROM THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM

a. At various feasts:

From prior of Bisham for the church of East Claydon, at the feast of the Purification of B.V.M.	6s 8d
R. of Walton for annexed mediety, at feast of Purification	12d
R. of Saunderton for annexed mediety at feast of Purification	3s
Abbot of Nutley for church of Chetwode at feast of Annunciation of B.V.M.	6s

Dean and chapter of St Stephens Westminster
for church of Bledlow, at Easter 20s

Prior of Bradwell for vic. of Padbury at
feast of Nativity of St John the Baptist 2s

b. At Michaelmas

Dean and chapter of Westminster for
church of Bledlow 20s

Prior of Bisham for West Wycombe 6s 8d

Prioress of Marlow for Marlow 20s

R. of Ashridge for Pitstone, Chesterton,
Ox., and Ivinghoe 20s

R. of Beachampton for moiety there 2s

TOTAL PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM £5 7s 4d

Fo. 114

985. INSTITUTIONS OF RECTORS AND VICARS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY
OF BUCKINGHAM

R. of Horwood Magna

R. of Addington

V. of Caversfield

R. of Swynestone
(?Swyncombe, Ox.)

6s 8d each

TOTAL: 26s 8d

986. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY
OF BUCKINGHAM

For probate of Ralph Newton 12d

John Cotesford,
chaplain 6s 8d

John Grene 12d

Isabelle Hosier 12d

Edith Countas 2s

William Peerse 6s 8d

William Reynesford 16d

Matilda Travelowe 12d

John Kirnell 6s 8d

John Carter 6s 8d

TOTAL: 34s

987. CHURCHES APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL MENSA

For the fruits and other emoluments of the church
of Wooburn for one whole year £9

TOTAL OF ALL PROCURATIONS, PAYMENTS, PENSIONS AND OTHER
EMOLUMENTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BUCKINGHAM £87 8s

PROCURATIONS, PAYMENTS AND OTHER SPIRITUAL DUES AND
EMOLUMENTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

988. PROCURATIONS

a. Monasteries

Markyate, Dunstable, college of Northill, Elstow,
Caldwell, Newnham 66s 8d each

Total: £20

b. Deaneries

Dunstable, Fleete, Shefford, Bedford, Clapham,
Eaton 66s 8d each

Total: £20

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD £40

989. PAYMENTS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF BEDFORD

At Easter £7

At Michaelmas £7

TOTAL £14

990. PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

a. At the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M.

From R. of St Peters Dunstable for the
annexed church of St Mary in Bedford 10s
Fo. 114v

b. At Easter

From prior of Dunstable for manor of
Shortgrave 26s 8d
From abbess of Barking for Lidlington 10s
From provost and scholars of King's Hall, Cambridge
for Felmersham 20s
From prior of Newnham for the annexed
churches of All Saints and St Paul,
Bedford 3s 4d

Total: 60s

c. At Nativity of St John the Baptist

From prioress of St Helens, London, for
Eyworth 20s

d. At Michaelmas

From warden and chaplains of chantry
of Chalgrave for Offley, Herts 20s
From abbot and convent of Wardon for
Wardon 3s 4d

Total: 23s 4d

TOTAL OF ALL PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

£5 13s 4d

991. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS IN ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

R. of Marston Moretaine V. of Felmersham

V. of Sundon V. of Willington

6s 8d each

TOTAL

26s 8d

992. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE IN ARCHDEACONRY OF BEDFORD

For probate of Henry Wales 10s

John Waltersshire 8d

Alice Bither 6s 8d

William Fresby 20d

Thomas Wawton 40s

John Pedder 6s 8d

TOTAL

66s 8d

993. RECEIPTS FOR MORTUARIES OF RECTORS AND VICARS

From R. of Marson Mortaine, a book
Lira super Bibliam, value 40sFrom V. of Sundon, a sheep
estimated at 20dFrom V. of Felmersham, a horse,
value 7sFrom R. of Edworth, a psalter,
value 6s 8d

TOTAL

50s 4d

SUM TOTAL OF ALL PROCURATIONS, PAYMENTS, PENSIONS, INSTITUTIONS,
PROBATE FEES, MORTUARIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY
OF BEDFORD

£67 12d

RECEIPTS FROM PROCURATIONS, PAYMENTS, PENSIONS AND OTHER DUES
RECEIVED IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON

994. PROCURATIONS

a. Monasteries

St Neots, Stonely, Ramsey, Huntingdon 66s 8d each

TOTAL

£13 6s 8d

b. Deaneries

St Neots, Leightonstone, Yaxley, St Ives, Huntingdon,

Baldock, Hitchin, Hertford, Berkhamstead

66s 8d each

TOTAL

£30

995. PAYMENTS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF HUNTINGDON

At Easter £14
At Michaelmas £14

TOTAL £28

996. RECEIPTS FOR PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON

a. At Christmas

From abbot of Thorney for Yaxley and Stanground 6s 8d
R. of Coppingford for church of Upton 2s
Fo. 115

b. At the Purification of B.V.M.

From abbot of Westminster for Aldenham 6s 8d

c. At the Annunciation of B.V.M.

From R. of St John's Huntingdon for the annexed
chantry 16d

d. At Easter

From master and scholars of Clare Hall for Great
Gransden 10s
From prior of Stonely for Kimbolton 40s

e. At the Nativity of St John Baptist

From abbot of Thorney for Yaxley and Stanground 6s 8d
From abbot of Westminster for Aldenham 6s 8d
From V. of Waresley for the annexed chantry 3s 4d

f. At the Assumption of B.V.M.

From prior of the London Charterhouse for Great
Staughton, Edlesborough and North Mimms 40s
From R. of Gravely for Chivesfield 2s
From master and scholars of Clare Hall for
Great Gransden 10s
From prior of Huntingdon for Southoe 20s

TOTAL PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON £7 15s 4d

SUM TOTAL OF ALL RECEIPTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON £79 2s

SUM TOTAL OF ALL RECEIPTS IN THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF BUCKINGHAM
BEDFORD AND HUNTINGDON COLLECTED BY MR JOHN VEYSEY AND
WILLIAM IMBROKE, AS ITEMISED ABOVE

(blank)

ACCOUNT OF MR ROGER CHURCH, COMMISSARY OF THE OFFICIAL, OR THE
ARCHDEACONRIES OF OXFORD AND NORTHAMPTON FROM 12 JANUARY TO
1 NOVEMBER 1495.

COMPOTUS VENERABILIS VIRI MAGISTRI ROGERI CHURCH DECRETORUM DOCTORIS IN
ARCHIDIACONATIBUS OXON' ET NORTHAMPTON LINCOLN' DIOCESIS SEDE EPISCOPALI
IBIDEM VACANTE COMMISSARII LEGITIME ET SUFFICIENTER DEPUTATI DE OMNIBUS
PECUNIARUM SUMMIS PER SE RACIONE EXERCII JURISDICTIONIS IN DICTIS
ARCHIDIACONATIBUS NOMINE SUPRADICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS AC ECCLESIE SUE

468

CHRISTI CANTUARIENSIS ET PRO EODEM REVERENDISSIMO PATRE RECEPIT A XII^o DIE
MENSIS JANUARI ANNO DOMINI MCCCCXCIIII USQUE AD FESTUM OMNIUM SANCTORUM
EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENS.

ARCHDEACONRY OF OXFORD

997. PROCURATIONS

a. Religious Houses

St Frideswid ^e s	Littlemore
Oseney	Studley
Godstow	Lincoln College, Oxford
Wroxton	Oriel College, Oxford
Boring	
	66s 8d each

TOTAL £30

b. Deaneries

Henley, Ashton, Oxford, Woodstock, Witney,
Chipping Norton, Cuddesdon, Deddington, Bicester
66s 8d each

TOTAL £30

Note that the monasteries of Dorchester, Eynsham,
Cold Norton and Bicester were visited by the dean
of Lincoln.

Fo. 115v

998. RECEIPTS FOR PENSIONS

From R. of Ashridge for churches of Pitstone, Bucks, Chesterton and Ivinghoe, Bucks.	20s	
From abbot of Oseney for churches of Cowley, Steeple Barton and South Weston	6s 8d	
From dean and chapter of the chapel royal, Windsor for churches of Datchet, Wraysbury and Deddington	67s 4d	
From abbot of Eynsham for churches	40s	
From prior of Cold Norton for church of (blank)	6s 8d	
From prioress of Studley for church of Beckley	10s	
	TOTAL	£8 14s

999. PAYMENTS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF OXFORD

At the Purification of B.V.M.	£10	
At Michaelmas	£10	
	TOTAL	£20

1000. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

For probate of Robert Smyth of Great Tew	3s 4d	
John Trad of Well, Li.	13s 4d	
	TOTAL	16s 8d

(Gap of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at foot of column)

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON

1001. PROCURATIONS

a. Religious Houses

Chacombe	Delapré
Catesby <u>alias</u> Shopes	College of Fotheringay
Daventry	College of Irthlinborough
St James Northampton	
	66s 8d each

Fineshade - no payment, as the archbishop has remitted
procuration for this vacancy

Total: £21 6s 8d

b. Deaneries

Brackley, Daventry, Northampton, Preston, Haddon,
Rothwell, Welton, Rutland, Oundle, Higham Ferrers
66s 8d each

Total: £33 6s 8d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY £54 13s 4d

Note that the procurations of the monastery and deanery
of Peterborough are in the account of Mr Wallys.

1002. RECEIPTS FOR PENSIONS FROM APPROPRIATED CHURCHES

a. At unspecified dates:

From the churches of

Stanford on Avon	5s	Ashby	11s
Cotterstock	40s	Boddington	6s 8d
Great Doddington and Earls Barton	13s 4d	Grendon	13s 4d
Naseby	5s	Woodford	100s
Badby	66s 8d		
		TOTAL	£13 12d

b. At Michaelmas

From abbot of Lavendon for church of Easton Maudit	6s 8d
From abbot of Peterborough for church of Oundle	20s
From church of Lilford	3s 4d
From church of Thornhaugh	3s

From church of Easton by Stamford	8d	
From church of Moulton	6s 8d	
From church of Blatherwycke	3s 4d	
From prior of Finshade for church of Laxton	16d	
From abbot of Pipewell	43s 4d	
From prioress of Rothwell for the church of Desborough	6s 8d	
From abbot of Sulby	40s	
From abbess of Delapré	13s 4d	
From abbot of Combe for church of Naseby	5s	
From prior of Daventry	8s	
From prior of Chacombe	40s	
From prior of Ashby	6s 8d	
From church of Boddington	3s 4d	
From prioress of Swardsley	10s	
From abbot of Peterborough for church of <u>Burghest</u> ¹ in the archdeaconry of Leicester	13s 4d	
	TOTAL	£11 14s 8d

Fo. 116

1003. PAYMENTS FROM THE ARCHDEACON OF NORTHAMPTON

At the Annunciation of B.V.M.	£27 5s	
At Michaelmas	£27 5s	
	TOTAL	£54 10s

1004. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

For probate of Elizabeth Tuke, widow whose inventory extends to £55 8s	13s 4d	
Emma Haldonby of Northampton, inventory £255, debts £120	£4	
Mr John Morrcok, R. of Cettesbrooke, inv. £182 19s 4d	40s	
William Yoman of Oundle	3s 4d	
John Browne	4s	
William Osewestyr	2s	
	TOTAL	£8 2s 8d

(Gap in column of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

1. The only church appropriated to Peterborough in the archdeaconry of Leicester was Eston.

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ACCOUNT OF MR JOHN WALLIS AND MR WILLIAM MILLER FROM 1 NOVEMBER 1495 TO
1 JANUARY 1496.

SEQUUNTUR SUMME SOLUTE SUPRADICTO REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI PER
MANUS ANTESCRIPTORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WALLYS ET WILLELMI MYLLER PRO
DIVERSIS EMOLUMENTIS PER SE A DICTO FESTUM (sic) OMNIUM SANCTORUM USQUE
AD PRIMUM DIEM MENSIS JANUARIJ EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENTEM UT PARTICULARITER
SUBSCRIPTA ET RECEPTA.

1005. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS

a. In the archdeaconry of Lincoln

All Saints Wainfleet, 28 Oct. by death	Skinnand, 17 Jan., by res.
Tetford, by death.	Vic. of Edlington, 26 Jan., by death
St Peter's, Ingoldmells	Vic. of Burgh, by death
Vic. of Sixhills, by death	Fleet, 5 Feb., by death

6s 8d each

Total: 40s

b. In archdeaconry of Stow

Waddingham St Mary, 15 Dec., by death	6s 8d
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Fo. 116v

c. In archdeaconry of Leicester

Ashby Parva, by res.

Withcote, by res.

Frowlesworth, by death	6s 8d each
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Total: 20s

d. In archdeaconry of Northampton

Holcot	Walton, Hunts.
Kelshall, Herts.	Alwalton, Hunts.
Ashwell, Hunts	Vic. of St Neots, Hunts.

6s 8d each

Total: 40s

e. In archdeaconry of Huntingdon

Buckworth, Hunts.

Kelshall, Herts.

Collation of chaplain of Sponne's Chantry

Towcester, Np., vac. by death

6s 8d each

Total: 20s

1006. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS IN THE
ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN

For probate of Richard White	13s 4d
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William Skipwit	6s 8d
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472

For probate of R. of Ingoldmells	6s 8d	
V. of Friskney	20s	
Price of one cow as his mortuary	9s 9d	
For probate of R. of Wainfleet	19s	
Book called <u>Januensis</u> ¹ in opere <u>quadragesimale</u> as his mortuary	7s	
Price of one mazer as mortuary of V. of Edlington	8s	
	TOTAL	£6 15s 10d

1007.

Receipts from the vacancy of the church of Stroxtun	22d
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1008. PENSIONS DUE AT CHRISTMAS

a. In the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow

For church of Wigtoft	66s 8d	
For church of Frampton	13s 4d	
For church of Ewerby	6s 8d	
For vic. of Barkston and Plumgar	6s 8d	
For church of St Helens, Helmswell	2s	
	Total:	£4 15s 4d

b. In the archdeaconry of Leicester

For church of Shackerstone	13s 4d	
For church of Ouneby	6s 8d	
	Total:	20s

TOTAL PAYMENTS BY MR JOHN WALLIS AND WILLIAM MYLLER FROM FEAST OF ALL SAINTS TO 1 JANUARY	£19 19s 8d
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1009. ACCOUNT OF MR ROGER CHURCH FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON
FROM 1 NOVEMBER 1495 TO 1 JANUARY 1496, PAYMENT BEING MADE BY MR ROBERT
KNYGHTE, OFFICIAL OF THE ARCHDEACON.

SEQUUNTUR SUMME RECEPTE PER MAGISTRUM ROGERUM CHURCH IN ARCHIDIACONATU
NORTHAMPTON A DICTO FESTO OMNIUM SANCTORUM USQUE AD PRIMUM DIEM MENSIS
JANUARIII EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENTEM ET SUPRADICTO REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO
PATRI PER MANUS MAGISTRI ROBERTI KNYGHT OFFICIALIS ARCHIDIACONI IBIDEM
SOLUTE.

a. Moiety of the probate of testaments proved before Mr Robert Knyght from that date	77s 9d
--	--------

1. James of Genoa.

b. Moiety of the corrections of various persons
corrected by Mr Robert after the archbishop's
visitation

12s 2d

c. Two parts of the vacancies of the churches
of Easton and Thrapston, the third part being
payable to the archdeacon

38s 8d

SUM RECEIVED BY THE HANDS OF MR ROBERT KNYGHT

£6 8s 7d

1010. PENSIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF OXFORD FROM MICHAELMAS 1495 TO
1 JANUARY 1496 RECEIVED BY MR JOHN VEYSEY

SEQUUNTUR PENSIONES DEBITE A FESTO SANCTI MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI USQUE AD
DICTUM PRIMUM DIEM MENSIS JANUARIII ET PER MANUS MAGISTRI JOHANNIS VEYSY
SUPRADICTO REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI PRO ARCHIDIACONATU OXON' SOLUTE
ETC.

(Gap of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

Fo. 117

1011. 1495, St Peter's, Rome.

Bull of Alexander VI directed to the archbishop of Canterbury, notifying him
of the translation of William Smith bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to the
see of Lincoln. Incipit: Ad cumulum.

1012. 31 January 1496, Lambeth.

Mandate to Mr John Wallys, canon of Lincoln and Official sede vacante,
ordering him to surrender to the new bishop all registers and muniments
concerning the spiritualities of the see, except the register of the
vacancy, which is to be transmitted to the archbishop, and to permit the
bishop and his officials free administration of the diocese, reserving to
the archbishop correction of faults detected in visitation, confirmation
or rejection of the election of Denise Akworth as prioress of Markyate,
presented for confirmation by the subprioress and convent but not yet
determined, and collation of all revenues due to the archbishop by virtue
of the vacancy of the see.

1013. 24 August 1495, Lambeth.

Commission to Mr Robert Smyth, S.T.P., the archbishop's commissary in
Oxford, and to Mr John Veysy, LL.D., jointly or singly. It has been brought
to the archbishop's attention by reliable reports and confirmed by the
recent visitation conducted in the vacancy of the see of Lincoln, that
Richard Walker, prior of the priory of St Frideswide in Oxford does not
providently and fruitfully collect, administer and expend the revenues of
the house, but unscrupulously and improvidently squanders, consumes and
wastes them, and by his carelessness and negligence he has burdened the
priory with debts to the sum of £400 or more, which are not contracted
to the advantage of the house. He has allowed the cloisters, houses and
other buildings to fall into ruin, and is so remiss that observance of the

Rule, the divine office and those acts of piety customarily observed according to the foundation ordinance are neglected and daily decrease, so that the pious intentions of the founders are set at nought. A few of the brethren commit scandalous and criminal acts in the church and both within and without the bounds of the priory, and have unpunished access to brothels and prostitutes, to the peril of the souls of the prior and his brethren, the disgrace of religion and the Divine Majesty, and to the bad example and scandal of many persons. The archbishop therefore, wishing as becomes his pastoral office to destroy evil and implant virtue, and being bound to provide for the reformation of the priory, commissions Mr Smith and Mr Veysy to enquire into the crimes, excesses and defects of the prior and his brethren, to correct, punish and reform them, and also to enquire into the nature and extent of the dilapidation, consumption and dissipation of the goods of the house, how, why and by whose agency this has occurred, and into the extent of the priory's debt at the present time, with the names of the creditors, and to certify the archbishop of action taken or to be taken; with reservation to the archbishop of definitive sentence or final decree, if such is necessary.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF EXETER, 1492-3

NOTE: The see became vacant by the translation of Richard Fox to Bath and Wells on 8 February 1492, and was filled by the provision of Oliver King on 1 October 1492.

PROCESSUS ET ACTA ACTITATA PER EGREGIUM VIRUM MAGISTRUM ROBERTUM SHIRBORNE ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS HEREFORDENSIS THESAURARIUM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS PERMISSIONE DIVINA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATE ET DIOCESI EXONIENSI, SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER TRANSLACIONEM REVERENDI PATRIS DOMINI RICARDI DEI GRACIA NUPER ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS EXONIENSIS EPISCOPI AB IPSA ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI EXON' CUI TUNC PREERAT AD ECCLESIAS CATHEDRALES BATHON' ET WELLEN' QUIBUS AUCTORITATE APOSTOLICA IAM NUPER PREFICIEBATUR VACANTE, OFFICIALEM AC DICTA VACACIONE DURANTE COMMISSARIUM ET SPIRITUALITATIS EARUNDEM CIVITATIS ET DIOCESIS EXONIENSUM CUSTODEM ET CORAM EO AUCTORITATE DICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS HABITA FACTA GESTA ET EXERCITA A OCTAVO DIE MENSIS MAII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO SECUNDO USQUE AD ET IN PRIMUM DIEM MENSIS MARCII EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUENTIEM SEQUUNTUR ACTITANTUR ET REGISTRANTUR VERBORUM SEQUENCIUM SUB TENORE.

Fo. 118

1014. 8 May 1492, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion to Mr Robert Shirborne and Mr James Adam, LL.B., as commissaries of the archbishop and guardians of the spiritualities of the diocese of Exeter in the vacancy of the see following the translation of Bishop Richard Fox, with the powers specified in no. 752.

Fo. 118v

1015. 21 May 1492.

Mandate addressed by Mr Shirborne to the archdeacon of Exeter or his Official ordering the citation of clergy and people to appear before him during the impending visitation of the archdeaconry, with an attached schedule detailing the visitor's itinerary:

Friday 1 June, visitation of the cathedral church of Exeter, in the chapter house.

Saturday 2 June, visitation of the deanery of Christianity, Exeter, in the church of St Mary Major.

Monday 4 June, visitation of the priory of St Nicholas, Exeter, where the morning meal will be taken.

Tuesday 5 June, visitation of the priory of St John, Exeter, where the morning meal will be taken, and of the priory of Polsloe.

Wednesday 6 June, visitation of the deaneries of Kenn and Dunsford in the church of St Thomas, Exeter; the morning meal will be taken in Exeter.

Thursday 7 June, visitation of the deanery of Aylesbeare in the collegiate church of Ottery St Mary, where the morning meal and dinner will be taken and where the visitor will spend the night.

Friday 8 June, visitation of the collegiate church of Ottery St Mary, where the morning meal will be taken; the night will be spent at Honiton.

Saturday 9 June,visitation of the deaneries of Honiton and Dunkeswell in the chapel of Honiton;the morning meal will be taken at Honiton and the night will be spent at Exeter.

Thursday 14 June,visitation of the deanery of Plymtree in the church of Collumpton,where both morning meal and dinner will be taken and where the visitor will spend the night.

Friday 15 June,visitation of the abbey of Canonsleigh,where the morning meal will be taken;the night will be spent at Tiverton.

Saturday 16 June,visitation of the deanery of Tiverton in the church of Tiverton,where the visitor will spend the night.

Monday 18 June,visitation of the deanery of Cadbury in the collegiate church of Crediton,where the morning meal will be taken with the precentor before visitation of the college;dinner will be taken and the night will be spent there.

Fo.119.

1016. 31 May 1492.

Certificate of the mandate of citation,which he had received on 24 May,by John Tyak,Official of the archdeacon of Exeter,with a schedule of the names of those cited to appear before the visitor.

1017. Deanery of Christianity,Exeter.

Chapel of St Sidwell without East Gate.

Dean and chapter of Exeter,prop.

John Hernbroke,cur.

John Lake,John Symon and Christopher Cressy,parishioners.

St Laurence

Prior and convent of hospital of St John the Baptist,Exeter,prop.

John Hancock,cur.

Richard Duke,John Wynter,Richard Carter,parishioners.

St Stephen

Richard Nakes,R.

William Beamond,cur.

Thomas Erle,John Sayer,William Whitelok,John Aysshton,parishioners.

St Martin

Walter Bonavise,R.

John Crayes and William Rosell,ch.

Richard Cliff,Walter Coffere,William Pascowe,John Snelle,parishioners.

All Hallows,Goldsmith Street

John Dormond,R.

William Robyn,Thomas Oliver,Peter Herewood,William Goodiere,parishioners.

St Paul

Thomas Merifeld, R.

Richard Germyn, Stephen Frende, Walter Woode, William Haiward, parishioners.

St Pancras

Thomas Benebowe, R.

Simon Carrowe, Peter Fabry, Stephen Elowe, parishioners.

St Kerian

John Waty, R.

Thomas Cutteler, John Brownyscombe, John Furse, parishioners.

St Mary Major

Mr Walter Cost, R.

(blank) Underhill, Walter Bray, John Stowman, ch.

Richard Clerk, Robert Russell, John Gibbys, William Baker, John Whitfeld,

Nicholas Sandy, parishioners.

St Peter

Thomas Aclom, R.

Robert Newton, John Collishill, William Nordon, John Bruysaunt, parishioners.

St John

Marinus Upjohn, R.

John Mylton, cur.; John Trencher, ch.

William Oblegh, Richard Unday, John Doowne, parishioners.

Holy Trinity

Robert Yonge, R.

Thomas Horwill, cur.

John Leche, John Hogge, Philip Baker, Stephen Barteram, parishioners.

St John Arches

William Hoo, R.

John Peke, Henry Faryer, John William, Gilbert Waryn, parishioners.

St Olave

Mr John Philip, R.

Richard John, cur.

Nicholas Hamelyn, Matthew Alyngton, Robert Colton, William Trote, parishioners.

All Hallows-on-the-Walls

Thomas Weryn, R.

John Clyston, John Wyswill, William Cope, John Bery, parishioners.

St Mary Steps

John Neucomb, R.

William Farewill, William Crugge, John Lewes, Simon Andrew, parishioners.

St Edmund-on-Exe-Bridge

William Mountegue, R.

John Berde, John Tarring, John Ayscote, John Honywill, William Clyff, parishioners.

Chapel of St Mary-on-Exe-Bridge

Walter Will, ch.

St Leonard

Mr Walter Northorn, R.

John Davy, ch. of Sir William Courtenay.

Richard Thomas, Edward William, Robert Aisshton, parishioners.

Chapel of St David

Dean and chapter of Exeter, prop.

Mr John Burton, V.

Richard Elynham, ch.

Also cited:

William Torre and Thomas Clerk, chaplains celebrating in Exeter.

Richard Wirth, ch. of chapel of St Mary in the parish of St John Arches.

1018. Deanery of Kenn.

St Thomas the Martyr, Cowick.

Abbot and convent of Tavistock, prop.

Walter Wyll, V.

John Vicary, Robert Lanecroft, Richard Sherlond, Richard Wrayford, parishioners.

All well.

Kenn

Mr John Tyok, R.

Otto Tomkyn, cur.

Joan Borowe, David Dyer, William Colyn, parishioners.

All well.

Alpington

Robert Wise, R.

John Goodeman, cur.

Martin Elyett, Thomas Salter, John Pleye, Richard Skerbourd, John Cotell,

Thomas Fefe, parishioners. All well.

Exminster

Mr William Fowell, R.

Simon Weke, cur.

John West snr., Stephen Hurdyn, John Boay, Thomas Croe, parishioners.

All well.

Powderham

William Caslegh, R.

William Elyott, cur.

John Lokes, William Trewlose, Robert Edwood, Thomas MerSSH, parishioners.

All well.

Kenton

Dean and chapter of Salisbury, prop.

John Trewola, V.

Robert Yeateman and John Yere, ch.

Thomas Hurslo, John Grene, Thomas Trygge, John Wawtard, parishioners.

All well.

Mamhead

Henry Obleigh, R.

John Lerkeber, Roger Wye, parishioners.

All well.

Ascombe

Matthew Michell, R.

John Downe, John Rigeway, parishioners.

All well.

Stoke-in-Teignhead

John Simon, R.

John Lawry and William Selman, ch.

John Payne, John Seward, Nicholas Vaysy, parishioners.

All well.

Combe-in-Teignhead

Nicholas Knyght, R.

Richard Skynner, ch.

William Fynmore, William Seward, William Begeford, Edward Worthy, parishioners.

West Ogwell

John Yonge, R.

East Oghwell

William Antonye, R.

Robert Moore, ch.

Thomas Lyndon, Stephen Torre, parishioners.

All well.

Cudleigh

Stephen Cowlyng, R.

John Marshall, John Kunkyswill, parishioners.

All well.

Trusnam

Robert Kyntishall, R.

Robert Conant, John Hamond, parishioners.

All well.

Dunchideock

Thomas Jamys, R.

Geoffrey Jericot, William Woode, John Serell, parishioners.

All well.

Shillingford

William Shank, R.

Ralph Serell, parishioner.

All well.

Bishopsteignton

Robert Betty, V.

John Suddon, William Eston, Robert Sooper, parishioners.

All well.

Hacombe

Thomas Rympyn, R.

Fo. 119v.

1019. Deanery of Dunsford.

Dunsford

Abbess and convent of Canonsleigh, prop.

Mr James Adam, V.

William Sewell, John Estbroke, John Stabak, parishioners.

All well.

Christow

Abbot and convent of Tavistock,prop.

John Osborne,V.

Robert Dayman,Alexander Pethebridge,William Trende,parishioners.

All well.

Throwleigh

Mr Robert Batishill,R.

John Langeman,John White snr.,John Wonston,parishioners.

All well.

Drewsteignton

Thomas Amodas,R.

William Tolle,cur.

William Hilman,Edward Hayne,John Deker,parishioners.

All well.

Chagford

Mr Henry Grymston,R.

William Kympe,cur.

John Ebbesworthy,William Potter,Simon Aisshe,parishioners.

All well.

Hittisleigh

William Chepe,R.

Stephen Northway,parishioner.

Doddiscombeleigh (Legh)

John Clerk,R.

Robert Cotlegh,cur.

Robert Holberne,Robert Shyre,parishioners.

All well.

Ashton

William Blackhay,R.

Richard Archer,John Dudenay,Stephen Grene,parishioners.

All well.

Cheriton Bishop

William Radway,R.

John Bowde,Thomas Egler,Henry Floode,parishioners.

All well.

Whitstone

Richard Adam,R.

John Terlake,John Simon,John Atway,parishioners.

All well.

Spreyton

Abbot and convent of Tavistock,prop.

John Aller,V.

Richard Cokyll,Robert Atcombe,parishioners.

All well.

Bridford

Richard Foorde,R.

Roger Benet,ch.

John Swawynston,Richard Farewell,William Stoke,parishioners.

All well.

South Tawton

Dean and chapter of the royal chapel of Windsor,prop.

Walter Rondelle,V.

John Wonston,Robert atte Woode,parishioners.

All well.

Holcombe Burnell

Dean and chapter of Wells,prop.

Laurence Rime,V.

John Madrige,William Fowkener,parishioners.

All well.

Tedburn St Mary

Mr Richard Beamond,R.

Richard Wryford,cur.

Thomas Mortyn,Richard Pantisford,Robert Parre,parishioners.

All well.

Gidleigh

John Denys,R.

John Grene,John Todewle,parishioners.

All well.

1020. Deanery of Aylesbeare.

Ottery St Mary

David Thirk,minister.

Thomas Strode, cur.; William Slade, John Westcombe, ch.
 John Underdon, Thomas Clode, Thomas Hewe, John Baret, William Furnyse,
 Henry Whiting, parishioners.
 All well.

Pinhoe

Prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter, prop.
 John Westlake, V.
 John Germyn, William Raynold, John Page, parishioners.
 All well.

Clyst-St Mary

Philip Long, R.
 Walter Colwill, John Potter, parishioners.
 All well.

Clyst-St George

William Uppehome, R.
 William Hunte, Thomas Prouse, parishioners.
 All well.

Lympstone

Mr Thomas Appelford, R.
 Robert Whetecomb, cur.
 Thomas Hopkin, Richard Basse, William Frank, Thomas Brooke, Thomas Pawlyn,
 parishioners.
 All well.

Budleigh

Prioress and convent of Polsloe, prop.
 John Raynold, V.
 John Seward, cur.
 Walter Yonge, Richard Duke, John Elys, John Basse, parishioners.
 All well.

Chapel of Withycombe Raleigh

Nicholas Pawlyn, cur.
 John Coole, Richard Scorch, parishioners.
 All well.

Otterton

Abbess and convent of Syon, prop.
 John Smyth, V.
 John Crokhay, cur.

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William Rawe, Richard Denys, John Drake, Thomas Veneman, Philip Cooke,
William Brasy, parishioners.

All well.

Colaton Raleigh

Dean and chapter of Exeter, prop.

John Champion, V.

Richard Jule, cur.

John Chanon, Robert Herth, parishioners.

All well.

Bicton

John Treman, R.

William Webber, John Gilham, John Skynner, parishioners.

All well.

Harpford

Abbess and convent of Syon, prop.

John Frye, V.

William Cok, John Peke, John Gegge, John Plympton, parishioners.

Huxham

John Brymnesgrove, R.

John Courtnay, Robert Horgeland, parishioners.

All well.

Rockbeare

Abbess and convent of Canonsleigh, prop.

Henry Gernan, V.

John Lake, John Fylmore, John Archeboll snr., parishioners.

All well.

Wimple

Mr John Burton, R.

John Bright, cur.

William Roche, John Coppe, Richard Martyn, Thomas Hayman, parishioners.

All well.

Poltimore

John Rawlyn, R.

Walter Grete, cur.

John Beere, Thomas Beere, John Clerke, parishioners.

All well.

B oadclyst

Prior and convent of Totnes,prop.

Nic'olas Helyare,cur.,Jo n Clement,c .

Willia^u Wylle,John Chanon,Henry Northlec e,John Crockhay, ic ard Pyle,
Alan Pomeray, parishioners.

All well.

Aylesbeare

Prioress and convent of Polsloe,prop.

Elias Walss'e,V.

Jo n Ba^ucary,ch.

Nicholas Profford,Thomas Herdyng,William Sampford,John Ru ge,paris ioners.

All well.

Farringdon

Henry Chambryur,R.

Mr Jo n Faryngdon,William Holman,paris' ioners.

All well.

Sidmouth

Abbess and convent of Syon,prop.

John Hooper,V.

William Cowle,John Clerk,Nicholas Cowle,Henry Dadeney,parishioners.

All well.

Woodbury

Vicars choral of Exeter cathedral,prop.

^uThomas Potell,cur.

Ric ard Westcote,John Smyth,John Moore,Maurice John,parishioners.

Fo.120

1021. Deanery of Honiton

Axminster

Dean and chapter of York,prop.

John Wacy,V.

T omas Andrewe,Nicholas Were,John Cooke,John Kyn ,parishioners.

Chapel of Membury

Thomas Lowe,cur.

T omas Mere,Roger Kate,William Bokey,paris ioners.

T ornco be

Abbot and convent of Forde,prop.

Robert John,V.

Richard Hayball,Richard Bragge,parishioners.

Combepyne

German Frens ,R.

Robert Abbot,Thomas Lugge,parishioners.

Uplyme

Ric ard Sause,R.

Thomas Hawkin,John Moretok,John Hawkyn,parishioners.

Chapel of Kilmington`

Thomas Gylle,ch.

Musbury

Richard Watson,R.

John Walrond,Roger Perrok,Jo n Hooper,parishioners.

Southleigh

John Longe,R.

John Kyngedon,Robert Hengley,John Badstone,parishioners.

Farway

Robert Cornewale,R.

John Cheseman,ch.

Robert Durke,Thomas Haydon,Peter Haydon,parishioners.

Honiton

Jo n Meldy,R.

Philip John,ch.

John Pope,William Bonythyn,John Takyll,Jo' n Andrew,parishioners.

Gittisham

Richard Nakys,R.

John S ordych,cur.

Nicholas Whiting,Mic' ael Evelyn,John Wylkyn,parishioners.

Cotleigh

Nicholas Harnewill,R.

John Woode,William Molter,Jo n Tepe,parishioners.

Combe-Raleigh ¹

Thomas Combdorowe, R.

John Clerk, Robert Menesye, Thomas Loman, parishioners.

Northleigh

John Smyth, R.

John Gerveys, John Clapp, William Parson, parishioners.

Seaton

Abbot and convent of Serborne, prop.

John Williams, V.

Richard Churchway, William Hechin, parishioners.

Offwell

John More, R.

William Millys, John Hanne, Roger Clappe, parishioners.

Widworthy

Mr William Cotnay, R.

John Tegan, cur.

John Cuckefild, Robert Sarger, John Parrok, parishioners.

Axmouth

Abbess and convent of Syon, prop.

John Capell, V.

John Gage, John Trapnell, parishioners.

All well.

1022. Deanery of Dunkeswell.

Churchstanton

Robert Cornewall, R.

John Belle snr., John Belle jnr., John Hawell, parishioners.

Awliscombe

Abbot and convent of Dunkeswell, prop.

John Don, V.

John Byssshop, John Northampton, William Serle, John Burton, parishioners.

¹. Marginal note: in decanatu de Dunkeswill.

Luppit

Abbot and convent of Newenha ,prop.

Jo n Kenier,V.

John Hacche,Ric ard Avery,John Grounger,paris ioners.

Dunkeswell

Abbot and convent of Dunkeswell,prop.

John Ylmyster,cur.

T omas Nicoll,John Philip,parishioners.

S eldon

Abbot and convent of Dunkeswell,prop.

Thomas Calow,cur.

Jo n Walrond,John Knyght,parishioners.

Clayhidon

John Norys,R.

John Jenyn,John Hanke,John Holway,parishioners.

Hemyock

John Wyndovere,R.

Jo n Clayford,Mr John Boreman,ch.

Peter Potter,T omas Stokeman,Nicholas Tytway,John Scadyn,parishioners.

Upottery

Dean and chapter of Exeter,prop.

Mr William Swan,V.

William Coker,John Spreke,parishioners.

Yarcómbé

Abbess and convent of Syon,prop.

Roger Whiler,V.

Robert Grenelefe,cur.

Thomas Vyncent,John Walter,William Whyttum,parishioners.

Combe-Raleig',see above in deanery of Honiton.

Fo.120v

1023. Deanery of Plymtree

Collumpton

Prior and convent of St Nicholas,Exeter,prop.

Mr John Coryngdon,V.

Mr John Foorde,cur; Philip Lynke,William Stokeman,Jo n Alisaunder,ch.

John Prescote,William Tye,Jo n Chace,John Broke snr.,John William,Richard
Alway,parishioners. All well.

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Silverton

Mr William Summaster, R.

John Cookes, cur.; William Walrond, ch.

Thomas Smyth, Thomas Brodemede, Thomas Ayssh, Andrew Richard, parishioners.

Butterleigh

John Cookes, R.

John Basse, cur.

Walter Walryn, William Prous, William Wyett, parishioners.

Rewe

Mr William Summaster, R.

John Vicarie, cur.

William Swysmore, Alexander Elyot, John Hake, parishioners.

All well.

Broadhembury

Dean and chapter of Exeter, prop.

Mr Laurence Mortymer, V.

John Potter, Walter Smyth, John Smyth, John Webber, parishioners.

All well.

Payhembury

Abbot and convent of Forde, prop.

William Bykcomb, V.

Richard Robyn, John Salter, John Thorowe, Henry Salter, parishioners.

All well.

Buckerell

Dean and chapter of Exeter, prop.

John Knyf, V.

John Strebe, Christopher Salter, John Bisshop, John Floye, parishioners.

All well.

Feniton

Thomas Hoyer, R.

John Rawlyn, cur.

John Salter jnr., Thomas Pomery, Henry Skynner, Henry Adam, parishioners.

Talaton

John Carnyk, R.

Richard Gooldesworthy, Henry Cooke, John Borowe, Thomas Hurdyng, parishioners.

All well.

Kentisbeare

John Haryson, R.

Richard Coterell, cur.

John Buttston, John Grene, Thomas Hille, John Trugge, parishioners.

Clyst St Lawrence

John Waryn, R.

Michael Evelegh, ch.

Richard Hitte, Michael Moore, Thomas Comb, parishioners.

All well.

Clyst Hydon

Edmund Halse, R.

Peter Longe, cur.

John Ferent, Robert Parker, Roger Fordes, John Perydon, parishioners.

Plymtree

Mr William Rayny, R.

Richard Mogrige, Ch.

John Drewe, John Pounce, William Salter, John Tye, parishioners.

All well.

Bradninch

Mr Robert Froste, R.

John Wylle, cur.; Henry (blank), ch.

Thomas Clerk, Thomas Torre, William Denner, Thomas Dunne, Robert Butte, parishioners. All well.

Blackborough

Pascasius Davy, R.

1024. Deanery of Tiverton.

Tiverton

Mr John Bower, R. of Pitt portion; Mr John Crugge, R. of Tydecombe portion; Mr Ralph (blank), R. of Clare portion; prior of St James in the church of Tiverton.

Humphrey Orton, Richard London, William Houghton, Robert Jamys, ch.

William Grey, John Talond, Walter Tailor, Thomas Skynner, John Parkehowe,

William Bustell, Richard Wanter, Thomas Rede, parishioners.

Holcome Rogus

(Prior and convent of Montacute), prop.

William Sanyng, V.

Robert Wise, Thomas Legh, John Joys, Robert Thacher, parishioners.

Hockworthy

(Abbess and convent of Canonsleigh),prop.

John Aisshford,V.

Robert Atthoole,William Graunt,William Colman,parishioners.

Huntsham

John Vicary,R.

John Dixton,cur.

John Kersewill,William Atkyn,Edmund Sherlond,parishioners.

Clayhanger

Mr John Bedman,R.

Stephen (blank),cur.

John Tanner,John Crosse,John Adam,parishioners.

Morebath

Richard Bowdyn,R.

William Robyn,Geoffrey More,parishioners.

Bampton

Abbot and convent of Buckland,prop.

Mr Thomas Desedall,cur.;John Gerynge,Robert Longman,Thomas Sengere,ch.

William Hundaler,Thomas Chapillayn,James Halwell,parishioners.

Burlescombe

Abbess and convent of Canonsleigh,prop.

Richard Beryman,V.

John Forswild,canon;John Paynter,ch.

John Hadlond,William Deneam,Thomas Gene,parishioners.

Washfield

Laurence London,R.

Thomas Hervy,cur.

John Hok,Stephen Kyng,John Bylhoose,parishioners.

Calverleigh

John Turner,R.

John Taylor,William Smyth,John Crugge,parishioners.

Halberton

Prior and convent of St Augustine's,Bristol,prop.

Mr Thomas Harper,V.

Dominus Ralph Style,William Hooper,parishioners.

Sampford Peverell

John Hake, R.

Christopher Thomson, cur.

John Hillyng, Thomas Crosse, John Clement, parishioners.

Uffculme

Mr John Halliswill, R.

John (blank), cur.

John Browne, John Hays, John Snaydon, John Atwood, John Leyman, Elias Gooderige, parishioners.

Willand

John Deverlond, R.

John Toborowe, Robert Bynforde, parishioners.

(? Canonsleigh)

John Woode

William and Richard, canons of Canonsleigh.

Uploman

John Bromefeld, R.

John Churley, Richard Tanner, Ralph Pasure, parishioners.

Fo. 121

1025. Deanery of Cadbury.

Newton St Cyres

Prior and convent of Plympton, prop.

Laurence Treway, V.

William Wealford, William Knyston, John Pedisbech, John Bidwill, Walter Seman, parishioners. All well.

Shobrooke

Mr John Crugge, R.

Thomas William, cur.

Richard Warde, Nicholas Bidwill, Michael Bremerus, parishioners.

All well.

Downe St Mary

John Clement, R.

Richard Galor, Thomas Squyer, William Spetill, parishioners.

Upton Hellions

John Harry, R.

Walter Whiting, John Rawly, John Northcote, parishioners.

Stockleigh English

John Serowe, R.

Robert Horthymer, Christopher Dert, Edward Wallyn, parishioners.

All well.

Pouhill

Thomas Austyn, R.

Thomas Dert, Hug' Quik, Thomas Hooper, parishioners.

All well.

Cneriton Fitzpaine

Mr Thomas Austell, R.

John Poole, cur.

John Beare, Robert Rympeland, Robert Hancock, John Hurd, parishioners.

Stockleigh Pomeroy

Richard Leg', R.

William Tunthewe, cur.

John Stronge, William Hurde, Robert Stronge, parishioners.

All well.

Cadeleigh

Mr Walter Watson, R.

Robert Byrcheman, John Godbehere, parishioners.

All well.

Cadbury

Prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter, prop.

John John, V.

John Fursedon, John Werth, parishioners.

All well.

Torverton

Dean and chapter of Exeter, prop.

Simon White, V.

John Gloviere, c.

William Atholme, John Drake snr., Thomas Paynston, William Grede, parishioners.

All well.

Brampford Speke

Prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter, prop.

Walter Hurdyn, V.

Nicholas Sowdon, John Sowdon, William Knollyng, John Wheton, parishioners.

All well.

Upton Pyne

Mr Robert Wylliford, R.

John Holme, Richard Coker, William Moore, parishioners.

All well.

Crediton

Mr John Phillip, dean.

John Sutton, Richard Scolemaister, ch.

John Ganett, Giles Legh, Edward Fishere, John Walle, snr., John Rymond, Richard Byrche, William Canne, Peter Blisse, parishioners.

All well.

Morchard Bishop

John Cooke, R.

John Byrday, ch.

Robert Trobrig e, (blank) Coker, Walter Fullford, John Rushell, parishioners.

All well.

Kennerleigh

John Jobe, priest.

Robert Downe, John Kene, John Gower, parishioners.

All well.

1026. Clergy of the cathedral church of Exeter.

a. Canons.

Mr John Arundell, dean, did not appear because he was with the prince(cum principe).

Mr John Comb, precentor, appeared and stated that all was well.

Mr John Taylor, chancellor, did not appear because he was at Rome.

Mr Thomas Austell, treasurer, appeared and stated that the dean did not reside and that the sheriff conducted secular business in the chapter house.

Mr Thomas (recte William) Silke, archdeacon of Cornwall, appeared and stated that all was well.

Mr Richard Nyck, archdeacon of Exeter, did not appear because he was with the bishop of Winchester.

Mr John Burton, canon, appeared and stated that the annuellars did not usually celebrate masses daily.

Mr John Coryngdon, canon, did not appear because he was with the bishop of Winchester.

Mr Patrick Holyburton, Mr John Pascowe and Mr Richard Mayow, canons, and Mr William Sumaister, subdean, appeared and stated that all was well.

Mr Philip Devenold, canon, did not appear.

Mr Thomas Harryes appeared in the person of his proctor, Mr Patrick Holyburton.

Mr Thomas Fraunces, canon, did not appear.

Mr Walter Oudebre, canon, appeared.

Mr John Rise and Mr John Beeke, canons, appeared in the person of their proctor, Peter William.

Mr Walter Catisbye did not appear.

Mr Christopher Urswik appeared in the person of his proctor, Peter William.

Mr Oliver Kyng did not appear because he was with the king.

Mr Thomas Tomyowe, canon, appeared in the person of his proctor, Peter William.

Mr Edward Wyllybie, canon, did not appear.

b. Holders of dignities in the cathedral church.

Mr Edmund Chaderton, archdeacon of Totnes, and Mr William Elyott, archdeacon of Barnstaple, appeared in the person of their proctor, Mr Peter William. Fo. 121v.

c. Vicars of the cathedral church.

Mr Stephen Edwards, subprecentor, appeared and stated that all was well. John Clerk, Thomas Webber, John Baron, John Kendale, John Wyt, Richard Beare, John Baynard, John Borow, Richard Way, William Dunnyng, John Beane, Nicholas Byllowe, John Fychet, Thomas Hay, John Honywell, Richard Skybury, appeared and exhibited their letters of ordination.

d. Annuellars of the cathedral church.

Thomas Pak appeared and stated that the organ was exceedingly difficult to play (nimis ardua); he did the best that he could.

Thomas Wraderoper, John Pygman, John Dayman, Michael Perkyn, John Nicchol, John Plynmouth, John Selle, John Yeott, John Tancret, Benedict Carwynek and William Frensch stated that all was well.

e. Secondaries of the cathedral church.

John Maior stated that John Trigis and John Davy, secondaries, wandered the country without licence.

Thomas Whitewood, John Drewe and John Wylliam agreed with his testimony.

1027. 21 May 1492.

Citation directed by Mr Robert Shirborne to the prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 4 June. Sealed with the seal of the Official of the archdeacon of Totnes.

Received on 22 May. Certificate of the prior dated 3 June, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Henry White, William Wye, Thomas Lymmesfeld, Richard Hastyng and Robert Fane.

John Herford, the prior, stated that his brethren failed to have a decent tonsure befitting honest monks; some of them had smaller crowns and longer hair than secular priests. They were negligent in various matters, and paid scant regard to his frequent monitions.

Richard (sic) White, the subprior, William Way, Thomas Limsford (sic) and Richard (sic) Fane appeared, recognised the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury sede vacante, and submitted to the visitation conducted by Mr Shirborne on 4 June. Richard White admitted that one of the brethren had been professed at Battle, and afterwards had been sent to Brecon in Wales, where his insolent manner of life so disturbed his brethren that they obtained from the abbot of Battle his transfer to another house, St Nicholas Exeter, and now he disturbed the peace there, breaking down doors, threatening his brethren and annoying the servants, to the anger of the prior and the constant disquiet of the brethren. He complained also of the smallness of his crown and the length of his hair. William May (sic), monk, stated that some of the brethren did not treat the prior with due reverence, and sometimes called him disparagingly in English Syr Pryour.

1028. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and brethren of the hospital of St John the Baptist, Exeter, to submit to visitation on tuesday 5 June.

Br John Oliver, prior, stated that the number of his brethren was complete, except for one who had taken flight after he had stolen various goods. The number of poor persons and boys was also complete. He said that the financial state of the house was good and that it was not burdened by debt. Mr William Elyott, the archdeacon of Barnstaple, had withheld for the past eight years 16 d per annum due for his tenement. The bishop of Winchester, formerly bis'op of Exeter, held to this day, contrary to the will of the prior and brethren and without any recompense, £46 13s 4d of the goods of the house.

Br John Pete, Br Richard Hille and Br John Lugge testified as above.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

1029. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prioress and convent of Polsloe to submit to visitation on tuesday 5 June, after the morning meal. Received on 23 May. Certificate

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of the prioress, Isabelle Treveranok, dated 3 June, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Isabelle Trebranok, Joan Germyn, Cecily Militon, subprioress; Elizabeth Cotterell, Julia Michehals, Joan Notherton, Joan Columppe, Joan Kelly, Matilda Clerk, Margaret Trot, Edith Skott.

All stated that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

Fo. 122v

1030. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the warden and brethren of the collegiate church of Ottery St Mary to submit to visitation on friday 8 June.

Thomas Cornish, bishop of Tenos, warden of the collegiate church.

Mr David Chirke, minister, stated that the warden and the precentor each held three acres and paid for them; the sacrist also held three acres and paid nothing for them; he stated that he should receive some profit from the four dignities, as was prescribed in the first chapter of the statutes; moreover, at the end of the year injury was done to the office of minister, in that he received nothing for the portion of his residence.

Mr William Holcomb, precentor, stated that the secondaries should have an exemplification of the statutes but this was not the case.

Mr William Hillyng, sacrist, stated that it had occurred to him that he was infringing the statutes in that he received in the division a portion for the times of his absence.

Mr Fenne, prebendary, did not appear.

Mr Edmund Lichfield, prebendary did not appear.

Mr John Ryse, prebendary, appeared in the person of his proctor, Peter William.

Mr John Hyde, prebendary, appeared in person.

Vicars: John Flete, Henry Lowe, John Hockere, John Londe, John Greder, Thomas Hutt, Thomas Hunt, Richard Lane, William Smith, William Perott.

All stated that all was well.

Secondaries and Clerks:

The secondaries and clerks stated that all was well, but were ordered to provide a copy of the statutes of the college newly written by the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula, on pain of sequestration of their salaries.

They stated that their pension was withheld long after the appointed term, and that the vicars and secondaries should from now on have suitable robes.

The sacrist was ordered to pay the salaries at the due time, on pain of sequestration of the fruits.

Fo. 123

1031. 21 May 1492.

Citation of abbess and convent of Canonsleigh to submit to visitation on Friday 15 June. Received 5 June. Certificate of the abbess, Joan Stabba, dated 6 June, with a schedule of the names of those cited: Agnes Stone, prioress; Florence Carowh, subprioress; Amicia Clyfton, Thomasia Sweton, Joan Cruyssh, Elizabeth Fowell, Sabina Copelston, Joan George, Elizabeth Jhobre, Alice Bonde, Joan Pappam, Philippa Forsthew.

Joan Stabba, abbess, deposed that Nicholas Blueft of Ashbrittle, So., unjustly withheld 2s for a certain farm de la Torr and had done so for three years, although it had been the property of the abbey since time immemorial. She also requested a licence for the celebration in perpetuity of the mass of St Mary in the chapel of SS Mary and John the Baptist in the south part of the chancel, as often as a mass of St Mary is celebrated there.

Agnes Stone, prioress, deposed that Joan Conyssh was not obedient in religion, and was shameless in disposition. She also said that they were short of their complete number by three persons.

Florence Carow, subprioress, Joan George and Amisia Clifton said that all was well.

Joan Ornis said that in times past she had been disobedient, but she had been corrected for this fault. She said also that the prior of Barlinch¹ retained the ring of her profession, which was valued at 13s 4d.

Elizabeth Jhope and Alice Bonde said that all was well.

Joan Poppam and Philippa Fortescu stated that they were not professed.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

1032. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the precentor and brethren of the collegiate church of Holy Cross, Crediton, to submit to visitation on Monday 18 June. Received 21 July (sic). Certificate of the precentor dated 3 June.

Mr John Bower, precentor, appeared and was ordered to exhibit a financial statement concerning those things which pertained to his office and cure at 5 pm the same day, and to exhibit his letters of collation at Exeter or wherever else in the diocese the commissary happened to be; he was also to exhibit the letters of appropriation of the church of Coleridge, De., and all other appropriations conceded to his church. He was asked how often the statutes of the church were publicly read, and stated that they were not read publicly, but sometimes secretly among the canons when they pleased. He stated that they should have sixteen vicars, but at the present had only six.

1. MS. Barlegh.

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Asked if he knew that the vicars wandered about the town in a suspicious manner at night and at other unsuitable times, he stated that he was not aware of this. The commissary instructed him that within a fortnight he should demonstrate any reason why he should not be declared a perjurer for his failure to obey the statutes of the church.

Thomas Cook, treasurer, appeared and did not have his institution according to the statutes. He was instructed to produce his letters of institution before the archbishop of Canterbury or his commissary by 24 June and to demonstrate why the office of treasurer should not be declared vacant.

Asked whether he had ever heard the statutes read publicly, he replied that from the time he was assigned his benefice he had never heard them so read; of the other evils he could not testify.

Mr John Phillip, dean, appeared and stated that to his knowledge the statutes of the church had not been read publicly since his induction.

Stephen Clement, Elias Dayman and John Carvanell, vicars of the church, stated that they have never heard the statutes publicly read in the chapter house, and they did not know to what they were bound.

Fo. 123v

1033. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Frithelstock to submit to visitation on saturday 30 June.

John Osborn, prior, appeared and stated that he did not have any statutes, ordinances, compositions or documents concerning the foundation in his priory.

John Bromeford, Thomas Parre and Thomas Jacob, canons, said that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

Fo. 124

1034. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Pilton to submit to visitation on 21 June.

John Oke, prior, stated that he did not have any statutes, ordinances, compositions or documents relating to the foundation, nor the appropriations of any churches. He said that he had not found any of the brethren to be contumacious. He stated that Peter, once bishop of Exeter, had two silver gilt salt cellars belonging to the priory and worth 20 marks in pledge for 10 marks to be paid (accomodandis) by the prior to king Edward, as was confirmed by the indenture made between them; these royal tenths the bishop should receive from the collector of the tenth; this was to the great prejudice and injury of the priory. The bishop promised to return the two salt cellars to the prior, but they still remained in his hands.

John Russ'el and William Malmesbury, monks, said that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

1035. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the abbot and convent of St Nectan, Hartland, to submit to visitation on monday 25 June. Received on 16 June. Certificate of the abbot dated 25 June.

Ric'ard Lorymer, abbot, did not render the visitor due obedience or submission in his reception in the abbey.

Walter Pernecotte said that the house was not bound to a specified number of canons, but that there used normally to be nine.

Roger Bonde, precentor, John the sacrist, John Parson, succentor, John Prist deacon, and Thomas Hamond said that all was well.

The commissary requested the procurations payable by ancient custom to the bishop of Exeter for visitation. The abbot replied that he had never paid any procurations to the bishop of Exeter for visitation. He was ordered to demonstrate at Exeter before the feast of St Peter ad Vincula why he should not pay procurations to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Fo. 124v

1036. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Launceston to submit to visitation on 28 June. Received on 15 June. Certificate of the prior dated 28 June.

William Hopkyn, prior, stated that he had nothing to say of the evil dispositions of his brethren, because to his knowledge they behaved decently and well.

John Carlyon, subprior, stated that all was well. Asked how many canons there were at present, he replied ten, but that there should be thirteen.

Richard Lille, canon, said that all was well.

John Kent stated that two years ago there was in the priory a canon named Walter Bent who left without the licence of the prior, and where he went nobody knew. The prior had been commanded to search him out as quickly as possible and to produce him in the priory.

William Raylin and Thomas Hikke, canons, said that all was well.

William Symon, canon, stated that the subprior had lately sold a gold calice worth £4 at Exeter and had given a law book worth 10 marks to Mr Thomyowe; he had squandered very many other goods and ornaments of the house and had put various ornaments in pledge to various persons, notably a bed with all the trappings to a certain man at Tavistock.

(blank) Kettowe, Robert Fott and Thomas Sok, canons, said that all was well.

The prior was instructed to certify that he had reformed and repaired all

these defects at Exeter by the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula (1 August), and by the same date to show reason why he should not pay the procurations which had been demanded and which he had denied were due.

Fr. 125

1037. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Bodmin, to submit to visitation on Sunday after the feast of SS Peter and Paul, (1 July). Received on 16 June. Certificate of the prior dated 1 July.

William John, prior, appeared and stated . . .

John Huchyn, subprior, appeared and stated that the convent was not at full strength according to the ancient custom, for there used to be ten brethren. He said that John Richard refused to carry a lantern as he was appointed to do, and to observe the ceremonies and obey the precepts of the prior and subprior according to the rule of St Augustine, as he was bound to do by oath.

The subprior was ordered to render an account to his prior of the goods in his hands by the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (1 August).

John Richard appeared and was similarly ordered to render an account to his prior.

John Walty appeared and stated that certain alms used in the past to be distributed in the cloister, but they were now distributed in the porch of the hall; they also used to be distributed by an almoner appointed for the task.

David Broker appeared and stated that they used to have a clerk serving continually in the chapel of St Mary, but now they did not have such a clerk. He also was ordered to render account to the prior.

William Stafford appeared and stated that they used to have a clerk in the chapel of St Mary, and also a candle burning before the image of St Mary. He also was ordered to render account to the prior.

Richard Lywer was ordered to render account to the prior.

The commissary instructed the prior to remedy the foresaid defects by the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (1 August).

1038. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Crantock in Cornwall to submit to visitation on Wednesday 4 July. Received 18 June. Certificate of the dean dated 4 July.

Mr John Edmund, dean, was sworn to continual personal residence according to the statutes, on pain of deprivation.

All the prebendaries should be in deacon's orders at the time of their collation according to the statutes, on pain of deprivation.

Prebendaries:

Mr William Sylk, Mr Richard Nix, Mr Robert Wooderof, Mr John Symon, Mr Hugh Emelyn, Mr John Burton, Mr Walter Hyngdon, Mr William Elyott.

Vicars:

John Benett, Peter Tanner, Richard Prelett, Philip Harry.

The vicars were four in number according to the statutes, and were so at present. According to the statutes they should have two or three boys continually present there, and one clerk at the charge of the prebendaries. These they did not have at present, and were instructed to procure them by Michaelmas.

Fo. 125v

1039. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the provost and chapter of the collegiate church of St Thomas the Martyr, Glasney, Penrhyn to submit to visitation on 7 July. Received on 11 June and certified by the provost.

Mr John Obye, provost, appeared and stated that they did not say matins in the middle of the night according to the statutes of the college, nor were they dispensed from so doing.

Mr William Nicholl, sacrist, appeared and stated that according to the statutes they ought to have thirteen vicars, but at the present they had only seven. The provost was ordered to provide for the full number by the feast of He also stated that Mr John Pascow, lately provost, had erased the statutes concerning divine service where they dealt with the office of provost, so that nobody knew the duties of the provost as regards divine service.

Mr Robert Tresuthen, Mr John Edmond and Mr Benedict Kelligrewe, prebendaries, appeared.

Mr John Carew, prebendary, appeared and stated that divine office was not served at night as it should be according to the statutes.

Non-residents:

William Cokkys and John Luke did not appear.

Thomas Achumppe, Mr William Sylk, archdeacon of Cornwall, and Mr Hugh Lynk appeared in the person of their proctor, Peter William.

The houses of William Cokkes, Thomas Achumppe and John Luke were in poor repair, and in fact almost in ruins; therefore the fruits of their prebends were sequestrated and committed to the custody of the provost and Mr William Pers.

Mr William Pers, prebendary, appeared and stated that they were bound to distribute 40s among the poor each year, according to the statutes, and they did not distribute a penny; this distribution should be made by the sacrist. They all stated that the resources of the church nowadays did not extend to the distribution of such alms.

Vicars:

John Anger, vicar, stated that the statutes of the college were not publicly read, and that the vicars' steward did not pay the vicars from his receipts. John Luky, vicar there and vicar of St (blank), stated that they did not have written statutes. They were ordered to provide new copies by Michaelmas.

John (blank), John Hygar and Richard Fowy, vicars.

William Breberveth, vicar, who is also vicar of Gwinear nearby, was ordered to reside in his own vicarage.

John Chynnowe, vicar.

Presbiteri de ponte:

Stephen Nicholl and Odo Roby, canons, appeared.

Annuellars:

John Mens and Ralph Harry, canons, appeared.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

1040. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Tywardreath to submit to visitation on tuesday 10 July. Certificate of the prior dated 22 June.

Walter Barnecoll, prior, stated that Richard Haringdon of Lanreath had unjustly detained for four years against the will of the prior and convent a tenement called Garghinyll worth more than 20s.

Richard Clerton, subprior, Henry Porch, John Thom, Richard Martyn, John Pyk and John Austell, monks, stated that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

1041. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of St Germans to submit to visitation on friday 13 July. Received on 15 June. Certificate of the prior, with list of those cited:

Walter Wilshman, subprior; Richard Beare, William Colbeare, William Rowe,¹ Robert Gillowe and John Adam.

1. Also Bowe.

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John Serle, prior, stated that a certain John Jamys, lately professed there and in the Order of St Benedict¹ had left the priory and his religious observance without seeking or obtaining licence, and had gone to regions unknown to the prior and his brethren.

The other canons cited all stated that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

Fo. 126v

1042. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Tavistock to submit to visitation on Sunday 15 July, certified by the abbot.

Richard Banham, abbot, appeared and stated that all was well.

William Toryton, prior, appeared and stated that Robert Binles, the bell ringer, was continually negligent in his office.

John Gylle, precentor, Ralph Penson, seneschal, and Thomas Rewe, monk, appeared and stated that all was well.

John Clement, monk, stated that all was well.

Nicholas Rewe, monk, residing in the Isles of Scilly, did not appear, nor could he because of the peril of the sea and the distance, and because of other business essential to the house.

Nicholas Hille, monk of Cowick² did not appear, because, it is stated, he serves the cure of Walrage.

Henry Denham, prior of the cell of Cowick appeared and stated that all was well.

Thomas Crockere, monk, appeared and stated that all was well.

Thomas Cooke, monk, appeared and stated that he was professed before Thomas Crockere, but he had been ejected from his place and his seniority, contrary to the statutes of the house and the order. Later in the day the commissary rectified the injury done to him and restored him to his due place, according to the statutes of the order.

Robert Berdon, Andrew Thomas and Stephen Gewe, monks, stated that all was well.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation, saving the accustomed rights due to the archbishop.

1043. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Plympton to submit to visitation on

1. The priory was of the order of St Augustine.

2. MS Carck.

tuesday 17 July. Received 22 May. Certificate of the prior dated 8 June.

David Berklegh, prior, appeared and stated that the pension from the church of Bridestowe due to the priory of Plympton and amounting to 20 nobles per annum had been subtracted and detained by Mr John Fulford, the present rector, for a year and a half.

Philip Bawdyn, subprior, appeared.

William Howe, prior of Marsh Barton, appeared and stated the John Sayer of Exeter had for ten years unjustly detained 7s per annum due to the priory from a certain tenement which he now held in Exeter adjoining the Guildhall.

John Gwyn, canon, appeared.

John Austyn, prior of St Anthony's in Cornwall, appeared at Penrhyn.

John Davison, William Muddyn and Ralph Lovcroft, canons, appeared.

James Davy, canon of St Anthony's, appeared at Penrhyn.

Henry Derk and Gilbert William, canons, appeared.

Henry Tancrett, canon, did not appear and was not cited, because he was wandering in apostasy on the borders of Wales, under sentence of excommunication because he had left the priory without licence.

Richard Kyrton, John Rys, and William Cooke, canons, appeared.

William Blower, canon, was absent because he was at Marsh Barton.

Philip Stephen, canon, appeared.

John Pollard, canon, was on vacation from his study in the university of Oxford.

The visitor thereupon concluded his visitation.

Fo. 127

1044. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the rector and fellows of the collegiate church of St Mary, Slapton, to submit to visitation on thursday 19 July.

Vincent Cooke, rector of the college.

Andrew Top, minister, Robert Colyn, sacrist and Peter Scriche, fellow, appeared.

The books and desks were not in good repair, and neither was the wood of the lecterns decently repaired and the glass in the windows was broken. They were instructed to repair these defects by Easter.

They were ordered to produce a written inventory of all the ornaments, books and valuables of the house by Michaelmas.

They were to produce a newly written copy of the statutes and a complete account by the next archidiaconal visitation.

Secondaries:

John Elryn and John Philip

Choristers:

John Toppe and Robert Stirche.

The commissary adjourned the visitation.

1045. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prioress and convent of Cornworthy to submit to visitation on thursday 26 July.

Thomasina Dynham, prioress, appeared.

Christina Avey, Joan Germyn, and Isabelle Malerbe, nuns.

1046. 21 May 1492.

Citation of the prior and convent of Totnes to submit to visitation on friday 27 July.

William Cooke, prior, stated that Roger Newnant was the first founder, but now the king of England had succeeded as patron by the forfeiture of Lord de la Souch,¹ who was still living. According to the foundation, the house should contain thirteen brethren, and now there were only four. The prior was ordered to make up the number of twelve monks as quickly as he could. He testified also of a certain William Frank, lately a monk of the house, who through his own negligence had misappropriated various goods and robes which were stored in a certain chest, together with the common seal of the convent with which he had sealed blank charters and also a charter granting him an annual pension of six marks for the duration of his life, and was now in the prison of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

William Hooper and Henry Gune, professed monks.

William Lamborn, not professed.

The visitor adjourned his visitation, saving all rights of the archbishop.

Fo. 128

1047. 30 May 1492.

Mandate to the archdeacon of Cornwall and his Official to issue citations for the impending visitation of the archdeaconry. Certificate of the official of the archdeacon, dated 16 June.

INSTITUTIONS CONDUCTED BY MR JAMES ADAM FROM 1 JUNE 1492

REGISTRUM INSTITUTIONUM ECCLESiarUM PAROCHIALIUM IN DIOCESI EXONIENSIS ADMISSARUM PER JACOBUM ADAM IN LEGIBUS BACALLARIUM COMMISSARIUM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS PERMISSIONE DIVINA CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI ETC. SEDE EPISCOPALI EXONIENSIS VACANTE DEPUTATUM, A PRIMO DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO SECUNDO USQUE AD . . .

1048. 2 June 1492.

Inst. of William Denys, chaplain, to vic. of St-Mary-Church, De., vac. by death of John Feygon. P. dean and chapter of Exeter. I. official of the peculiar jurisdiction.

1. C.P.R., 1485-94, p. 93.

1049. 6 July 1492.

Inst. of Laurence Hoskyn, chaplain, to vic. of Wendron, Co., vac. by death of John John. P. abbot and convent of Rewley, O.Cist., Lincoln diocese. I. adn. of Exeter (sic).

1050. 15 July 1492.

Inst. of James Nutcomb to vic. of Pinhoe, De., vac. by res. of John Westlake. P. prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter. I. adn. of Exeter.

1051. 26 July 1492.

Inst. of William Kyngeswoode to the office of prior of Pilton, vac. by death of Br John Cooke. P. abbot and convent of Malmesbury, O.S.B., Salisbury diocese. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1052. 27 July 1492.

Inst. of John Dixon, chaplain, to church of Huntsham, De., vac. by res. of John Vyckrye. P. Mr John Bere. I. adn. of Exeter.

1053. 29 August 1492.

Inst. of John Forde, chaplain, to vic. of Dawlish, De., vac. by death of Roger Sydall. P. dean and chapter of Exeter. I. Official of the peculiar jurisdiction.

1054. 13 September 1492.

Inst. of John Mylmet, chaplain, to church of Halwill, De., vac. by res. of John Poole. P. John Kendale, prior of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. I. adn. of Totnes.

1055. 18 September 1492.

Inst. of John Boleyn, chaplain, to church of Whitstone, Co., vac. by death of Roger Sare. P. John Arundell, esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas Arundell lately deceased; John Dynham, lord Dynham; Joan Dynham, once wife of Sir John Dynham, kt.; Sir William Huddesfeld, kt.; Sir John Byconell, kt.; Sir John Sabcote, kt.; Charles Dynham, esq., and Thomas Tregarthen, snr., and Stephen Calmady, generosi, on this occasion.

Fo. 128v

1056. 22 September 1492.

Inst. of Mr Robert Holcote, chaplain, to church of Goodleigh, De., vac. by death of Hugh Lynke. P. Thomas Kyrkham, esq., on this occasion. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1057. 26 September 1492.

Inst. of Mr Robert Barbour, chaplain, to church of St Paul's, Exeter, vac. by

death of Thomas Meryfeld. P. dean and chapter of Exeter. I. adn. of Exeter.

1058. 27 September 1492.

Inst. of Mr Edmund Ynge, chaplain, to vic. of Cadbury, De., vac. by res. of John John (cf. 1049). P. prior and convent of St Nicholas, Exeter. I. adn. of Exeter.

1059. 4 October 1492.

Inst. of John Boleyn, chaplain, to church of Shirwell, De., vac. by death of Hugh Lynke. P. Hugh Beaumond. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1060. 11 October 1492.

Inst. of Mr John Cooke, chaplain, to church of Ashbury, De., vac. by res. of John Trenethall. P. prior and convent of St Stephen's, Launceston. I. adn. of Totnes.

1061. 20 November 1492.

Inst. by the archbishop of John Kneboon, chaplain, in the person of his proctor William Potkyn, notary public, to vic. of St Merryn, Co., vac. by death of Benedict Chenell, and in his collation due to the vacancy of the see of Exeter. I. adn. of Cornwall.

1062. 22 November 1492.

Inst. of John Cheper, chaplain, to church of Georgenympton, De., vac. by death of John Wykes. P. Thomas Hache, esq. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1063. 4 December 1492.

Inst. of John Edmond, chaplain, to vic. of Perranzabulo, Co., vac. by death of Samson Bloyow. P. dean and chapter of Exeter. I. Official of the peculiar jurisdiction in Cornwall.

1064. 9 December 1492.

Inst. of Edward Mayowe, chaplain, to vic. of Landrake, Co., vac. by res. of Richard Waryn. P. prior and convent of St German's, Co. I. Official of the peculiar jurisdiction.

Fo. 129.

1065. 17 December 1492.

Inst. of John Casse, chaplain, to church of Cruwys Morchard, De., vac. by death of Alexander Cruys. P. John Cruys, esq. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1066. 17 December 1492.

Inst. of John Aller, chaplain, to church of East Allington, De., vac. by

death of Thomas Barett. P. Richard Coffyn. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

1067. 17 December 1492.

Inst. of Robert Martyn, chaplain, to church of Ladock, Co., vac. by res. of Ralph Hynkys. P. Halnatheus Maliverer, esq., and Joan his wife, and Thomas Carmynow, esq. I. adn. of Cornwall.

1068. 20 December 1492.

Inst. of William Menwynnyk, chaplain, to church of South Hill, Co., vac. by res. of Robert Oliver. P. Sir John Byconell, kt., and Robert Stowell, esq. I. adn. of Cornwall.

1069. 1 January 1492.

Inst. of John Teak, chaplain, to vic. of Littleham (in East Budleigh hundred), De., vac. by death of Mr Thomas Wormeswell. P. dean and chapter of Exeter. I. adn. of Exeter.

1070. 2 January 1492.

Inst. of Richard Wrayford, chaplain, to vic. of Spreyton, De., vac. by res. of John Allere. P. abbot and convent of Tavistock. I. adn. of Exeter.

1071. 28 January 1492.

Inst. of John Alegh, chaplain, to church of Harford, De., vac. by res. of John Teack. P. John Hylle, John Woode, Robert Stowell, William Foughill, and William Founteyne. I. adn. of Totnes.

1072. 1 February 1492.

Inst. of John Gylle, chaplain, to church of Rakenford, De., vac. by death of Alexander Ornys. P. John Cruys of Morchard. I. adn. of Barnstaple.

Fo. 129v

1073. ORDINATIONS CELEBRATED BY THOMAS, BISHOP OF TENOS IN THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF OTTERY ST MARY ON 22 DECEMBER 1492, ACCORDING TO THE COMMISSION ISSUED TO HIM BY MR JAMES ADAM.

a. Accolites

Thomas Colman, Henry Redelake, Thomas Trebnyth, Thomas Bragge, John Adam, John Herytt; John Wykam of Worcester diocese; John Smyth, John Broke.

b. Subdeacons

Baldwin Preston, to t. of Tavistock abbey.

Richard Conner, to t. of Torre abbey.

Nicholas Bolter, to t. of St Nicholas priory, Exeter.

William Spoltte, accolite, to t. of Dunkeswell abbey, O.Cist.

John Aynell of Bath and Wells diocese by l.d., to t. of Taunton priory.

John Pewe of Bath and Wells diocese by l.d., to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Wells.

Thomas Staunge, accolite of Worcester diocese, by l.d. for ordination to holy orders to t. of master and brethren of the hospital of St John, Bristol.

Roger Richard of Bath and Wells diocese by l.d., to t. of Dunkeswell abbey, O.Cist.

Philip Gay, to t. of Frithelstock priory.

Fr Robert Cogan, monk of Newenham, O.Cist.

Robert Constapill, accolite, to t. of Tavistock abbey.

William Aissh, accolite, to t. of Totnes priory.

John Frye, accolite, to t. of Canonsleigh abbey.

John Evan, to t. of St John the Baptist priory, Wells.

William Lane, accolite, to t. of Ottery St Mary college.

John Baker, to t. of St German's priory.

c. Deacons

Fr. Richard Hoore of Sutton, O.Carm.

Richard Davy, of St David's diocese by l.d., to t. of St Mary Magdalen's priory, Barnstaple.

Fr Henry Gunne, subdeacon monk of Totnes, O.S.B.

d. Priests

Stephen Langston, deacon, to t. of Launceston priory.

Geoffrey Geffe, to t. of Taunton priory, Bath and Wells diocese.

John Gowle of Salisbury diocese by l.d., to t. of Abbotsbury abbey.

Fr John Thorney, monk of Muchelney, O.S.B., Bath and Wells diocese.

Fr William Upton, deacon, monk of Muchelney, O.S.B., Bath and Wells diocese.

Fr John Adam, canon of St German's.

Rogert Worthing, deacon, to t. of St German's priory.

Thomas Key, of Hereford diocese by l.d., to t. of Wigmore abbey.

PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS PERTAINING TO THE PREROGATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE CHURCH OF CANTERBURY.

REGISTRUM TESTAMENTORUM CONCERNENCIUM IURISDICTIONEM PREROGATIVE REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS PERMISSIONE DIVINA CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI ETC. IN DIOCESI EXONIENSIS PROBATORUM ET APPROBATORUM CITRA FESTUM SANCTI PETRI QUOD DICITUR AD VINCULA ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO SECUNDO.

1074. 22 September 1492.

Probate of the last testament of lady Margaret Courtenay of Powderham, De., made in July 1487. Administration granted to Edward and Peter, sons of the deceased.

1075. 3 November 1492.

Probate of the last testament of John Gyffarde of Exeter and Withycombe Raleigh, De., made on 9 December 1487. Administration granted to Thomas Denys and Robert Holbeine, with reservation of the power to grant administration to the other executors named in the testament.

1076. 2 August 1493.

Probate of the last testament of Henry Roper of Taunton, So., and Yarcombe, De., made on 12 December 1491. Administration granted to Wilma his widow, who is to render account by the monday before Michaelmas (24 September).

1077. 16 November 1492.

Probate of the last testament of Richard Woode, esq., of North Taunton, De., Administration granted to Thomasina his mother and Emma his widow, who are to render account by the feast of St Andrew (30 November).

Fo. 130v

1078. 12 November 1492, Plymouth.

Probate of the last testament of Alexander Carowe, esq., of Antony, Co. Administration granted to John, son of the deceased. Subsequently the vicar of Antony was commissioned to commit administration to Elizabeth alias Isabelle, widow of the deceased, who is to render account by the feast of the Purification of B.V.M (2 February).

1079. 12 January 1493.

Probate of the last testament of Henry Hanforth, of the parish of St Petroc, Exeter, made on 12 December 1492. Administration granted to Elizabeth his widow who is to render account by Easter.

1080. 26 November 1493 (sic).

Probate of the last testament of John Balle of Totnes, De., made on 14 August 1493. Administration granted to Elizabeth, widow of the deceased, who is to render account by the feast of St Nicholas (6 December).

Fo. 131

1081. 18 October 1493, Exeter.

Probate of the last testament of William Martyn of Lostwithiel, Co., made on 5 August 1493. Administration granted to Amicia, widow of the deceased.

ACCOUNTS OF THE VACANCY OF THE SEE

1082. Procurations in the archdeaconry of Exeter.

a. Deanery of Kenn

Cowick	6s 8d	Mamhead	2s
Alphington	6s 8d	Ashcombe	5s 8d
Exminster	8s	Dunchideock	4s
Kenn	8s	Stoke-in-Teignhead	8s
Powderham	4s	Trisham	2s 8d
Kenton	10s	Combe-in-Teignhead	8s

Shillingford	nil	Mewlish	nil	5s
West Ogwell	nil	Hacombe	nil	
		Total:	£3 19s	

Fo. 131v

b. Deanery of Dunsford

Whitestone	5s	Throwleigh	5s
Doddiscombaleigh	5s'	Gidleigh	3s
Ashton	5s	South Tawton	8s
Christow	5s	Spreyton	5s
Bridford	5s	Hittisleigh	4s
Dunsford	6s 8d	Cheriton Bishop	6s 8d
Drewsteignton	6s 8d	Tedburn St Mary	6s 8d
Chagford	6s 8d	Holcombe Burnell	4s
		Total:	£4 7s 4d

c. Deanery of Cadbury

Newton-St Cyres	6s 8d	Cadleigh	5s
Sho/brooke	6s 8d	Cadbury	5s
Downe-St Mary	6s 8d	Thorveton	6s 8d
Stockleigh-English	4s	Brampford-Speke	6s 8d
Poughill	5s	Upton-Pyne	6s 8d
Cheriton-Fitzpaine	6s 8d	Upton-Helions	nil
Stockleigh-Pomeroy	4s		
		Total:	£3 9s 8d

d. Deanery of Tiverton

Bickleigh	6s 8d	Clayhanger	3s 4d
Tiverton, Pitte portion	2s	Holcombe-Rogus	6s 8d
Tiverton, Tydecombe portion	2s	Hockworthy	3s 4d
Tiverton, Clare portion	2s	Burlescombe	3s 4d
Tiverton, St James portion	2s	Halberton	8s
Huntsham	3s 4d	Willand	20d
Washfield	3s 4d	Uploman	4s
Bampton	8s	Sampford Peverell	4s
Morebath	6s 8d	Uffculme	8s
		Huntland (<u>Herterlond</u>)	nil
		Total;	£3 18s 4d

e. Deanery of Plymtree

Buckerell	6s 8d	Clyst-Hydon	6s 8d
Feniton	6s 8d	Clyst-St Lawrence	6s 8d
Broadhembury	6s 8d	Bradninch	6s 8d
Payhembury	6s 8d	Silverton	6s 8d
Talaton	6s 8d	Rewe	3s 4d
Kentisbeare	6s 8d	Butterleigh	nil
Collumpton	6s 8d	Blackborough	nil
Plymtree	6s 8d		
		Total:	£4 3s 4d

f. Deanery of Dunkeswell

Hemyock	6s 8d	Luppit	6s 8d
Churchstanton	6s 8d	Uppottery	6s 8d
Clayhidon	6s 8d	Yarnscombe	6s 8d
Sheldon	2s 6d	Combe-Raleigh	6s 8d
Dunkeswell	5s	Awliscombe	6s 8d
		Total:	£3 0s 10d

g. Deanery of Honiton

Honiton	6s 8d	Axmouthe	6s 8d
Gittisham	6s 8d	Seaton	6s 8d
Cotleigh	6s 8d	Southleigh	6s 8d
Offwell	6s 8d	Northleigh	3s *
Widworthy	6s 8d	Farway	6s 8d
Axminster	8s	Rousdon St Pancras	2s 8d
Thorncombe	6s 8d	Colyton	18d
Uplyme	6s 8d	Membury	nil
Combepyne	6s 8d	Kilmington	nil
Musbury	6s 8d		
		Total:	£5 22d

Fo. 132

h. Deanery of Aylesbeare

Ottery St Mary	6s 8d	Lympstone	6s 8d
Harpford	6s 8d	Aylesbeare	6s 8d
Sidmouth	6s 8d	Whimble	6s 8d
Otterton	6s 8d	Rockbeare	6s 8d
Colaton-Raleigh	6s 8d	Clyst-St Mary	4s
Bicton	3s 4d	Sowton(Clyst Fomison)	6s 8d
East Budleigh	10s	Broadclyst	6s 8d

Poltimore	6s 8d	Clyst-St George	nil
Farringdon	6s 8d	Woodbury	nil
Pinhoe	6s 8d	Littleham	nil
Huxham	4s	Dotton (<u>Dadyngton</u>)	nil

Total: £5 14s 8d

j. Deanery of Christianity, Exeter

St Mary Major	All Hallows on the Wall
St Mary Arches	St Kerian
St Mary Steps	Holy Trinity
St Martin	St Leonard
St Petrock	St Olave
St Stephen	St George
St Paul	St Edmund on Exe Bridge
All Hallows, Goldsmith St	

Total:

no figures given

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER £33 15s

1083. Procurations in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple

a. Deanery of Chulmleigh

Chulmleigh	6s 8d	North Tawton	6s 8d
Chawleigh	6s 8d	Bondleigh	6s 8d
Lapford	6s 8d	Coleridge	6s 8d
Zeal-Monachorum	6s 8d	Brushford	3s 4d
Clannaborough	3s 4d	Wembworthy	6s 8d
Nymet-Rowland	3s 4d	Eggesford	3s 4d
Nymet-Tracy	6s 8d	Burrington	6s 8d

Total: £4

b. Deanery of Torrington

Great Torrington	6s 8d	Petrockstow	6s 8d
Roborough	6s 8d	Buckland Mlleigh	4s 6d
Beaford	6s 8d	Newton St Petrock	2s 2d
Ashreigney	6s 8d	Shebbear	6s 8d
Winkleigh	6s 8d	Langtree	6s 8d
Dolton	6s 8d	Peter's Marland	6s 8d
Dowland	3s 4d	Merton	4s 6d
Iddesleigh	6s 8d	Little Torrington	6s 8d
Meeth	6s 8d	Huish	3s 2d
		Total:	£4 4s 4d

c. Deanery of Hartland

Hartland	6s 8d	Weare Giffard	3s 4d
Clovelly	6s 8d	Frithelstock	6s 8d
Parkham	6s 8d	Monkleigh	4s 6d
West Alvington	6s 8d	Littleham	2s 2d
Abbotsham	6s 8d	Buckland Brewer	6s 8d
Norhham	6s 8d	Woolfardisworthy	6s 8d
Bideford	6s 8d	Landcross	nil
Alverdiscott	3s 4d		
		Total:	£4

d. Deanery of Barnstaple

Barnstaple	6s 8d	Huntshaw	6s 8d
Pilton	6s 8d	Westleigh	6s 8d
Filleigh	3s 4d	Instow	3s 4d
Chidelhampton	6s 8d	Fremington	6s 8d
High Bickington	6s 8d	Tawstock	6s 8d ^{2d}
Atherington	6s 8d	Newton Tracey	nil
Yarnscombe	6s 8d	Horwood	nil
		Total:	£3 13s 4d

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e. Deanery of Shirwell

Shirwell	6s 8d	Brendon	6s 8d
Marwood	6s 8d	Parracombe	6s 8d
Heanton Punchardon	6s 8d	Challacombe	6s 8d
Georgeham	6s 8d	High Bray	6s 8d
Morthoe	6s 8d	Charles	3s 4d
West Down	6s 8d	East Buckland	3s 4d
Bittadon	2s 2½d	Stoke Rivers	6s 8d
Ilfracombe	6s 8d	Bratton Fleming	6s 8d
Berrynarbor	6s 8d	Loxhore	3s 4d
East Down	6s 8d	Lynton	6s 8d
Arlington	6s 8d	Countisbury	3s 4d
Kentisbury	6s 8d	West Stowford	3s 4d
Combe Martin	6s 8d	Goodleigh	nil
Trentishoe	2s 2d	Ashford	nil
Martinhoe	4s 5d		
		Total:	£7 13s 0½d

f. Deanery of Molton

South Molton	6s 8d	West Worlington	2s 2½d
Roseash	6s 8d	Cheldon	2s 2½d
Knowstone	6s 8d	Meshaw	2s 2½d
Rackenford	2s 2½d	Romansleigh	2s 2½d
Molland	6s 8d	King's Nympton	6s 8d
West Anstey	3s 4d	Warkleigh	2s 2½d
East Anstey	20d	George Nympton	3s 2½d
Oakford	4s 2d	North Molton	6s 8d
Studley	6s 8d	Satterleigh	nil
Cruwys-Morchard	6s 8d	Affeton Barton	nil
Woolfardisworthy	3s 4d	Creacombe	nil
Puddington	20d	Mariansleigh	nil
Thelbridge	2s 2½d	Washford Pyne	20d
East Worlington	2s 2½d	Witheridge	6s 8d
		Total:	£5 12s 4d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BARNSTAPLE: £30 3s 0½d

1084. Procurations in the archdeaconry of Cornwall

a. Deanery of Eastwyvelshire

Lewannick	7s 5½d	Botus Fleming	3s
Northill	7s 5½d	Antony	7s 5½d
Linkinhorne	7s 5½d	St John by Antony	3s
Southill	7s 5½d	Maker	7s 5½d
Stoke Climsland	7s 5½d	Rame	7s 5½d
Calstock	7s 5½d	Sheviock	4s
St Dominick	7s 5½d	Menheniot	7s 5½d
St Mellion	7s 5½d	Quethiock	7s 5½d
Pillaton	6s	St Ives	7s 5½d
Landulph	6s 5d		
		Total:	£6 10s

b. Deanery of Westwyvelshire

St Cleer	7s 5½d	Lansallos	7s 5½d
Liskeard	7s 5½d	St Veep	7s 5½d
Duloe	7s 5½d	Lanreath	7s 5½d
Morval	7s 5½d	St Pinnock	5s
St Martin by Looe	7s 5½d	St Neot	7s 5½d
Talland	7s 5½d	Warleggan	2s
Pelynt	7s 5½d	Cardinham	7s 5½d
Lanteglos by Fowey	7s 5½d		
		Total:	£5 3s 11½d

c. Deanery of Powder

Fowey	2s 6½d	Veryan (<u>Clerky</u>)	7s 5½d
Tywardreath	19s 2½d	Philleigh (<u>Eglosros</u>)	7s 5½d
St Austell	7s 5½d	Ruan Lanihorne	7s 5½d
St Mewan	6s	Lamorran	3s 4d
St Ewe	7s 5½d	St Michael Penkivel	5s
Mevagissey	4s	Creed	6s 8d
Goran	6s 8d	St Allen	5s
Caryhays(St Stephen in Brannel)	7s 5½d	St Clement	7s 5½d
Creed	7s 5½d	Legh and Kenwyn	10s 8d
Ladock	6s 8d	Fecock	6s 8d
Probus	7s 5 d	Roche	7s 5½d
Tregony	7s 5½d	Truro	4s
St Just(in Roseland)	4s		
		Total:	£8 11s 5½d

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d. Deanery of Kerier

Gwennap	7s 5½d	Landewednack	6s 8d
Stythians	6s 8d	Mullion	7s 5½d
Mawnan	3s 4d	Ruan Major	5s
Constantine	7s 4d	Cury	7s 5½d
Mawgan	7s 5½d	Breage	7s 5½d
Manaccan	5s	Wendron	7s 5½d
St Anthony in Meneage	3s 4d	Helston	7s 5½d
St Keverne	7s 5½d	Sithney	7s 5½d
Grade	3s 4d		
		Total:	£5 2s 9½d

e. Deanery of Penwith

Perranuthnoe	4s	Lelant	7s 5½d
St Hillary	7s 5½d	Gwinear	7s 5½d
Gulval	7s 5½d	Crowan	7s 5½d
Paul	7s 5½d	Camborne	7s 5½d
Sancreed	7s 5½d	Illogan	7s 5½d
St Just	7s 5½d	Redruth	5s
Madron	7s 5½d	Phillack and Gwithian	12s
Ludgvan	7s 5½d	Zennor	7s 5½d
St Erth	7s 5½d		
		Total:	£6 5s 5d

f. Deanery of Pyder

Cubert	7s 5½d	St Columb Major	7s 5½d
Newlyn	7s 5½d	St Wenn	7s 5½d
St Enoder	7s 5½d	Withiel	5s
Colan	4s	Lanivet	7s 5½d
Mawgan	7s 5½d		
		Total:	56s 2½d

g. Deanery of Trigg Minor

Bodmin	4s	Lanteglos by Camelford	7s 5½d
Helland	5s	Tintagel	7s 5½d
Blisland	7s 5½d	Trevalga	11½d
St Breward	7s 5½d	Forrabury	11½d
Michaelstow	5s	Minster	7s 5½d
St Mabyn	7s 5½d	Lesnewth	5s
St Tudy	7s 5½d	Endellion	22½d
St Kew	7s 5½d	Endellion, preb. of St Nicholas Meleanek	22½d
Minster	7s 5½d	Endellion, preb. of Peter Tregose	22½d
St Teath	7s 5½d	Endellion, preb. of John Myles	22½d
		Total:	£4 19s 10d

h. Deanery of Trigg Major

St Juliot	5s	Morwenstow	7s 5½d
Otterham	5s	Whitstone	7s 5½d
St Gennys	7s 5½d	North Petherwin	7s 5½d
Poundstock	7s 5½d	Treviglas	7s 5½d
Jacobstow	7s 5½d	Warbstow	7s 5½d
Week St Mary	7s 5½d	Davidstow	7s 5½d
Marhamchurch	7s 5½d	St Clether	7s 5½d
Launcells	7s 5½d	Egloskerry	7s 5½d
Stratton	7s 5½d	Altarnum	7s 5½d
Poughill	7s 5½d		
Kilkhampton	7s 5½d		
		Total:	£8 13s 4½d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CORNWALL:

£46 17s 9½d

1085. Procurations in the archdeaconry of Totnes

a. Deanery of Moretonhampstead

Ulsington	6s 8d	Lustleigh	6s 8d
Bovey Tracey	6s 8d	Hennock	5s
Widecombe in the Moor	6s 8d	Ideford	4s
Manaton	5s	Kingsteignton	6s 8d
North Bovey	5s	Highweek	5s
Moretonhampstead	6s 8d		
		Total:	

Fo. 133v

b. Deanery of Ipplepen

Berry Pomeroy	6s 8d	Broadhempston	3s
Brixham	6s 8d	Ipplepen	6s 8d
Abbotskerswell	4s	Torre	nil
Denbury	3s	Wolborough	nil
Torbryan	5s	Little Hempston	nil
		Total:	

c. Deanery of Totnes

Ashprington	6s 8d	Rattery	6s 8d
Cornworthy	5s	Dartington	5s
Townstal	6s 8d	Totnes	6s 8d
Stoke Fleming	6s 8d	Holne	4s
Blackawton	6s 8d	Harberton	6s 8d
Diptford	6s 8d	Dittisham	6s 8d
South Brent	6s 8d	Buckfastleigh	nil
Dean Prior	5s		
		Total:	

d. Deanery of Woodleigh

Stokenham	6s 8d	Ringmore	4s
South Pool	5s	Aveton Giffard	6s 8d
Portlemouth	5s	Loddiswell	6s 8d
Charleton	5s	Woodleigh	5s
Alvington	6s 8d	Moreleigh	3s
Malborough	6s 8d	East Allington	6s 8d
South Milton	nil	Slapton	6s 8d
Thurlestone	5s	Dodbrooke	nil
Churchstow	5s		
Kingsbridge	nil		
Bigbury	6s 8d		

e. Deanery of Plympton

Cornwood	6s 8d	Ermington	6s 8d
Harford	4s	Holbeton	6s 8d
Huish	4s	Yealmpton	6s 8d
Modbury	6s 8d	Newton Ferrers	6s 8d
Ugborough	6s 8d	Plymouth (<u>Sutton</u>)	

f. Deanery of Tamerton

Egg Buckland	5s	Whitchurch	6s 8d
Stoke Damarel	4s	Bere Ferrers	6s 8d
Tamerton Foliot	5s	Walkhampton	5s
Buckland Monachorum	6s 8d	Meavy	6s
Marytavy	4s	Bickleigh	4s
Petertavy	5s	Sheepstor	nil

g. Deanery of Tavistock

Bridestow	6s 8d	Bradstone	3s
Sourton	nil	Kelly	3s
Lydford	3s	Lifton	6s 8d
Coryton	3s	Virginstow	nil
Marystow	6s 8d	Broadwoodwidge	6s 8d
Lamerton	6s 8d	Stowford	4s
Sydenham Damarel	nil	Lewtrenchard	3s
Milton Abbot	6s 8d	Tavistock	nil
Dunterton	3s		

h. Deanery of Holsworthy

Milton Damarel	6s 8d	Thornbury	5s
Cookbury	nil	Bradford	5s
High Bickington	nil	Black Torrington	6s 8d
Luffincott	nil	Halwill	5s
Bridgerule	5s	Ashwater	6s 8d
Holsworthy	6s 8d	Clawton	5s
Bradworthy	6s 8d	Tetcott	5s
Sutcombe	5s	Pyworthy	6s
Putford	5s	Hollacombe	nil

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j. Deanery of Okehampton

Germanweek	3s	Northlew	6s 8d
Bratton Clovelly	6s 8d	Highampton	4s
Beaworthy	5s	Monk Okehampton	4s

Hetherleigh	6s 8d	Jacobstow	5s
Broadwood Kelly	4s	Inwardleigh	5s
Sampford Courtenay	6s 8d	Okehampton	5s
Belstone	5s	Honeychurch	nil
Exbourne	5s	Ashbury	nil

TOTAL PROCURATIONS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES: £30 4s 8d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS OF PARISH CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE
OF EXETER: £141 18d

1086. Procurations of Religious Houses and Collegiate Churches

a. In the archdeaconry of Exeter

Prior of St Nicholas, Exeter	26s 8d
Collegiate ch. of Ottery St Mary	26s 8d
Collegiate ch. of Crediton	67s 10d
Abbess of Canonsleigh	26s 8d
Prioress of Polsloe	26s 8d

b. In the archdeaconry of Barnstaple

Prior of Pilton	20s
Church of Hartland	
Church of Launceston, Cornwall	13s 8d
Church of Bodmin	13s
Church of Tywardreath	
Prior of St Germans	8d

c. In the archdeaconry of Totnes

Church of Tavistock	
Church of Plympton	20s
Rector of Slapton college	
Prior of Totnes	

d. (In the archdeaconry of Cornwall)

College of Crantock

College of St Thomas of Penryn

1087. Pensions due annually to the bishop of Exeter from churches

College of Slapton at Michaelmas	40s
Church of South Tawton at Easter	13s 4d
Abbot of Rewley, Ox., for church of Stithians, Co., at Easter	26s 8d
College of Windsor for church of Saltash at (blank)	26s 8d

Church of Stokenham

Church of Bampton

20s

1088. Account of Peter William, notary public by apostolic and imperial authority, appointed by Mr Robert Shirborn scribe of the acts and collector of the spiritual revenues of the diocese of Exeter sede vacante, from 4 May 1492 to 20 January 1493.

Procurations in the diocese of Exeter:

Received for the procurations of the parish churches of the entire diocese of Exeter, as detailed in the list for each archdeaconry above

£147 14s 2d

Procurations of religious houses and collegiate churches, as detailed in the account of Mr Thomas Elyot lately rendered to Peter Courtenay, formerly bishop of Exeter, and signed by his own hand

£2 6s 8d¹

Indemnity - annual pension payable to the bishop of Exeter for the indemnity of Slapton

£2

Testaments - received for the probate of testaments before the feast of St Peter ad Vincula, as detailed in the register (sic)

£11 6s 4d

Received for probate of wills after the feast of St Peter ad Vincula, as detailed in the register (sic)

£16 18s 10d

Testaments pertaining to the prerogative of the archbishop - as detailed in the register

£19 7s 6d

Fees of the rural deans for the whole diocese²

£2 17s

1. This sum is smaller than that expected, according to no. 1086. Nos. 1035-6 provide evidence of resistance to procurations. In the vacancy of 1519 procurations were received from the collegiate churches of Crediton and Ottery St Mary and from the religious houses of St Nicholas Exeter, Rolsloe and Pilton. The total was £7 10s 11d. Reg. Warham, fo. 275v.
2. Expanded in 1519 vacancy: Fees paid by the thirty-one rural deans of the diocese at the time of their admission at the rate of 2s each, Total: 57s. Reg. Warham, fo. 275.

Fees for institutions to parish churches after the feast
of St Peter, detailed in the register of institutions £5 6s 8d

Received from the vacancies of churches £4 6s 8d

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY PETER WILLIAM £212 3s 9d

Allowance for the fees of the rural deans¹ that year, viz.
42s to the eight deans in the archdeaconry of Exeter,
30s 8d to the six deans of the archdeaconry of Barnstaple,
56s 2d to the eight deans in the archdeaconry of Cornwall
and 30s 8d to the nine deans in the archdeaconry of Totnes,
as detailed in the list for this year above this account £7 19s 6d

Allowance for procurations not payed: allowance is
sought for procurations of Mr James Babbe for his churches
of Ashprington, 6s 8d, and Woodleigh, 5s; of Mr John
Burton for his church of Whimble, 6s 8d; of the prioress
of Cornworthy for her church of Cornworthy, 5s; of Nicholas
Melconek for his prebend in the church of Endellion in
Cornwall, 22½d; for the procuration of Colaton, 18d; for
the archidiaconal procuration (sic.) of Ottery St Mary,
6s 8d; of the conventual church of Canonsleigh, 26s 8d;
of the church of Payhembury^{5s 4d} as is detailed in the list
for this year above this account £3 5s 4½d

Allowance for various expenses paid to various persons
in the course of the commissary's itinerary, according to
the account book thereof, £8 5s 2d, and for other various
expenses according to the schedule, £5 13s 2d
£13 19s 4d

Allowance for the sum of £185 5s 7d paid to the archbishop
and to Mr Robert Shirborn his commissary in the diocese of
Exeter at various times in cash £185 5s 7d

Total of all allowances, expenses and payments made by
Peter William £210 9s 9½d

1. Expanded for 1503 vacancy, fees for their service during the visitation
- in that year only 57s 4d was paid. Reg. Warham, fo. 212v.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF BATH AND WELLS, 1495

NOTE: The see became vacant by the translation of Richard Fox to the see of Durham on 30 July 1494, but the temporalities of Durham were not restored to him until 8 December 1494. The see was filled by the translation of Oliver King from Exeter on 6 November 1495.

PROCESSUS ET ACTA ACTITATA PER EGREGIUM VIRUM MAGISTRUM ROGERUM CHURCH DECRETORUM DOCTOREM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATIBUS ET DIOCESI BATHON' ET WELLEN' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER TRANSLACIONEM REVERENDI PATRIS DOMINI RICARDI DEI GRACIA NUPER ECCLESiarUM CATHEDRALIUM BATHON' ET WELLEN' EPISCOPI AB IPSIS ECCLESIIIS QUIBUS TUNC PREERAT AD ECCLESIAM DUNELMENEM EBOR' PROVINCE CUI AUCTORITATE APOSTOLICA IAM NUPER PREFICIEBATUR VACANTE OFFICIALEM AC DICTA SEDE VACANTE COMMISSARIUM ET SPIRITUALITATIS IBIDEM CUSTODEM ET CORAM EO AUCTORITATE DICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS HABITA FACTA GESTA ET EXERCITA A PRIMO DIE MENSIS JANUARIi ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO QUARTO SEQUUNTUR ACTITANTUR ET REGISTRANTUR VERBORUM SEQUENCIUM SUB TENORE.

Fo. 135

1089. 8 January 1495, Bath.

In the chapter house of the cathedral church in the presence of the prior and chapter Mr John Barett, notary public by apostolic authority, appeared before Mr Church and presented letters of commission from the archbishop, requesting him on the archbishop's behalf to proceed according to the tenor of those letters. Mr Church, because of his reverence for the archbishop, accepted the commission, which was read publicly by Mr Barett.

1090. 12 December 1494, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., as vicar general and guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Bath and Wells in the vacancy following the translation of bishop Richard Fox to the see of Durham, with the powers specified in no. 752.

Fo. 135v

1091. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Bath or his Official inhibiting the exercise of any inferior jurisdiction during the visitation of the archdeaconry.

1092. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Citation directed to the archdeacon of Bath or his Official for the visitation of the religious houses, clergy and people of the archdeaconry, the dates and locations being listed in an attached schedule not transcribed. Citation received on 13 January. Certificate of the Official dated 20 January.

Fo. 136

1093. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Similar mandate of inhibition directed to the archdeacon of Wells or his Official.

1094. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Similar citation directed to the archdeacon of Wells or his Official.

1095. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Similar mandate of inhibition directed to the archdeacon of Taunton or his Official.

1096. 12 January 1495, Wells.

Similar citation directed to the archdeacon of Taunton or his Official.

Fo. 136v

1097. 20 January 1495, Bath.

Citation of the prior and convent of Bath, Q.S.B., to submit to visitation on Friday 30 January. Citation received 20 January. Certificate of the prior dated 30 January, with a schedule of names of those bound to attend:

Mr John Cantlowe, prior; David Pensforde, subprior; John Norton, precentor; John Abyndon, Richard Forde, chamberlain; John Swaynyswyke, William Eyles, prior of Dunster; Richard Wydycombe, Thomas Brystowe, William Byrde, scholar at Oxford; Thomas Browne, Thomas Gregory, at Dunster; Richard Pestell, at Dunster; William Royall, Thomas Bath, John Wyke, at Dunster; John Wurcetur, John Compton, John Keynyscham, Robert Pavy, accolite; John Cowper, accolite; Thomas Bekyngton, not professed.

1098. 20 January 1495, Bath.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Glastonbury, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 6 February. Certificate of the abbot dated 4 February, with schedule of names of those bound to attend:

Richard Bere, abbot; Thomas Mason, prior; John Wolyngton, William Pedurton, Thomas Excetur, Thomas Worspring, Robert Camell, John Barington, William Wiche, John Dultyng, Roger Andrewe, John Scovyld, Richard Flynte, Richard Felde, Nicholas Barkelay, Peter Weston, William Cheddur, John Bayly, William Forde, John Lymysam, William Water, John Marke, ~~John Marke~~ John Shepton, John Barnarde, Thomas Dunster, John Wynchcombe, Richard Wylton, Alexander Colyns, William Newton, William Stowell, Edward Coker, John Mylton, Richard Mylbourne, John Shelton, John Marten, John Brent, William Axbrigge, Richard Wynterburne, Henry Colmer, William Newporte, Nicholas Wedmore, Robert Clerke, Thomas Bonerant, John Frome, Nicholas London,

Thomas Sutton, Robert Strete, John Taunton, John Davyngton, John Glastonbury, John Bevyng, Thomas Dunston.

On 6 February the commissary sat judicially in the chapter house and canonically visited the abbey in head and members, and the abbot and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation. After he had reformed those things which according to the law should be reformed, he dissolved the visitation.

Fo. 137

1099. 31 January 1495, Keynsham.

The commissary canonically visited the abbey of Keynsham, O.S.A., in head and members, and abbot John Gylmyn and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1100. 10 February 1495, Bruton.

The commissary canonically visited the priory of Bruton, O.S.A., in head and members, and prior John Henton and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1101. 14 February 1495, Muchelney.

The commissary canonically visited the abbey of Muchelney, O.S.B., in head and members, and abbot William Wyke and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1102. 17 February 1495, Taunton.

The commissary canonically visited the priory of Taunton, O.S.A., in head and members, and prior John Prowce and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1103. 19 February 1495, Barlinch.

The commissary canonically visited the priory of Barlinch, O.S.A., in head and members, and prior Thomas Lyrd and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1104. 25 February 1495, Athelney.

The commissary canonically visited the abbey of Athelney, O.S.B., in head and members, and abbot John George and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

Fo. 137v

1105. 26 February 1495, Worspring.

The commissary canonically visited the priory of Worspring, O.S.A., in head and members, and the prior and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation.

1106. 20 January 1495, Bath.

Citation of the dean and chapter of Wells to submit to visitation on saturday 27 February. Citation received on 23 January. Certificate of William Bokett, subdean, dated 26 February, with the names of those cited listed in an attached schedule which is not transcribed.

On 27 February the commissary visited the cathedral church of Wells in head and members, and the canons, vicars choral and annivellars humbly submitted to visitation.

1107. 13 March 1495, Wells.

Ordinations celebrated in the conventual church of the Hospital of St John the Baptist on the authority of the archbishop by Thomas, bishop of Tenos.

NOTE: All ordinands are from Bath and Wells diocese, unless otherwise stated.

a. Accolites

Henry Turnour.	William Ferseman.
William Gaucyny.	Thomas ap Ryce of Llandaff diocese.
Robert Venaunce.	John David of Llandaff diocese.
Richard Walter.	Thomas ap John of St Davids diocese.
John Philip.	James Serle of Exeter diocese.
John Denham,	John Byggys of Salisbury diocese.

Fo. 138

b. Subdeacons

John Wade, to t. of Bath priory.

William Macy, to t. of Milton abbey, Salisbury diocese.

Richard Olyver of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Glasney college, Penryn.

Alexander Meryfild of Exeter diocese, to t. of Launceston¹ priory.

John Coxdon, to t. of Forde¹ abbey, Exeter diocese.

Thomas Payne, to t. of Keynsham abbey.

William Pyers of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Hartland abbey.

Robert Clerke, monk of Glastonbury.

c. Deacons

John Maiour of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Monkton Farleigh priory, Salisbury diocese.

Robert Richman of Winchester diocese, by l.d., to t. of Monkton Farleigh priory, Salisbury diocese.

Germanus Dawe of Exeter diocese, by l.d., to t. of Tywardreath priory.

David Lange of Salisbury diocese, by l.d., to t. of Abbotsbury abbey.

1. MS. prioris de Lancastre.

Robert Chaper of Salisbury diocese, by l.d., to t. of Cerne abbey.
 Richard Volvell, John Jamett, canons of Bruton.
 Thomas Broke, monk of Muchelney.
 John Burford, William Gregory, canons of Taunton.
 John Chamberleyn, monk of Hinton Charterhouse.
 Thomas Bomaunt, monk of Glastonbury.

d. Priests

Thomas Redbert, to t. of Montacute priory.
 William Canyngton, monk of Muchelney.
 John Cove, canon of Barlinch.
 John Lewys, monk of Witham.
 John Peke, John Austen, monks of Tywardreath.
 William Morepathe, monk of Glastonbury.
 Fo. 138v blank.

ACCOUNTS OF THE VACANCY OF THE SEE FROM CHRISTMAS 1494 TO CHRISTMAS 1495

Fo. 139

1108. PROCURATIONS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Dean and chapter of Wells, prior of Bath, abbots of Keynsham, Glastonbury,
 Muchelney, priors of Taunton and Barlinch, abbot of Athelney, priors of
 Bruton and Worspring 66s 8d each

Total: £33 6s 8d

1109. PROCURATIONS OF RURAL DEANERIES

a. Archdeaconry of Bath

Deaneries of Stalls and Redcliffe 66s 8d each

Total: £6 13s 4d

b. Archdeaconry of Wells

Deaneries of Frome, Cary, Marston, Pawlett, Axbridge, Ilchester

66s 8d each

Total: £20

c. Archdeaconry of Taunton

Deaneries of Crewkerne, Taunton, Dunster and Bridgewater

66s 8d each

Total: £13 6s 8d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS: £73 6s 8d

1110. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFICES AND INQUISITIONS INTO THE
 RIGHT OF PATRONAGE

For institutions to churches of Thorne Falcon, Bathealton, Somerton,
 Muchelney, Norton, (blank) and inquisition into the same, Nettlecombe
 and inquisition into the same, (blank) and inquisition into the same

6s 8d each

Total: 73s 4d

1111. RECEIPTS FOR THE PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

For probate of William Mey of Chard	12d
Richard Colyar of Curry Mallet	10s
John Wylcombe	23s 4d
Ralph Turner of Hill Farraunce	2s
R. of Treborough	20d
Thomas Dunkyn of Nettlecombe	12d
Catherine Harrys of Dunster	3s 4d
John Luker of Withycombe	9s
John Chilcote of Monksilver	12d
Nicholas Slyme of Minehead	16d
John Towker of Heuish St Annes	12d
John Tyrrel of Chillington	3s
Patrick Smarte of Minehead	12d
John Ever	8s
John Lathwell of Wootton	3s
Robert Hancoke of Brompton	5s
Philip Boydon	18d
John Wylcoke of <u>Chirch</u> (? Church Hill)	11s
John Burlond of Staplegrove	5s
Richard Slappe of Kingston	3s
William Gore of Selworthy	2s
Robert Huyssh of Brushford	2s 8d
Thomas Brice of Kingston	2s
Richard Frere of Stogursey	12d
John Bartelett	3s 4d
Walter Morys of Kingston	12d
Richard Colbronde of Pitminster	15s
John Petigrue of Pensford	10s
William Knyght of Congresbury	10s
John Radnare, V. of Wellow	50s
John Barton of Redcliffe	12d
John Crosse of Nempnet	2s 6d
Thomas Levemore	5s
John Frenssh of Cary	6s 8d
Isabelle Horsley	20d
John Kynsham of Keynsham	16d
Richard Hooker of Taunton	6s 8d
John Crosse of Exton	6s 8d
Agnes Kyrse of Wells	20d
Robert Warderoper of Bridgewater	3s 4d
John of the city of Wells	6s 8d
Henry Harding of Chew	8s

John Robyns of Chewton Mendip	20d
Lewis Wever	12d
John Grenefeld	2s
Thomas Gardyner	5s
John Hubbow	12d
John Keynysham	20d

TOTAL £13 10s 10d

Fo. 139v

1112. RECEIPTS FOR THE RECONCILIATION OF CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

Church of St Cuthbert, Wells, and cemeteries of St Andrew's, Wells and
Compton Dundon 66s 8d each

TOTAL £10

1113. For the confirmation of Mr Gilbert, canon and prior elect of
Bruton £10

1114. PENSIONS DUE AT MICHAELMAS

From the church of Butleigh 6s 8d

From the church of Curry Rivel 3s 4d

From the church of Yeovil 3s 4d

TOTAL 13s 4d

1115. TOTAL OF THE RECEIPTS FROM PROCURATIONS, PROBATE, INSTITUTIONS,
RECONCILIATION AND OTHER SPIRITUAL REVENUES £110 4s 2d

From which:

Paid to Mr Richard Esmond for his labours in preaching
the word of God for one week

6s 8d

Paid to Mr Walter Morys for the same task

40s

Paid to Mr John Baret on 7 April by William Potkyn

£60

Paid to Mr John Baret on 25 July by William Potkyn

£11 3s 4d

Paid to Mr John Baret by William Potkyn

£8 4s

Paid to Mr John Baret on 12 December by William Potkyn

£8 16s 10d

Paid to Mr John Baret on 31 December by William Potkyn

for the reconciliation of Compton Dundon

66s 8d

Paid to Mr John Baret by Mr John Botley for institution
to the church of Norton

6s 8d

Paid by Mr Thomas Makes for the procurations of the
cathedral church of Wells

66s 8d

For the expenses of Mr Church in his visitation

£12

TOTAL OF ALL PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

£109 10s 10d

NOTE: The see became vacant by the translation of William Smith to Lincoln on 30 January 1496, and was filled by the provision of John Arundel on 3 August 1496.

ACTA ATITATA ET PROCESSUS PER EGREGIUM VIRUM MAGISTRUM ROGERUM CHIRCHE DECRETORUM DOCTOREM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERIS CARDINALIS CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATE (sic) ET DIOCESI COVENTREN' ET LICH' SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER TRANSLACIONEM REVERENDI PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI WILLELMI DEI GRACIA NUPER ECCLESiarUM CATHEDRALIUM COVENTREN' ET LICH' EPISCOPI AB IPSIS ECCLESIIIS CATHEDRALIBUS QUIBUS TUNC PREERAT AD ECCLESIAM CATHEDRALEM LINCOLN' CUI AUCTORITATE APOSTOLICA IAM NUPER PREFICIEBATUR VACANTE COMMISSARIUM ET SPIRITUALITATIS IBIDEM CUSTODEM ET CORAM EO AUCTORITATE DICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS HABITA FACTA GESTA ET EXERCITA A ULTIMO DIE MENSIS FEBRUARII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO QUINTO USQUE AD ET IN OCTAVUM DIEM MENSIS NOVEMBRIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO SEXTO.

Fo. 142

116. 29 February 1496, Coventry.

In the chapter house of the cathedral priory in the presence of the prior and convent Mr William Potkyn, notary public by apostolic authority, delivered to Mr Roger Chirch, Decr.D., letters of commission from the archbishop, and requested him to act according to the tenor of these letters. Mr Chirch, because of his reverence for the archbishop, accepted the commission which was then publicly read by Mr Potkyn.

117. 31 January 1496, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., as vicar general and guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Coventry and Lichfield in the vacancy following the translation of bishop William (Smith) to the see of Lincoln, with the powers specified in No. 752.

Fo. 142v

118. 1 February 1496, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Roger Chirch, Decr.D., and Mr Richard Salter, Decr.D., jointly or singly, to proceed in the episcopal consistory during the vacancy of the see in all ecclesiastical causes, both ex officio and instance, including matrimonial causes, to terminate such causes, to correct and punish the excesses, crimes and faults of any of the archbishop's subjects in the cities and diocese who are delinquent or who by virtue of crime or contract come under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and to do all else necessary or expedient which pertains to the office of Official of the consistory.

119. 2 March 1496, Lichfield.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Coventry and his Official inhibiting them and those subject to them from any action prejudicial to

the visitation of the archdeaconry about to be conducted by Mr Chirch or his commissaries on behalf of the archbishop. They are to announce that by the authority of the vicar general, or rather of the archbishop,

licences granted by bishop William or on his authority concerning parish churches or cemeteries which are unconsecrated or polluted and other places which have not received the necessary consecration, licences for the celebration of mass in oratories and chapels, dispensations and licences for non-residence and licences for the farming of benefices, are suspended and revoked.

Fo. 143 wanting.

Fo. 144

1120. 2 March 1496, Lichfield.

Similar mandate to the archdeacon of Stafford and his Official.

1121. 2 March 1496, Lichfield.

Similar mandate to the archdeacon of Derby and his Official.

1122. 2 March 1496, Lichfield.

Similar mandate to the archdeacon of Shrewsbury and his Official.

Fo. 144v

1123. 2 March 1496, Lichfield.

Similar mandate to the archdeacon of Chester and his Official.

1124. 1 March 1496, Coventry.

Citation of the prior and convent of the cathedral priory of Coventry, O.S.B., to submit to visitation and the correction of any faults discovered on 8 March. The prior is to certify by letters patent the names of those bound to be present at this visitation.

Citation received 6 March. Certificate of the prior dated 8 March, with a schedule of names of those cited:

Richard Share, prior; Br William Pollesworth, subprior; Br Robert Grene, penitencer; Br Richard Drowthe, steward; Br John Hewood, monk; Br Thomas Southam, precentor; Br Henry Wellys, succentor; Br Robert Colman, cellarer; Br John Warde, monk; Br John Pope, monk; Br John Belle, monk; Br William Trowthe, monk; Br John Bristowe, monk; Br Robert Derby, Br Robert Barnesley, monks; Br John Weedon, Br William Wynde, novices.

On 8 March the commissary sat judicially in the chapter house of the priory, and after he had received the certificate of the prior which was read aloud, canonically visited the priory in head and members in the name of the archbishop, and the prior and all his brethren humbly submitted to visitation. After he had reformed those things which according to the law should be reformed, he dissolved the visitation.

Fo. 145

1125. Citation of the abbot and convent of Kenilworth, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on friday 11 March. Citation received 5 March. Certificate of the abbot dated 10 March, with a schedule of names:

Ralph Maxstoke, abbot; Br Thomas Mogge, prior; Br William Curtlyngton, subprior; Br Philip Walter, precentor; Br Robert Bromeall, cellarer; Br Hugh Gleave, Br Henry Rolston, kitchener; Br Richard Colshill, almoner; Br John Balsale, sacrist; Br John Roers, Br John Hasebery, Br Richard Warewick, professed canons; Br Nicholas Smyth, Br Robert Hervy; Br John Lyster.

Visitation conducted 11 March.

1126. Citation of the prior and convent of Maxstoke, O.S.A. Citation received and certificate of prior dated 7 March, with a schedule of names:

John Freman, prior; William Blake, subprior; John Hoyton, William Ellesmere; Henry Elyett, Robert Hillary, William Holand, Roger Harryson, Robert Bosworth, Richard Perkyns, professed canons.

Visitation conducted 14 March.

Fo. 145v

1127. Citation of the prior and convent of Arbury, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on thursday 17 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of prior with schedule of names:

William Cockes, prior; William Clement, subprior; John Coventre, William Lynde; William Hynkley, John Byrd, William Rampton, Rober Walker, novices; John Burton, apostate for 24 years.

Visitation conducted 18 March (sic).

1128. Citation of the abbess and convent of Polesworth, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 19 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of abbess with a schedule of names:

Margaret Ruskyn, abbess; Ann Fitzherberd, prioress; Elizabeth Froxmere, subprioress; Elizabeth Fraunces, Edith Lynde, Cecilia Walker, Margaret Motton, Susan Harecourt, Alice Draper, Margaret Totty, Catherine Ruskyn, Margaret Casewall, Benedicta Burton, Ann Bothe.

Visitation conducted 19 March.

Fo. 146

1129. Citation of the prior and convent of Church Gresley, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 21 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of prior with schedule of names:

Robert Mogge, prior; John Manchestre, subprior; John Tuder, John Selly,

novices.

Visitation conducted 21 March.

1130. Citation of prior and convent of Repton, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on tuesday 22 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of prior with a schedule of names:

Henry Preiste, prior; John Steyne, subprior; Richard Burton, cellarer; Richard Clerke, John Welford, William Derby, cellarer of Calke; William Tutburye, Henry Belton, John Rolton, John Hyntes, subcellarer, William Machyn, Thomas Daws, Richard Mordock, sacrist; John Wyrkesworth, Richard Newhall, novices.

Visitation conducted 22 March. The following injunctions were issued:

Fo. 146v

First, the prior and each of his brethren was ordered to observe diligently the rule, observances, ordinances and institutes of St Augustine, especially with regard to the observance of divine office, the refectory, the cloister and the dormitory. The prior was instructed to draw up a full and accurate inventory of all the goods and debts of his house, specifying the name of each creditor, old or new, and to exhibit the written inventory before the commissary at Lichfield by Pentecost, on pain of excommunication.

The prior was instructed to draw up a full and accurate account of the financial state of the house, detailing receipts, payments, expenses and the disposal of goods by himself and his brethren, and to exhibit the account before the commissary at Lichfield by Pentecost, on pain of £5.

The prior was ordered that he should grant no licence to go alone beyond the bounds of the priory to any of his brethren, nor to go out with a companion except for a specified and honourable reason, under the above penalty.

The canons were ordered not to go out alone in any of their fields, even those within the bounds of the priory, nor should they go out with a companion or companions if there was any female in the field. They should never henceforth have open or clandestine conversation with any woman within the bounds of the house, unless they had previously obtained express licence from the prior, on pain of incarceration for seven days for the first offence, twenty days for the second offence, one month for the third offence, three months for the fourth offence, the penalty then increasing at the discretion of the prior. The prior was ordered, in virtue of canonical obedience and on pain of perpetual deprivation of office, that laying aside all excuses he should inflict, or cause to be inflicted, the above specified penalties whensoever one of his brethren was culpable. The prior was ordered that by Pentecost he should obtain from each of the officials of the house an accurate account of all the possessions of the priory received or disbursed by them by virtue of their office, such

accounts to be rendered to the prior and his brethren, or the greater part of them. Henceforth he should demand such accounts at least twice a year, on pain of 40s payable to the fabric of Christchurch, Canterbury, whenever by the connivance, guilt or negligence of the prior such an account is not rendered.

1131. Citation of the abbot and convent of Darley, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on saturday 26 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

John Aissby, abbot; Ralph Penyston, subprior; Thomas London, cellarer; John Chester, Richard Hegge, William Stewall, Thomas Cannesby, Henry Derby, John Alton, Henry Wyndeley, Thomas Beston, Robert Yeldersley, Thomas Wirksworth, Adam Derby; Richard Callowe, . Henry Hervy, novices.

Visitation conducted 26 March.

Fo. 147

1132. Citation of the prioress and convent of Derby, King's Mead, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 28 March. Citation received on 7 March. Certificate of the prioress with schedule of names:

Margaret Chaundele, prioress; Joan Brewd, Joan Longford, Bryde de Poole, Catherine Bagott, Alice Knolles.

Visitation conducted 28 March.

1133. Citation of the prior and convent of Tutbury, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 29 March. Citation received 7 March. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

William Whalley, prior; Thomas Bradbourne, subprior; Thomas Bermycham, John Barton, Thomas Rolston, John Tutbury, John Etwall, John Madely, Thomas Brassyngton, Thomas Stone; John Belyngton, Roger Stafford, Thomas Hamburye, novices.

Visitation conducted 29 March.

1134. Citation of the abbot and convent of Burton-on-Trent, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 11 April. Citation received 9 April. Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

William Fligh, abbot; Br John Burton, prior; Br John Norton, subprior; Br William Kenesall, cellarer; Br John Reptan, succentor; Br Robert Elyott, Br John Blount, Br Thomas Moyott, Br Christopher Townesley, Br Christopher Alton, Br William Bayne, Br Robert Busbe, Br Thomas Swayne, Br Thomas Tutburye, Br John Poole, Br Thomas Pyrre, Br John Harvy, Br John Poope.

Visitation conducted 11 April.

1135. Citation of the abbot and convent of Rocester, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on saturday 16 April. Citation received 9 April. Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

George Caldon, abbot; Br William Butlere, prior; Br John Ensawere, Br William Horpe, Br Richard Shenton, Br William Jhon, Br John Todde; Br Roger Rolston, Br Thomas Taylour, novices.

Visitation conducted 16 April. *

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1136. Citation of the prior and convent of Stone, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on tuesday 19 April. Citation received 9 April. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Thomas Forth, bishop of Achrony, prior; William Duddisbury, John Reyneford, Robert Atkyn, William Blant, Thomas Barberly, Thomas Matson, Richard Dodycote.

Visitation conducted 19 April.

1137. Citation of the prior and convent of Tre^Ntham, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on thursday 21 April. Citation received 4 April. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Thomas Williams, prior; Br Robert Stringer, subprior; Br Henry Johnson, Br Thomas Dakyn, Br John Deyne; Br Alexander Foxe, Br Ralph Thikkyns, novices.

Visitation conducted 21 April.

1138. Citation of the prior and convent of Ranton, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on 21 April. Citation received 4 April. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Roger Smyth, prior; Thomas Ecculsall, Henry Slawton; William Bradgate, Thomas Alton, Richard Thunster, novices.

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1139. Citation of the abbot and convent of Haughmond, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on wednesday 27 April. Citation received 11 April. Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

Richard Pontisbury, abbot; John Meykin, prior; George Hagiston, William Peers, chamberlain; William Rann, Hugh Mynton, cellarer; John Ferroure, precentor; John Colfox, chaplain; William Rolf, Richard Pontisbury, Thomas Gryme, novices.

Visitation conducted 27 April.

1140. Citation of the abbot and convent of St Peter, Shrewsbury, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 30 April. Citation received 11 April.

Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

Thomas Mynde, abbot; Br Thomas Wynnys, prior and warden of St Winifred's shrine; Br John Coly, subprior, sacrist and warden of the chapel of B.V.M.; Br John Chesshire, warden of St Catherine's chapel; Br William Castell, treasurer; Br Roger Chapman, prior of Morville; Br David Alscote, precentor; Br Richard Porter, infirmarer, pittancer and master of the works; Br John Shrousbury, abbot's steward; Br Laurence Grenelefe, third prior; Br Irianus Fisshere, Br Thomas Appary, Br William Gough, Br Richard Bourghton, chaplain and cellarer; Br Richard Lye, scholar at Oxford; Br Roger Wright, subsacrist; Br Thomas Butler, novice.

Visitation conducted 30 April.

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1141. Citation of prior and convent of Wombridge, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 2 May. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Thomas Forster, prior; William Boydon, William Stacy, William Whyliford, William White.

Visitation conducted 2 May.

1142. Citation of abbot and convent of Lilleshall, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on tuesday 3 May. Citation received 11 April. Certificate of abbot with schedule of names:

Robert Fitzjon, abbot; John Smyth, prior; John Danson, John Ofley, Geoffrey Barton, Richard Newport, John Rollys, John Halle, John Hatton, Christopher Ledis; Thomas Darynton, John Pontisbury, novices; Thomas Butler.

Visitation conducted 3 May.

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1143. Citation of prioress and convent of Brewood White Ladies, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on friday 6 May. Citation received 31 March. Certificate of the prioress with schedule of names:

Alice Woode, prioress; Margaret Cowper, Agnes Vyes, Margaret Sandford, Cecilia Croston.

Visitation conducted 8 May.

1144. Citation of prior and convent of St Thomas the Martyr near Stafford (Baswich), O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 9 May. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

William Chedull, prior; John Pirle, subprior; Thomas Hollam, precentor; Ralph Davison, William Stiche, sacrist; Christopher Sympson, Thomas Weyne, John Messingham; Richard Whitell, novice.

Visitation conducted 9 May.

1145. Citation of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Lichfield to submit to visitation on monday 16 May, with an inhibition of any action prejudicial to the visitation. Certificate of the dean Mr John Yotton, S.T.P., with schedule of names:

Personally apprehended by the dean in the cathedral; Mr Richard Salter, preb. of Hansacre; Mr Hugh Lehee, preb. of Whittington.

Cited by means of citations left in their stalls, so that they might be found by their vicars or acquaintances; Mr Charles Both, treasurer and preb. of Sawley; Mr Robert Slimbrige, precentor and preb. of Bishop's Itchington; Mr Hugh Holdom, preb. of Colwich; Mr Henry Ediall, preb. of Gaia Minor; Mr John Moorton, preb. of Bishopshull; Mr John Hervy, preb. of one moiety of Oloughton (Ufton Cantoris); Mr Edmund Chadirton, preb. of Bolton; Mr Ralph Hethcote, preb. of Offley; Mr George Downe, preb. of Freeford; Mr Oliver Denham, preb. of Wolvey; Mr Thomas Worseley, preb. of Tachbrooke; Mr William Pykinham, preb. of Gaia Major; Mr Thomas Neleson, preb. of Longdon; Mr Humphrey Hawardyn, preb. of Tervin; Mr William Johns, preb. of other moiety of Oloughton (Ufton Decani); Mr Robert Mome, preb. of Sandiacre; Mr John Moore, preb. of Flixton; Mr Thomas Barowe, preb. of Culborough; Mr William Smith, preb. of Ryton; Mr Richard Delves, preb. of Pipa Parva; Mr John Argentyne, preb. of Dernford; Mr John Rawcliff, preb. of Bovenhull.

The forementioned prebendaries were cited to appear in the chapter house on 16 May, with notification that the visitation would proceed whether or not they were present. The dean has also cited the vicars, chaplains and ministers of the church. He makes protestation in the name of the cathedral church of Lichfield, of himself the dean and of his coresidents, that according to the long established customs of the church, its privileges and statutes and compositions with previous bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, confirmed by the authority of pope Martin V, the vicars choral, cantarists and other ministers of the church and all the servants of the canons living within the close are considered to be free and immune from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and should not be cited, nor are bound to attend the visitation.¹ Therefore if anything of the foregoing is found to be contrary to or prejudicial to the privileges, statutes, compositions and customs to which he is bound in law, the dean hereby revokes and retracts the same.

1. For episcopal visitation at Lichfield, see K. Edwards, The English Secular Cathedrals in the Middle Ages (2nd. ed., Manchester 1967, p.132.

1146. Citation of prior and convent of Burscough, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on wednesday 8 June. Certificate of the prior, with schedule of names:

Hector Scarisbroke, prior; Hugh Hulme, subprior.

Visitation conducted 8 June.

1147. 21 February 1496, Lichfield.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Norton, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 13 June. Certificate of the abbot with schedule of names:

John Malbone, abbot; William Merton, prior; Robert Wyse, Richard Kynnesley, John Christemas, William Peynketh, John Peynketh, William Norton, Roger Halle.

Visitation conducted 13 June.

1148. 29 February 1496, Lichfield.

Citation of prior and convent of Calwich, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on saturday 16 April. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Robert Elderbeke, prior; William Kyrkby, professed canon.

Visitation conducted 16 April.

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1149. Citation of the warden of the college of Tong to submit to visitation on 5 May. Certificate of the warden with schedule of names:

Thomas Brown, warden; William Smyth, Ralph Elcocke, John Morys alias Pardener.

Visitation conducted 5 May.

1150. Citation of prior and convent of Upholland, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 9 June. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Thomas Egleston, prior; James Roby, Richard Wuswald, John Smalshefe, Hugh Fayreclof. All are professed monks.

Visitation conducted 9 June.

1151. Citation of the prioress and convent of St Mary, Chester, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 16 June. Certificate of the prioress with schedule of names:

Margaret Pasmych, prioress; Elizabeth Savage, subprioress; Eleanor Norys, Elizabeth Bekinsall, Florence Waughan, Catherine Asshowe, Joan Aderton, Catherine Tatton, Margery Taylour, Margaret Tatton; Margaret Woodward, Catherine Gawyn, not yet professed.

Visitation conducted 16 June.

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1152. Citation of prior and convent of Birkenhead, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on 18 June. Certificate of the prior with schedule of names:

Thomas Chestir, prior; Thomas Meldrom, subprior; Richard Ruthdale, Nicholas Tassye, Roger Rawlyn.

Visitation conducted 18 June.

1153. Citation of the warden of the collegiate church of Gnosall to submit to visitation on 23 June. Certificate of the warden with schedule of names:

Mr Edmund Halse, preb. of Chilternha; Mr Robert Nonne, preb. of Beverlehall; Mr Henry Best, preb. of Morehall; Richard Ardune, preb. of Seturhall; William Tailour, John Thomasson, Thomas Turlehall, Humphrey Eton, vicars choral.

Visitation conducted 23 June.

Fo. 152

1154.

a. 29 February 1496, Coventry.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Coventry and his Official, announcing the intention of the vicar general to visit the archdeaconry on the days and at the places detailed in the attached schedule. They are to cite or cause to be cited all abbots, priors, rectors and vicars holding any offices or ecclesiastical benefices, parochial and stipendiary chaplains, and especially those claiming to have the ordinances or foundations of chantries within the archdeaconry. They are also to cite from each parish eight, six or four trustworthy men, according to the size of the parish, who have sound knowledge of the matters into which enquiry will be made. The archdeacon and his Official, together with those cited, shall appear before the vicar general or his commissaries to swear an oath of canonical obedience to the archbishop; they shall exhibit titles to their dignities and benefices, the foundations and ordinances of their chantries, and their letters of ordination, so that they may be enregistered, and pay the procurations due to the archbishop by virtue of his visitation, and the jurors shall render true testimony on the matters into which enquiry is to be made. The archdeacon and his Official are to cite all those who do not reside in their benefices as they are bound, or who let their benefices to farm and also those religious or any others who hold appropriated benefices within the archdeaconry or who claim the right to receive pensions, portions or part of the tithes from churches, to appear on the appropriate day to exhibit the dispensations, licences, or graces by virtue of which they make such claim. The archdeacon and his Official are inhibited, as also are the rural deans and other ministers, from any attempt prejudicial to the visitation, and if anything is done in public or in secret to the prejudice of the visitation, the vicar general hereby revokes such action and declares it void. The

archdeacon or his Official is to certify the vicar general or his commissary of the date of receipt of this mandate, the action taken upon it, and the names of those cited in each deanery with the reason for their citation.

b. 8 March 1496.

Certificate of John Parkys, Official of the archdeacon of Coventry. In accordance with the mandate, he has cited the deanery of Coventry to appear in the church of St Michael, Coventry on wednesday 9 March, the deanery of Marton in the church of Southam on thursday 10 March, the deanery of Stoneleigh in the church of Keneley(? Kenilworth) on saturday 12 March, and the deanery of Arden in the church of Coleshill on tuesday 15 March, as : appears more fully in the attached schedule.

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1155. 18 April 1496, Alveston, Wa.

Certificate of a similar mandate, directed to the archdeacon of Stafford and his Official, returned by Mr John Cowper, Decr.B., Official of the archdeacon By virtue of the mandate which he received on 11 March, he has, by the agency of Malus Bate, literate of Stafford, the archdeacon's apparitor, cited the clergy and parishioners in the requisite number to appear on the days and at the places specified. The names of those cited are detailed in an attached schedule.

1156. 20 March 1496.

Certificate of a similar mandate by the Official of the archdeacon of Derby.

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1157. 26 April 1496, Shrewsbury.

Certificate of a similar mandate by John Lye, Official of the archdeacon of Shrewsbury.

1158. 14 May 1496.

Certificate of a similar mandate by Mr Thomas Twemlowe, Decr.B., Official of the archdeacon of Chester. The mandate was received by him on 10 March.

INSTITUTIONS

Fo. 153v

1159. 7 April 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Hugh Grene, priest, to church of Wistaston, Chs., vac. by res. of Robert Taverner. P. Hugh Egerton, esq. and John Peshale, generosus. Ind. Official of the peculiar jurisdiction of Wybunbury.

1160. 7 April 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Robert Banes, priest, to church of Swarkeston, Db., vac. by death

of Thomas Fiddelere. P. Thomas Babington, guardian of Roger Rolleston, minor, heir of Henry Rolleston, deceased, late of Swarkeston. Ind. adn. of Derby.

1161. 24 April 1496, Newport, Sa.

Inst. of Thomas Janyns, priest, to church of Norbury, Staffs., vac. by d. of Richard Turnour. P. John Botiller, esq., of Herefordshire. Ind. adn. of Stafford.

1162. 5 May 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Mr Edmund Aisshton, Decr.B., to church of Middleton, La., vac. by d. of John Barton. P. Richard Asshton, esq. Ind. adn. of Chester.

1163. 7 May 1496, Brewood, Staffs.

Inst. of Mr Robert Canlayn, Ll.B., to perpetual vicarage of the altar of St Oswald King and Martyr in the conventual church of St Werburgh, Chester, vac. by res. of Mr Henry Reynford, Decr.B. P. abbot and convent of St Werburgh, Chester. Ind. adn. of Chester.

1164. 29 May 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Ralph Sheppard, chaplain, to church of Kirk Langley, Db., vac. by res. of Richard Rolleston. P. Thomas Twyford, esq. Ind. adn. of Chester (sic). Assignment of an annual pension of 4 marks from the fruits of the church to Richard Rolleston for his food and clothing.

1165. 27 June 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of John Dicon, chaplain, to the altar of St Michael in the chantry of St Mary Magdalen in the parish church of Chestefield, Db., vac. by d. of John Verdon. P. Thomas Duraunt. Ind. adn. of Derby.

1166. 12 July 1496, London.

Inst. of John Burman, priest, to church of Radbourn, Wa., vac. by d. of John Atkyns. P. Sir John Ryssley, knight of the king's body. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

Fo. 154

1167. 12 August 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Henry Dixwell, chaplain, to vic. of Clifton, Wa., vac. by res. of Geoffrey Clerk. P. abbot and convent of St Mary de Pratis, Leicester. Ind. adn. of Coventry. Assignment of an annual pension of 40s from the fruits of the church to Geoffrey Clerk for his food and clothing.

1168. 28 August 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of William Schawe, chaplain, to church of Baxterley, Wa., vac. by res. of Thomas Sowderne. P. abbot and convent of Merevale, O. Cist. Ind. adn.

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of Coventry. Assignation of an annual pension of 13s 8d from the fruits of the church to Thomas Sowderne for his food and clothing.

1169. 5 September 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Roger Bradshawe, chaplain, to church of Aighton, La., vac. by d. of William Bradshawe. P. Thomas Bradshawe, esq., of Upholland, La. Ind. adn. of Chester.

1170. 20 September 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of William . Toples, chaplain, to perpetual chantries of SS Mary and Michael in the church of Melbourne, Db., vac. by d. of John Cantevell. P. Robert Shurley, esq., and William Sandes, chaplain. Ind. adn. of Derby.

1171. 20 September 1496, Stone priory.

Inst. of Thomas Eyre to vic. of Hathersade, Db., vac. by d. of Thurstan Eyer. P. prior and convent of Launde, O.S.A., Lincoln diocese. Ind. adn. of Derby.

1172. 28 September 1496, Stone priory.

Inst. of Rogert Eyer, junior, chaplain, to the altar of St Michael in the perpetual chantry of St Mary Magdalen in the parish church of Chesterfield, Db., vac. by d. of Richard Arwek. P. Thomas Durant of Chesterfield. Ind. adn. of Derby.

1173. 5 October 1496, priory of St Thomas near Stafford.

Inst. of Mr John Potter, S.T.B., to vic. of Spondon, Db., vac. by res. of Henry Dudlyn. P. master and brethren of Burton Lazars. Ind. adn. of Coventry.

Assignation of an annual pension of 5 marks from the fruits of the church to Henry Dudlyn.

1174. 10 October 1496, Lichfield.

Inst. of Richard Dunn, chaplain, to vic. of Dronfield, ^{ss.,} vac. by res. of William Byngley. P. abbot and convent of Beauchief. Ind. adn. of Derby.

Fo. 154v

1175. 16 October 1496, Coventry.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Rydley, clerk, in the person of his proctor Richard Wybynbury, literate, to prebend and canonry in the collegiate church of St John, Chester, vac. by d. of Mr John Atkyns. P. the king, by virtue of the vacancy of the see. Ind. dean of the collegiate church or his deputy.

1176. 4 November 1496, Lambeth.

Inst. by the archbishop of Henry Hyckes, chaplain, to vic. of the prebendal church of Tachbrook, Wa., vac. by d. of Richard Walker, and in the

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archbishop's collation by virtue of the vacancy of the see. Ind. dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Coventry and Lichfield (sic).

1177. 28 May 1496, Lichfield.

Ordination celebrated in the cathedral church of Lichfield by the authority of John archbishop of Canterbury by Thomas bishop of Achonry.

NOTE: All ordinands are from the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, unless otherwise stated.

a. Accolites

Seculars

Thomas Robyns, Robert Fychett, Thomas Twyford, Robert Tadursall, Ralph Bardow, Henry Cowper, Seth Lighgo, Elias Tay, Edmund Fleccher, Robert Smyth, Thomas Hunt, Roger Scott, Richard Halle, William Barett, Ralph Longford, John Balle, Christopher Johnson, William Turnour, William Twys, Ralph Shawe, James Byrom, Hugh Birde, Thomas Hinxley, Humphrey King, Roger Newton, Ralph Ratclif, John Bisshop, Roger Worthington, John Botfeld, John Wright, John Haynes, Thomas Heywood, Robert Whittington, John Turnar, Peter Halle, William Wylkynson, Richard Holand.

Regulars

Br Christopher Ledys, canon regular of Lilleshall abbey; Br John Lynton, canon regular of Church Gresley priory.

b. Subdeacons

Secular

Ralph Holand, to t. of Whalley abbey.
John Crowder, to t. of Whalley abbey.
Roger Shobilworth, to t. of Whalley abbey.
Humphrey Hert, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.
Nicholas Payne, to t. of Breadsall priory.
John Wilshawe, to t. of Merevale abbey.
John Hewe, to t. of Canwell priory.
Thomas Pynchware, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.
Seth Houghton, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.
William Seyffe, to t. of Farewell priory.
Thomas Stryngare, to t. of hospital of St John the Baptist, Chester.
Hugh Yardeley, to t. of Combermere abbey.
William Bradshay, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.
Richard Sutton, to t. of Darley abbey.
John Beel, to t. of Croxden abbey.
Hugh Columbele, to t. of Darley abbey.
Henry Roper, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

George Blakwall, to t. of Dale abbey.

Robert Barefote, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

Ralph Hichinson, to t. of Breadsall priory.

Regulars

Br John Anyon, O.P. of Chester.

Br William Lynse, canon of Arbury, O.S.A.

Br William Knightley, canon of Arbury, O.S.A.

Br Thomas Alton, canon of Ranton, O.S.A.

Br Richard Tunstall, canon of Ranton, O.S.A.

Fo. 155

c. Deacons

Seculars

John Bancroft, to t. of Combermere abbey.

Roger Smith, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

John Crewe, to t. of Trentham priory.

Ralph Madok, to t. of Tretham priory.

Otvel Halle, to t. of Norton abbey.

Charles Mynshull, to t. of Vale Royal abbey.

Nicholas Smith, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

Robert Frene, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.

Humphrey Hassall, to t. of Combermere abbey.

Thomas Ekles, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

Thomas Tonge, to t. of Buildwas abbey.

Henry Forde, to t. of Daventry priory.

Thomas Hurste, to t. of Croxden abbey.

Richard Feyrefeld, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

Otvel Rigeway to t. of Beauvale priory.

William Wyrall, to t. of Combermere abbey.

Henry Alkoke, to t. of Birkenhead priory.

Thomas Moston, to t. of Combermere abbey.

Thomas Grene, to t. of Canwell priory.

Richard Atkynson, to t. of Church Gresley priory.

John Lancashire, to t. of Whalley abbey.

Thomas Bushell, to t. of Vale Royal abbey.

Edward Champen, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

Oliver Fleccher, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

James Aystowe, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.

John Barnys, to t. of Wroxton priory.

John Woode, to t. of hospital of St Giles by Shrewsbury.

William Buguley, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

John Crosse, to t. of hospital of St Giles by Shrewsbury.

Regulars

Br John Hycoke, C.P. of Chester.
 Br John Swebston, canon regular of Church Gresley.
 Br John Todde, canon regular of Rocester.
 Br William Hatton, monk of Dieulacres, O.Cist.
 Br William Alben, monk of Dieulacres, O.Cist.

d. Priests

Seculars

Humphrey Rugge, to t. of Halesowen abbey.
 Laurence Browne, to t. of Whalley abbey.
 Simon Acson, to t. of Vale Royal abbey.
 Henry Longforth, to t. of Calwich priory.
 Richard Madok, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.
 Robert Rigby, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.
 John Wright, to t. of hospital of St Giles by Shrewsbury.
 John Smith, to t. of college of Tong.
 Richard Whiteaker to t. of Combermere abbey.
 Hugh Laksell, to t. of Whalley abbey.
 William Wrightinton, to t. of Birkenhead priory.
 Ralph Sheparde, to t. of Tutbury priory.
 Oliver Rage, to t. of Dale abbey.
 Richard Dutton, to t. of Combermere abbey.
 Roger Cumbrebache, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.
 William Massy, to t. of Combermere abbey.
 Robert Cokkes, to t. of priory of Derby, King's Mead.
 William Trevenande, to t. of hospital of St Giles by Shrewsbury.
 Peter Warde, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.
 Thomas Hervy, to t. of priory de Novo Loco.
 Richard Manson, to t. of Combermere abbey.
 Robert Gundys, to t. of Ranton priory.
 Richard Huntynghon, to t. of Birkenhead priory.
 John Snape, to t. of Basingwerk abbey.
 Thomas Randoll, to t. of Trentham priory.
 John Homfrey, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.
 John Trafort, to t. of Croxden abbey.
 William Gorwey, to t. of Halesowen abbey.
 Ralph Rage, to t. of Darley abbey.
 Robert Eyton, to t. of his prebend of Langarmewe and Dynmerchian.
 William Soutford, to t. of Ranton priory.
 Richard Mason, to t. of Halesowen abbey.
 Edmund Turnur, to t. of Farewell priory.
 Thomas Maderer, to t. of Stone priory.
 Laurence Holiwell, to t. of Holland Bridge priory.
 John H_ydson, to t. of Dale abbey.

Thomas Newbold, to t. of St Anne's priory, Coventry.

John Lewis, to t. of hospital of St Giles by Shrewsbury.

John Dutton, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

Thomas Holyns, to t. of Dieulacres abbey.

Robert Wright, to t. of Burton abbey.

Roger Sumnour, to t. of Arbury priory.

John Cowper, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

Oliver Ledsham, to t. of St Mary's priory, Chester.

Alexander Birkbeke, of Carlisle diocese, by l.d., to t. of Lambley priory.

Lewis ap Ievan ap Tudur, of Bangor diocese by l.d., to t. of St Sariol's abbey, O.S.A. (Penmon, Anglesey).

Regulars

Br Robert Capnest, monk of St Werburgh's abbey, Chester.

Br John Colfoxe, canon regular of Haughmonk O.S.A.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS BY MR ROGER CHURCH, DECR.D. AND WILLIAM POTKYN, NOTARY PUBLIC, HIS SCRIBE, FROM 29 FEBRUARY TO 8 NOVEMBER 1496.

COMPOTUS DICTI MAGISTRI ROGERI CHURCH DECRETORUM DOCTORIS ETC. ET WILLELMI POTKYN NOTARII PUBLICI EIUS IN HAC PARTE ACTORUM SCRIBE VIDELICET DE CERTIS PECUNIARUM SUMMIS PER EOSDEM DE PROCURACIONIBUS DECANATUM, MONASTERIUM ET PRIORATUM, INSTITUCIONIBUS BENEFICIORUM, VACACIONIBUS ECCLESiarUM, INDEMNATIBUS, PENSIONIBUS, SINODALIBUS, DENARIIS SANCTI PETRI, DIMISSIONIBUS TESTAMENTORUM ET ECCLESIIIS APPROPRIATIS MENSE EPISCOPALI, NECNON DE DIVERSIS ALIIS SPIRITUALIBUS EMOLUMENTIS PRESCRIPTO REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI RACIONE VACACIONIS SEDIS PREFATE DEBITIS A ULTIMO DIE MENSIS FEBRUARII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC NONAGESIMO QUINTO USQUE AD OCTAVUM DIEM MENSIS NOVEMBRIS SEQUENTem ET PER EOSDEM MAGISTRUM ROGERUM ET WILLELMUM PRO DICTO REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRE ET EIUS NOMINE RECEPTIS PROUT SEQUITUR.

1478. PROCURATIONS

a. From the archdeaconry of Coventry

Deanery of Coventry	66s 8d
Deanery of Marton	66s 8d
Deanery of Stoneleigh	66s 8d
Deanery of Arden	66s 8d
Prior of Coventry	£6 13s 4d
Abbot of Kenilworth	66s 8d
Prior of Maxstoke	40s
Dean of Astley college	20s
Prior of Arbury	66s 8d
Total:	£29 13s 4d

Fo. 155v

b. From the archdeaconry of Stafford

Deanery of Lapley and Trysull	66s 8d
Deanery of Alton and Leek	66s 8d
Deanery of Stafford and Newcastle-under-Lyme	66s 8d

Deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury	66s 8d
College of Tamworth	66s 8d
Abbot of Burton	66s 8d
Prior of Tutbury	66s 8d
Prior of Sandwell	20s
College of Gnosall	26s 8d
Cathedral church of Lichfield	53s 4d
Total:	£27 6s 8d

c. From the archdeaconry of Derby

Deanery of Castellar	66s 8d
Deanery of Repton	66s 8d
Deanery of Derby	66s 8d
Deanery of Ashbourne	66s 8d
Deanery of High Peak	66s 8d
Deanery of Scarsdale	66s 8d
Prior of Repton	40s
Abbot* of Darley	66s 8d
Total:	£24 6s 8d

d. From the archdeaconry of Shrewsbury

Deanery of Shrewsbury	66s 8d
Deanery of Newport	66s 8d
Master of St Chad's college, Shrewsbury	66s 8d
Master of Battlefield college	26s 8d
Abbot of St Peter's, Shrewsbury	66s 8d
Total:	£12 13s 4d

e. From the archdeaconry of Chester

Deanery of Middlewich	66s 8d
Deanery of Macclesfield	66s 8d
Deanery of Manchester	66s 8d
Deanery of Blackburn	66s 8d
Deanery of Leyland	66s 8d
Deanery of Warrington	66s 8d
Deanery of Frodsham	66s 8d
Deanery of Chester	66s 8d
Deanery of Wirral	66s 8d
Deanery of Malpas	66s 8d
Deanery of Nantwich	66s 8d
College of St John, Chester *	26s 8d
Total:	£38

TOTAL PROCURATIONS:

£132

1179. SYNODALS DUE AT EASTER

a. From the archdeaconry of Coventry

Dean of Coventry	8s	
Dean of Marton	16s	
Dean of Stoneleigh	13s 4d	
Dean of Arden	20s	
Total:	57s 4d	

b. From the archdeaconry of Stafford

Dean of Lapley and Trysull	13s 4d	
Dean of Alton and Leek	10s	
Dean of Stafford and Newcastle	13s 4d	
Dean of Tamworth and Tutbury	8s	
Prebend of Colwich	10s	
Prebend of Brewood	8s	
Prebend of Eccleshall	20s	
Prebend of Longdon	10s	
Prebend of Baswich	3s	
Total:	£4 16s 4d	

c. From the archdeaconry of Derby

Dean of Scarsdale	62s	
Dean of Derby	62s	
Dean of Ashbourne	42s 4d	
Dean of Repton and Castellar	56s 8d	
Total:	£11 3s	

d. From archdeaconry of Shrewsbury

From the Official of the archdeacon of Shrewsbury for synodals and Peter's Pence at Easter	£4 13s 4d
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TOAL SYNODALS DUE AT EASTER

£23 10s

Fo. 156

1180. PETER'S PENCE DUE AT MICHAELMAS

From archdeacon of Coventry and his Official	£12 10s 8d
From the Official of Derby	£12 7s 8d
From archdeacon of Shrewsbury	£4 13s 4d
From archdeacon of Stafford	£9 17s 4d

TOTAL

£39 9s

1181. RECEIPTS FROM INSTITUTIONS AND VACANCIES OF CHURCHES

Inst. to church of Radbourn , Wa.	6s 8d	
Vacancy of the same church	20s	
Inst. to vic. of Clifton, Wa.	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Baxterley, Wa.	6s 8d	
Inst. to chantries of SS Mary and Michael in church of Melbourne, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Aighton, La.	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Hathersage, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to prebend in collegiate church of St John, Chester	6s 8d	
Inst. to altar of St Michael in chantry of St Mary Magdalen in church of Chesterfield, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to vic. of Spondon, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to vic. of Dronfield, Db.	6s 8d	
Confirmation of prior of Stone	£5	
Inst. to church of Westaston, Chs.	6s 8d	
Induction to the same, which is in the jurisdiction of Wybunbury	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Swarkeston, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Norbury, Staffs.	6s 8d	
Inst. to church of Middleton, La.	6s 8d	
Inst. to vic. of St Oswald, Chester	6s 8d	
Vacancy of the same	3s 4d	
Inst. to church of Kirk Langley, Db.	6s 8d	
Inst. to chantry of St Mary Magdalen in church of Chesterfield, Db.	6s 8d	
	TOTAL	£12 3s 4d

1182. RECEIPTS FROM BENEFICES APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL MENSA

From Robert Quarryare, farmer of the church of Wybunbury, Chs.	£18	
From farmer of the church of Denford, Np.	£15	
For the farm of various fields in the city of Coventry	34s	
	TOTAL	£34 14s

1183. PENSIONS DUE AT EASTER AND AT OTHER DATES

a. In the archdeaconry of Coventry	
From Warwick college for church of Wolfhamcote, Wa.	13s 4d
Prior of Maxstoke for churches of Bishop's Itchington, Maxstoke and Shustoke, Wa., at the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M.	20s

Master of St Laurence Poultney, London for church of Napton, Wa., at Corpus Christi	3s 4d	
Prior of St Anne's, Coventry, for church of Wolverton, Wa., at Easter	13s 4d	
Total:		50s

b. In the archdeaconry of Stafford

Prior of Stone for church of Madely, Staffs., At Easter	13s 4d	
Abbot of Hulton for churches of Audley and Biddulph, Staffs., at the Invention of the Holy Cross	33s 4d	
Total:		46s 8d

c. In the archdeaconry of Derby

Prior of Tutbury for church of West Broughton, Db., at Michaelmas and the Nativity of St John the Baptist	13s 4d	
Abbot of Beauchief for church of Dronfield, Db., at the Nativity of St John the Baptist	13s 4d	
R. of Eckington, Db., for that church at the Annunciation of B.V.M.	13s 4d	
Total:		40s

d. In that archdeaconry of Chester

Warden of church of Stoke in Wirral	6s 8d	
Dean of St John's Chester for church of Plemonstall, Chs., at the Nativity of St John the Baptist	13s 4d	
Total:		20s

Fo. 156v

1184. PENSIONS DUE AT MICHAELMAS AND AT OTHER DATES

a. In the archdeaconry of Coventry

Dean of Astley for church of Hillmorton, Wa.	13s 4d	
Abbot of Lavendon for church of Shotteswell, Wa.	3s 4d	
Prior of Clattercote for the church of Ratley, Wa.	6s 8d	
Abbot of Burton for church of Austrey, Staffs.	20s	
Prioress of Markyate for church of Kingsbury, Wa.	6s 8d	
Abbot of Sulby for church of Wappenbury, Wa., at All Saints	6s 8d	
Prior of Arbury for church of Leigh, C s., at Michaelmas	6s 8d	
Abbot of Merevale for church of Mancetter, Wa., at Michaelmas	13s 4d	
Total:		76s 8d

b. In the archdeaconry of Derby

College of Leicester for church of Duffield, 40s
Db., at feast of St Andrew

Abbot of Dale for churches of Ilkeston and
Heanor, Db., at Michaelmas 13s 4d

Rectors of the church of Darley in the
Peak at Michaelmas 6s 8d

Prior of Mount Grace for church of
Beighton, Db. 3s 4d

Total: 63s 4d

c. In the archdeaconry of Shrewsbury

Abbot of Haughmond for churches of Hanmer,
Stanton and Ryton, Sa., at Michaelmas 36s 8d

Master of Battlefield college for church
of Idsall, Sa., at Michaelmas 13s 4d

Master of Tong college for church of
Lapley, St., at Michaelmas 4s

Abbot of St Peter's Shrewsbury for church
of Great Nes, Sa., at Michaelmas 13s 4d

Total: 67s 4d

d. In the archdeaconry of Stafford

Abbot of Bordesley for church of Kinver,
Staffs., at Michaelmas 6s 8d

Dean of Windsor for church of Uttoxeter,
Staffs., at Michaelmas 10s

Prior of St Thomas by Stafford for churches
of Bushbury, Weston-upon-Trent and Baswich,
Staffs., at Michaelmas 13s 4d

Total: 60s 8d

e. In the archdeaconry of Chester

Master of Manchester college for the same
college at Michaelmas 40s

Master of Bunbury college for the same at
feast of St Martin 10s

Prior of Penwortham for church of Leyland,
La., at Michaelmas 40s

Vicar of Croston for church of Croston, La.,
at Michaelmas 6s 8d

Vicar of Prescott for church of Prescott, La.,
at Michaelmas 13s 4d

Total: £5 10s

1185.

Received from Mr Edmund Chaterton, archdeacon of Chester
for various revenues, that is, for vacancies of benefices,
synodals and the probate of testaments, due to the
archbishop from the archdeaconry of Chester during the
vacancy.

£12 13s 4d

1186. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

For probate of John Jakes of Coleshill, Wa.	5s
William Normanton of Burton, Staffs.	3s 4d
Ralph Chaunterell, chaplain of Tutbury, Staffs.	10s
Thomas Storere of Wirksworth, Db.	20s
Richard Woode of Hodnet, Sa.	5s
William Merydene of Shrewsbury	6s 8d
Roger Coly of Hodnet, Sa.	20d
William Fer of Walsall, Staffs.	5s
Elizabeth Fleccher of Walsall	5s
Richard Turnour, R. of Norbury, Staffs	6s 8d
Simon Bracebrigge of Kingsbury, Wa.	10s
Robert Sprote of Walsall	12d
William Scott of Great Barr, Staffs.	3s 4d
Robert Smyth of Marchington, Staffs.	12d
Ralph Tyddiswall of Alton, Staffs.	16d
Thomas Leke of Cheddleton, Staffs.	12d
Thomas Frere of Biddulph, Staffs.	12d
Peter Knyght of Biddulph	2s 4d
Thomas Lokwoode of Leek, Staffs.	16d
John de Chekeley, Staffs.	14d
William Cattister of Worfield, Sa.	3s 4d
Margaret Barow, widow, of Chester	20s
Henry Gardiner, chaplain of Coventry	6s 8d
Richard Dycon of Newton (county unspecified)	20d
William Bradley of Ladbroke, Wa.	12d
Clement Wilkes of Coventry	10d
John Hobeson of Coventry	20d
William Forster of Coventry	6s 8d
John Allewton of Coventry	10d
Robert Clerk of Coventry	5s 8d
John Prymerhose of Coventry	8d
John Bateman of Coventry	3s 4d
John Truflove of Hapton, La.	3s 4d
John Amyth of Harbury, Wa.	2s
Thomas Cadington of Packington (county unspecified)	12d
William Prentosle of Cotton, Db.	16d
John Gefferey of Exhall, Wa.	6s 8d
Nicholas Gawsell, esq., of Barlborough, Db.	40s
William Bowdon of Acton (county unspecified)	2s 4d

For probate of William Tettryngton of <u>Astonfeld</u> (? Aston Heath, Chs.)	4s	
Roger Stonys of Tottington, La.	4s	
John Salte of Weston (county unspecified)	12d	
James Salte of Weston	12d	
William Bagshawe of Weston	5s	
William Ely of Youlgreave, Db.	2s	
Thomas Berde of Glossop, Db.	12d	
William Handeley of Stoke	12d	
John Henshawe of Wolstanton, Staffs.	2s	
Roger Colborne of Biddulph, Staffs.	12d	
William Walker of Handsworth, Staffs.	12d	
Thomas Archer of Tutbury, Staffs.	3s 4d	
Richard Barwell of Ranton, Staffs.	20s	
Margaret Pultney of Coventry	3s 4d	
Henry Smyth of Horsley, Db.	13s 4d	
	TOTAL	£13 13s 10d

Fo. 157

1187. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS, THE TESTATORS
HAVING GOODS IN VARIOUS DIOCESES.

For probate of Thomas Walker of Coventry, whose inventory extends to £31 3s 2d	8s 4d	
Simon Haryngton of Bickton, Sa., inv. £53 8s 4d; debts £29 3s 2d	10s	
William Mytton, esq., of Weston under Lizard, Sa. Inv. £107	23s 4d	
Richard Wentnor of Shrewsbury, inv. £239 6s 8d	53s 4d	
Hugh Hunt of Burbage on the Wye, Db., inv. £123 5s 11d	26s 8d	
Robert Thirkill of <u>Sharnford</u> , ¹ inv. £11 9s	3s 4d	
Henry Frenshe of Onneley, St., inv. £42 16s 11d	8s	
William Walding, inv. £51	20s	
For letter of administration for Sir Henry Bould of Bould	6s 8d	
For probate of Sir Henry Bould, inv. £123 6s 9d, debts £147 5s 5d	16s 8d	
Thomas Cabe of Stanford on Avon, Np., inv. £353 3s 4d, debts £28 7s 4½d	£4	
Robert Lambard of Nuneaton, Wa., inv. £51 8s 2d	13s 4d	
	TOTAL	£13 9s 8d
TOTAL OF PROCURATIONS, SYNODALS, VACANCIES OF CHURCHES, INSTITUTIONS, PENSIONS, FRUITS OF CHURCHES APPROPRIATED TO THE EPISCOPAL MENSA AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES		£307 17s 10d

1. Possibly Sharnford, Leics., or Charford, Hants.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF ROCHESTER, 1496

NOTE: The see became vacant by the translation of Thomas Savage to London on 3 August 1496, and was filled by the provision of Richard Fitzjames on 18 February 1497.

ACTA ACTITATA ET PROCESSUS PER EGREGIUM VIRUM MAGISTRUM ROGERUM CHIRCHE
DECRETORUM DOCTOREM REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS
MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI
CARDINALIS CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE
SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATE ET DIOCESI ROFFENSI SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM PER
TRANSLACIONEM REVERENDI PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI THOME NUPER ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS
ROFFENSIS EPSICOPUS AB IPSA ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI CUI TUNC PREERAT AD ECCLESIAM
CATHEDRALEM LONDONIENSEM CUI AUCTORITATE APOSTOLICA IAM NUPER PREFICIEBATUR
VACANTE OFFICIALEM AC DICTA SEDE VACANTE COMMISSARIUM ET SPIRITUALITATIS IBIDEM
JUSTODEM ET CORAM EO AUCTORITATE DICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS HABITA FACTA
HISTORIA ET EXERCITA A QUARTO DIE MENSIS NOVEMBRIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCV^{mo}
LX^{to} SEXTO.

no. 159

188. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

In the chapter house of the cathedral priory, in the presence of the prior and chapter, Mr William Potkyn, notary public by apostolic authority, delivered to Mr Roger Chirch, Decr.D., letters of commission from the archbishop, and requested him to act according to the tenor of these letters. Mr Chirch, because of his reverence for the archbishop, accepted the commission, which was then read publicly by Mr Potkyn.

189. 4 November 1496, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., as vicar general and guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Rochester in the vacancy following the translation of bishop Thomas Savage to the see of London, with the powers specified in no. 752.

no. 159v

190. 4. November 1496, Rochester.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Rochester and his Official inhibiting them and those subject to them from any action prejudicial to the visitation of the archdeaconry to be conducted by Mr Church or his commissaries on behalf of the archbishop.

no. 160

191. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Visitation of the abbot and convent of Lesnes, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on Monday 14 November. Certificate of the abbot dated 10 November, with a schedule of names of those cited:

William Bright, abbot; John Cope, subprior; Richard Abell, cellarer; William Masse, Thomas Fermerk, John Makyn, professed canons.

Visitation conducted 14 November.

1192. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation of the warden of Cobham college to submit to visitation on 17 November. Certificate of the warden, with a schedule of names of those cited:

John Sprot, warden; Richard Walker, chaplain; John Baker, M.A., fellow.

Visitation conducted 17 November.

Fo. 160v

1194. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation of the master of the hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the New Work, Strood, to submit to visitation on friday 18 November. Certificate of William Barber, master.

Visitation conducted 18 November, the master alone appearing.

1195. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation of the prioress and convent of Higham (Lillechurch), O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 19 November. Certificate of the prioress dated 15 November, with a schedule of names of those cited:

Elizabeth Bradfeld, prioress; Alice Herne, Agnes Water, Agnes Swayne, Helen Ormuston, Joan Longe.

Visitation conducted 19 November.

Fo. 161

1196. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation of the prior and convent of the cathedral priory of Rochester, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 21 November. Certificate of the prior dated 21 November, with a schedule of names of those cited:

William Bisshop, prior; John Annoell, subprior; William Annnell, precentor; John Nodyn, Edmund Hertfeld, William Watford, William Caynok, John Dertford, John Pecham, John Quyntlok, John Gynnett, Thomas Hembishy, John Page, John Nowle, William Lunt, Roger Smyth, Thomas Comlyne, sick; Robert Pylton, at Oxford.

William Nicoll lives as an apostate.

Visitation conducted 21 November.

Fo. 161v

1197. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation of the abbess and convent of Malling, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 26 November. Certificate of the abbess dated 23 November, with a schedule of names of those cited:

Elizabeth Hulle, abbess; Joan Knyght, prioress; Joan Dyrges, subprioress

and precentress; Margery Hilgerden, sacristan; Elizabeth Wath, Agnes Digges, Joan Norton, Ermenilda George, Anne Appulton, Catherine Merden, not professed; Alice Jamys, not professed; Felicity Kolte, refectorer.

Visitation conducted 26 November.

1198. 4 November 1496, Rochester.

Citation directed to the archdeacon of Rochester or his Official for the visitation of the archdeaconry.

ACCOUNT OF MR ROGER CHURCH, DECR.D., AND WILLIAM POTKYN, NOTARY PUBLIC, HIS SCRIBE.

1199. PROCURATIONS

From the deanery of Rochester	£10 0s 2d
From the deanery of Dartford	£9 3s 4d
From the deanery of Malling	£9 4s 10d
Total:	£28 8s 3d

From the prior and convent of Rochester	66s 8d
From the abbot of Lesnes	53s 4d
From the abbess and convent of Malling	40s
From the master of Strood hospital	40s
From the master of Cobham college	46s 8d
Total:	£12 6s 8d

TOTAL PROCURATIONS	£40 14s 9d
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1200. PENSIONS DUE AT VARIOUS FEASTS

From the prior and convent of Rochester for the <u>Exennium</u>	£10
From the abbot and convent of Bermondsey for the churches of Shorne, Cobham, Birling and Kemsing, at the Annunciation of B.V.M.	£4
From R. of Lambeth for pension due at Easter	33s 4d
From R. of Nettlestead for the pension of East Barming church due at St Andrew's	20d
From the master of Cobham college for churches of Horton Kirby and Chalk due at St Andrew's	13s 4d

1. The exennium was paid by the prior and convent to the bishop on the feast of St Andrew as recompense for the separation of the mensa conventualis from the mensa episcopalis; see R.A.L. Smith, The Financial System of Rochester Cathedral Priory, in Collected Papers (1947), p.43.

From the master of St Laurence Poultney,
London, for church of Spelhurst at the
Purification of B.V.M.

7s

Total: £16 15s 4d

1201. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS

For Inst. of V. of Higham

6s 8d

For Inst. (blank)

6s 8d

For Inst. (blank)

6s 8d

Total: 20s

TOTAL OF PROCURATIONS, PENSION AND INSTITUTIONS

£58 10s 1d

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF WORCESTER 1498

NOTE: The see became vacant by the death of John de Giglis on 25 August 1498, and was filled by the provision of Silvester de Giglis on 24 December 1498.

VACACIO SEDIS EPISCOPALIS WIGORN' PER OBITUM BONE MEMORIE DOMINI JOHANNIS DE GIGLIS NUPER WIGORNENSE EPISCOPI QUE VACACIO INCEPIT VICESIMO QUINTO DIE MENSIS AUGUSTI ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO OCTAVO AC REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANTUAR'ENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI TRANSLACIONIS ANNO DUODECIMO USQUE AD ET IN ETC.

Fo. 167

1202. 22 September 1498, Worcester.

In the chapter house of the cathedral church, in the presence of the sub-prior and monks gathered in chapter, there appeared in person before William prior of Worcester Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., who bore letters of commission from the archbishop directed to the prior, and on behalf of the archbishop requested the prior to act according to their tenor. The letters were read publicly by Mr William Potkyn, notary public, and the prior, out of reverence for the archbishop, accepted the commission and decreed that proceedings should be conducted in accordance with it.

1203. 1 September 1498, Lambeth.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to the prior of Worcester as Official in the vacancy of the see following the death of bishop John de Giglis, which commission had been requested by the prior and convent.¹ The prior is to exercise the duties of Official in person or by suitable deputy, and is to account to the archbishop for all spiritual revenues due to him and to the church of Canterbury by virtue of the vacancy of the see.

1204. 24 September, 1498, Worcester.

In the chapter house of the cathedral church, in the presence of the monks gathered in chapter, the prior of Worcester appeared before Mr Roger Church Decr.D., presented to him letters of commission and requested him to accept them and act according to their tenor. After the letters had been read publicly by Mr William Potkyn, Mr Church reverently accepted the commission and decreed that proceedings should be conducted in accordance with it.

1205. 22 September 1498, Worcester.

Commission of William prior of Worcester and Official of the archbishop of Canterbury in the vacancy of the see of Worcester to Mr Roger Church,

1. In accordance with the composition between the prior and convent and Archbishop Boniface; Churchill, ii, 59-61.

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Decr.D. Rehearsal of the commission to the prior (no. 1203).¹ Since the prior is burdened by various arduous business so that he probably will not be able to conduct a visitation and fulfil the other duties of the Official he issues a commission, irrevocable during the vacancy of the see, with power of canonical coercion, to Mr Roger Church, as his deputy, to conduct a visitation of the diocese, inquire into crimes etc., sequester benefices, receive oaths of obedience, examine and approve exchanges, grant probate of testaments, inquire into appropriations, compel residence, receive revenues, issue letters of acquittance, account for those revenues, and to do all else necessary and opportune in this office.

Fo. 168

1206. 1 September 1498, Knole.

Commission of the archbishop, with power of canonical coercion, to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., to proceed in the episcopal consistory during the vacancy of the see in all cases, ex officio, promoted and at the instance of parties, including matrimonial causes, to terminate such cases, to correct and punish the excesses, crimes and faults of any of the archbishop's subjects in the city and diocese who are delinquent or who by virtue of debt or contract come under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to impose salutary penance and to do all else which pertains to the office of Official of the consistory.

1207. 24 September 1498, Worcester.

In the consistory in the cathedral church, Mr Church accepted the archbishop's commission as Official of the consistory, and in the presence of Mr Robert Inkebarough and Mr Nicholas Gooldwyn, notaries public, he appointed Mr William Potkyn, notary public, his scribe of the acts.

1208. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prior and convent of the cathedral church of St Mary, Worcester, to submit to visitation on thursday 25 October. Citation received 20 October. Certificate of the prior dated 25 October, with a schedule of those cited:

William Wenlok, prior; John Weddisbury, subprior; William Dene, John Ombersley, Richard Bromysgruve, Richard Myston, infirmarer; John Stafford, almoner; William Lemyster, maior; William Clifton, Thomas Croxthorn, Robert Lyndesey, Thomas Myldenham, sacristan; John Halys, William Worcetter precentor; William Hodyngton, refectorer, John Sylsetter, John Hardewyk, pittancer, John Stookes, keeper of the tomb; John Duddleley, Edmund Ledbury, chaplain; Laurence Clifford, Robert Alchurch, master of the chapel, John Lechifeld, chamberlain; Thomas Stafford, third prior; Humphrey Grafton,

1. The commission is dated at Knole; cf. no. 1203. No. 1206, with the same date, also emanated from Knole.

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kitchener; Henry Chestre, cellarer; John Webbeley, subchamberlain, John Sudbury, William Lynsill, John Lemystre, subcellarer, John Kedirmyster, subalmoner; William Moore, fourth prior; William Barmisley, scholar; William Alston, scholar; Clement Hartillesbury, infirmarer; Br Randolph Helyngton; Thomas Asteley, subsacrist; Br Thomas Moorton, Br William Borton, John Wellys, Br John Ewysham, Br Thomas Glowcetter, Br William Upton, Br Roger Stanford.

On 20 October (sic) Mr Church commenced his visitation, and after he had received the certificate of the prior, which was read by Mr Potkyn, he enjoined the prior to produce a true account of the finances of the house and a true inventory and to present it to him, wherever he was in the diocese, before Christmas, on pain of suspension from office for one whole year. He then adjourned the visitation to the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (2 February) or any day before then which might seem best to him for the reformation of those things which required reform.

Fo. 168v

1209. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on tuesday 30 October. Citation received 18 October.

Certificate of the abbot dated 24 October, with a schedule of those cited:

Richard Cheltnynham, abbot; William Preston, prior; John Stokes, John Evesham, Thomas Wroston, John Teynton, precentor and chamberlain; Robert Prestbury, prior of Deerhurst, John Worcetter, infirmarer; William Hanley, magister specierum; Thomas Lychefeld, John Derhurst, sacristan; John Kyrdiff, S.T.B., almoner and master of the chapel of St Mary; John Alston, hosteler, John Sucley, subprior; Thomas Salisbury, John Appurley, succentor; William Compton, cellarer; Br Henry Beley, kitchener; Br Thomas Stourton, Br William Cheltnynham, subcellarer; Br Roger Bodynton, Br Robert Cheltnynham, third prior; Br Hugh Kyngiston, Br Nicholas Pollard, Br Thomas Lemynton, Br Thomas Wynchecombe, subsacristan; Br Thomas Cheltnynham, chaplain; Br Andrew Tewkisbury, Br Thomas Wolston, Br Edmund Stanley, Br George Kyngeston, Br William Dydicote, Br Thomas Marlowe.

Visitation conducted 30 October.

Fo. 169

1210. 1 October 1498, Gloucester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on tuesday 20 November. Citation received 4 October.

Certificate of the abbot dated 10 October, with schedule of those cited:

John Malverne, abbot; John Chedworth, subprior and president; Richard Clyve,

Leonard
 William Elmeley, prior of Stanley; Walter Forest, infirmarer; John Walden, chaplain; Thomas Froucetter, precentor; Thomas Oldebury, sacristan; Thomas Braunche, S.T.B., cellarer; John Arundell, Thomas Rosse, John Harland, master of the works; Thomas Gloucetter, subcellarer; Anthony London, John Berkeley, master of the churches; William Arthure, John Martyn, Thomas Newent, Edmund Hanley, monachus ville; Thomas Bulley, John Lampster, subalmoner; Richard Russell, William Sutton, chamberlain; William Notyngham, kitchener; John Huntley, John Hoope, William Monyngton, rectorer; Richard Wulruge, subsacristan; Richard Standissh, Thomas Staunton, master of the chapel; Thomas Hereford, third prior; John Whitby, hosteler; Roger Compton, succentor; John Grafton, Robert Asplyn, John Ley, Andrew Tewkysbury, John Graswell, John Moore, Edmund Wotton, Richard Ledbury, John Poole, Walter Tutbury, William Thornbury, John Cisceter, Thomas Bisley, William Chedwell, Thomas Exetter, Thomas Bewdeley, Robert Dursley, John Newton, S.T.B., scholar at Oxford; William Motlowe, S.T.B., scholar at Oxford; John Arundell, scholar at Oxford; Hugh Bowles, scholar at Oxford.

Visitation conducted on 20 November.

Fo. 169v

1211. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prior and convent of Llanthony, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on thursday 8 November. Citation received 8 October. Certificate of prior Henry (Deane) dated 25 October, with schedule of those cited:

Br John Mersfeld, subprior; Br John Sodbury, custos ordinis; Br Thomas Alford, Br John Brown, sacristan; Br Walter Keylok, proctor in Ireland; Br Thomas Sistestre, proctor in Ireland; Br John Gloucestre, Br John Chestre; Br William de Aune, infirmarer; Br William Notingham, almoner; Br Richard Newent, precentor; Br Richard Deene, subcellarer; Br John Combe, Br Philip Bristowe, Br Edmund Forest, scholar; Br Thomas Hale, rectorer; Br John Halynton; Br Thomas Lylliston, Br Robert Cone.

Visitation conducted 8 November. A sermon was preached by Mr Edmund Frowcettre, S.T.D., taking as his text: vota mea reddam coram domino pro omni populo.¹

Fo. 170

1212. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the master and fellows of the college of Westbury upon Trym to submit to visitation on saturday 10 November. Certificate of the dean dated 3 November, with a schedule of those cited:

William Cretyng, dean; John More, preb. of Goodringhill; Richard Carpenter, preb. of Laurensweston; Roger Braggis, preb. of Henbury; Hugh Inge, preb. of Aust; Richard Nykke, preb. of Halley; John Wellywe, subdean; Nicholas

1. Psalms, 115 14.

Barbur, grammar master; Thomas Dainkys, treasurer; Robert Woode, perpetual fellow; William Lulle, second treasurer; John Janyns, perpetual fellow; Adam Wynhall, perpetual fellow; Philip Morys, perpetual fellow; John Carpenter, perpetual fellow; William West, perpetual fellow; Henry Jakes, John Mylton, Thomas Floude, William Mylyn, John Hulle, Richard Cooke, John Collys, Ralph Whitfare, Henry Massingham, William Wrangeford.

Visitation conducted 10 November.

Fo. 170v

1213. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 12 November. Citation received 20 October. Certificate of the abbot dated 10 November, with schedule of those cited:

John Newland, abbot; Thomas Grene, subprior; John Martyn, John Denham, precentor; Thomas Clerk, refectorer; William Hobbis, infirmarer; William Crekelade, almoner and anniversarius, keeper of the vestry and novice master; Robert Elyott, sacristan and cellarer; John Howell, kitchener and hosteler; John Gylis, William Oswald, Nicholas Chapell, subsacristan; William Wynter, John Westcott, John Whetnoll, Richard Norton, Henry Pavye, John Smert, William Burton, John Harman, William Phille.

Visitation conducted 12 November.

Fo. 171

1214. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the master and fellows of Gaunt's hospital, Bristol, to submit to visitation on thursday 15 November. Citation received 11 October. Certificate of the minister dated 10 November, with schedule of those cited:

Thomas Tyler, minister; John Randolph, John Colman, Thomas Stalleworth, William Halle.

Visitation conducted 15 November.

1215. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of St Mary, Cirencester, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on friday 23 November. Citation received 16 November. Certificate of abbot Thomas dated 22 November, with schedule of those cited

The abbot; the prior and first treasurer; Thomas Sawnders, John Malvern, subprior, warden of the church of St John the Baptist, and novice master; John Bristowe, warden of the refectory; John Okeborn, Richard Hampton, cellarer and almoner; Richard Taunton, pittancer, sacrist, warden of the chapel of St Mary, warden of the infirmary, and magister ordinis; John Wyke, subsacristan; Richard Castelcombe, chaplain, hosteler and succentor; John Dursley, chamberlain, kitchener and warden of Cheltenham church;

William Wynterworth, succentor ; Thomas Atherbury, scholar at Oxford;
 Thomas Brymsfeld, Thomas Payneswik, Br John Aston, Br John Blake, Br
 Walter Ameney, Br Richard Cistetur, Br William Burford, Br Walter
 Tewxbury, Br John Saxton, Br William Sarney.

Visitation conducted 23 November.

Fo. 171v

1216. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of SS Mary and Kenelm, Winchcombe, O.S.B.,
 to submit to visitation on thursday 29 November. Citation received 20
 October. Certificate of the abbot dated 27 November, with schedule of
 those cited:

Richard Kedymyster, S.T.D., abbot, kitchener, hosteler and chamberlain;
 Br William Quyvhill, prior, sacristan and master of chapel of St Mary; Br
 William Colarde, Br John Fekenham, subprior; Br Thomas Wynchecombe, Br
 (blank) Lenche, almoner and penitentiary; Br Thomas Ekynton, infirmarer;
 Br Richard Upton, Br Robert Henley, Br John Cheltnam, Br John Moorton,
 subsacristan; Br Thomas Snodeley, precentor; Br Richard Malvern, third prior
 and subchamberlain; Br John Cissetter, Br John Worcetter, subprecentor; Br
 Edmund Aisshby, S.T.B., scholar; Br Thomas Cheltnam, cellarer; Br Thomas
 Lewkisbury, Br William Shoreborn, Br William Omursley, Br Robert Enworth,
 Br Robert Burton, Br John Wynyng, Br William Kenelme, Br Robert Benett.

Fo. 172

1217. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the abbot and convent of Pershore, O.S.B., to submit to
 visitation on tuesday 4 December. Citation received 5 October. Certificate
 of abbot John dated 4 December with schedule of those cited:

The abbot; John Walcote, prior; Stephen Cradway, hosteler; Richard Powyk,
 chamberlain; William Evesham, infirmarer; Richard Lemster, Benedict Everton,
 sacristan; William Aldemerston, warden and kitchener; Walter Lee, seneschal
 and subcellarer; Stephen Bronnesgrove appeared in person; Robert Cowley,
 refectorer; William Befford, almoner and warden of chapel of St Mary;
 Thomas Pershore, subprior and precentor; Thomas Aburton, Robert Cheltenham,
 scholar; Richard Hawkisbury, Richard Newland, Richard Langney, John
 Wardbarowe, subsacristan; William Nawton, third prior; Thomas Upton, John
 Cambeden, succentor; Thomas Dudley, Thomas Stratford.

Visitation conducted 4 December.

1218. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the master and fellows of the collegiate church of Stratford to
 submit to visitation on thursday 13 December. Citation received 11 October.
 Certificate of the subwarden dated 12 December, with schedule of those

cited:

Chaplains of the college:

Mr John Stoke, warden; William Purdun, subwarden; Robert Nicollys, parish priest; John Powys, Thomas Higges, Richard Bogy, Walter Baker, John Grene, John Bloke, V. of Luddington.

Chaplains of the chapel:

Henry Barons, John Somor, Robert Stonys, Thomas Maryns, William Shardeley

Stipendiary chaplains:

Henry Shyrive, Alexander Motton, Thomas Barons.

Churchwardens: (Gardiani Ecclesie)

John Elys, John Barbour, William Horsman, Robert Gardiner.

Yconomi

Richard Bogy, John Bedill, William Jeffes, Richard Bentley, Rogert Pagett, Thomas Tasker, William Body, Thomas Mychaell, John Brighwell, Thomas Lampett.

Visitation conducted 13 December.

Fo. 172v

1219. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prior and convent of St Sepulchre, Warwick, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on tuesday 18 December. Certificate of the prior dated 16 December, with schedule of those cited:

Robert Echington, prior; John Lambe, professed canon; Hugh Ellismore, professed canon; Richard Warwik, professed canon.

Fo. 173

1220. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the master and fellows of the collegiate church of St Mary, Warwick, to submit to visitation on friday 14 December. Citation received 14 December (sic) Certificate of the dean dated 6 December, with schedule of those cited:

Richard Brakinburgh, dean.

Canons, residentiary and non-residentiary:

Mr Roger Lupton, Decr.D., Mr John Gylbert, Mr Clement Smyth, Mr Robert Benley, Mr John Alestre.

Vicars and chaplains:

Oliver Grecson, parish priest; William Clerk, George Mede, William Sherard John Turle, John Fichepde, Humphrey Taylor, John Kay, Robert Horsey,

Edmund Wotton, John Webbe.

Visitation conducted 14 December.

1221. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prioress and convent of Wroxall, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 17 December. Certificate of the prioress, with schedule of those cited:

Elizabeth Shatsper, prioress; Isola Lee, lately prioress; Josa Browne, Juliana Toky, Matilda Sheldisley, Agnes Pawton, not professed.

Visitation conducted 17 December.

Fo. 173v

1222. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prior and convent of Alcester, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on thursday 20 December. Citation received 30 November. Certificate of the prior dated 8 December, with schedule of those cited:

William Whitechurch, prior, then absent at the will of the abbot of Evesham; Henry Collesdon, Walter Bewdeley.

Visitation conducted 20 December.

1223. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation of the prior and convent of Studley, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on friday 21 December. Citation received 14 November. Certificate of the prior, with schedule of those cited:

Thomas Att Woode, prior; Br William Tutbury, subprior; Br William Stafford, Br John Eton, Br William Alcester, Br William Fraunceys.

Visitation conducted 21 December.

Fo. 174

VISITATIONS OF RURAL DEANERIES

NOTE: For the rural deaneries of Powick, Gloucester and Dursley (nos. 1229 - 1231) no indication is given as to whether the parochial clergy answered the citation and appeared before the visitor, although occasionally an incumbent was noted as non-resident. For the other deaneries (nos. 1232 - 1237) clergy are normally noted to have appeared and exhibited their letters of ordination and, in the case of incumbents, of institution. Where appearance is not recorded in the MS, a note to this effect has been added to the calendar.

1224. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Worcester and his Official inhibiting the exercise of any inferior jurisdiction during the visitation of the archdeaconry.

1225. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Mandate directed to the archdeacon of Gloucester and his Official inhibiting the exercise of any inferior jurisdiction during the visitation of the archdeaconry.

Fo. 174v blank

Fo. 175.

1226. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation directed to the archdeacon of Worcester and his Official for the visitation of the archdeaconry at the places and times specified in the attached schedule. Certificate of Robert Enkbarough, Official of the archdeacon of Worcester, dated 3 December 1498.

Deanery or church	Location of Visitation	Date
Church of Powick		Friday, 26 October
Deanery of Powick	Lesser Malvern	Saturday 27 October
Deanery of Pershore	Pershore	Monday 3 December
Deanery of Blockley	Blockley	Friday 7 December
Church of Welford		Monday 10 December
Deanery of Kington	Stratford	Wednesday 12 December
Church of Wootton Waven		Tuesday 18 December
Deanery of Christianity, Warwick	Alcester	Wednesday 19 December
Church of Tardebigge		Saturday 22 December
Church of Astley		Monday 10 December
Deanery of Kidderminster	Kidderminster	Tuesday 11 December
Church of Halesowen		Wednesday 12 December
Deanery of Droitwich	Bromsgrove	Thursday 13 December
Deanery of Worcester	St Helen's Worcester	Friday 14 December

Fo. 175v

1227. 1 October 1498, Worcester.

Citation directed to the archdeacon of Gloucester and his Official for the visitation of the archdeaconry at the places and times specified in the attached schedule. Certificate of Mr Thomas Holforde, Decr.B., Official of the archdeacon of Gloucester, dated at Tetbury 27 October 1498.

Deanery or church	Location of Visitation	Date
Church of Deerhurst		Wednesday 31 October
Deanery of Gloucester	St Michael's Gloucester	Wednesday 7 November
Deanery of Dursley	St James Dursley	Friday 9 November
Deanery of Bristol	All Saints, Bristol	Wednesday 14 November
St Bartholomew's hospital, Bristol		Saturday 17 November

Deanery or church	Location of Visitation	Date
Deanery of Hawkesbury	Sodbury	Monday 19 November
Deanery of Stonehouse	Tetbury	Tuesday 20 November
Deanery of Cirencester	Cirencester	Thursday 22 November
Deanery of Fairford	Fairford	Monday 26 November
Deanery of Stow	(blank)	Tuesday 27 November
Deanery of Winchcombe	Winchcombe	Wednesday 28 November
Church of Didbrook		Saturday 1 December
Church of Beckford		Saturday 1 December
Church of Childs Wickham		Wednesday 5 December
Church of Longborough		Monday 10 December
Deanery of Campden	Campden	Tuesday 11 December

Fo. 176

1228. 26 October 1498, Powick.

Mr Roger Church, sitting judicially in the parish church, canonically visited the clergy and people of the parish church, and afterwards adjourned his visitation until the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (2 February) or any day before then which might seem best to him for the reformation of those things which required reform.

Prior Maculinus Ledbury and the convent of Great Malvern, prop ., appeared by Edward Hill, chaplain.

Edward Hill, V., appeared and exhibited his letters of institution.

John Broke, churchwarden, Henry Colwyck, churchwarden, Richard Shyrkyll, Robert Savage, Robert Starke, Henry Bucheham, William Hale, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1229. 27 October 1498, Little Malvern.

In the conventual church, Mr Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Powick, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Upton on Severn

Mr George Savage, R., does not reside.

Barnaby Kere, chap.

John Smyth, Richard Catley, John Geffereys, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Redmarley d'Abitôt

Mr George Savage, R., does not reside.

George Muckeley, par.ch.

Thomas Baldwyn, ch. of chantry.

John Jonys, Richard Stevyns, William Holford, Nicholas Thornycrofte, jurors.

Suckley

Matthew Clerk, R.

Richard Hall, ch. of chantry.

Henry Turnour, ch. of Lulsley chapel.

John Hall, churchwarden.

Mathon

William Hill, R.

Thomas Hyde and William Motlow, churchwardens ; deposed
that all was well.

Cherkenhill

Mr John Rocke, R., does not reside.

John Hey, ch.

Leigh

Mr Nicholas Barbur, R.

John Bagnyll, ch.

Thomas Eyn, John Rocke, jurors.

Acton Beauchamp

Richard Wolf, R.

John Hall, John Wever, jurors.

Pendock

Richard King, R.

Richard Ede, ch.

Thomas Cane, Richard Grenewey, John Barnard, jurors.

Hanley Castle

Prior and convent of Little Malvern, prop.

John Kyton, V.

Mr John Falows, ch.

Edward Hawkys, ch. of chantry.

Richard Tele and John Rugge, churchwardens.

Staunton

William Restell, R.

Richard Wyttington, Henry Davies, jurors.

Birtsmorton

Thomas Langley, R.

Henry Woodward, William Clerke, jurors.

Eldersfield

John Cowper, V.

John Burwold, John Snede, jurors.

Madresfield

Robert Walley, R.

Robert Peynter, William Rede, jurors.

Great Malvern

Prior and convent of Great Malvern, prop.

John More, V.

Humphrey Bagnyll, ch.

William Baxter and Richard Whyler, churchwardens.

Longdon

Abbot and convent of Westminster, prop.

Henry Woldy, V.

Thomas Bodylache, ch. of chantry.

John Shawe, Robert Smyth, Richard Pynnocke, jurors.

Castle Morton

William Byssshop, ch.

Thomas Roose, John Russell, Robert Weston, jurors.

Chaddersley Corbett

John Otter, ch.

William Beele, John Holdship, churchwardens.

Welland

John Storre, ch.

Berrow

Prior and convent of Worcester, prop.

John Botterton, ch.

John Clerke, William Woodley, churchwardens.

Clevelode

John Cumbregge, ch. of the chapel.

Fo. 176v

1230. 7 November 1498, Gloucester.

In the parish church of St Michael, Mr Roger Church canonically visited

the clergy and people of the deanery of Gloucester, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

St Michael's, Gloucester.

Mr David Clune, R.

Maurice Mores, stip.

Thomas Hunte, Robert Frances, James Ivy, John Leyson, jurors.

St John's, Gloucester.

Mr Edmund Froucetter, R.

Walter Lane, par.ch.

Henry Hopkyns, John Hopkins, John Payne, Richard Barnard, stips.

John Grenowe, John Litill, John Bayly, Thomas Hopkyns, jurors, deposed that all was well.

St Nicholas, Gloucester.

Prior and convent of St Bartholomew, Gloucester, prop.

John Byrdsey, William Cooke, William Seyffe, Thomas Hervey, stips.

St Mary's before the Abbey Gate, Gloucester.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Mr John Osborne, V.

Thomas Walker, Thomas Wood, stips.

John Branche, John Wyche, Thomas Walker, John Cockys, jurors.

St Owens, Gloucester.

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

Mr Maurice Bartram, V.

Robert Walker, ch.

Hugh Clerke, William Grete, jurors.

St Mary's in the South, Gloucester.

Thomas Dyer, R.

John Peke, ch.

Richard Colens, Richard Davies, jurors.

Holy Trinity, Gloucester.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Robert Cove, V.

William Webbe, Richard Pers, stips.

Richard Peynter, William Baker, jurors.

All Saints, Gloucester.

Thomas Woodward, R.

Richard Pooton, John Taunton, churchwardens.

Grace Lane, Gloucester.

Henry Farley, ch.

John Wyche, Nicholas Tele, stips.

Robert Vuet, Richard Wooke, jurors.

St Aldate's, Gloucester.

Nicholas Kemyll, R.

William Sheldon, ch.

Thomas Humfrey, Thomas Elkyns, churchwardens.

Ashelworth.

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Mr John Osborne, V.

William Longe, William Marsfeld, jurors.

Hartpury.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Nicholas Farley, V.

Richard Forty, William Gelis, jurors.

Brookthorpe.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Richard Scaltorke, V.

William Nybbelet, Robert Nybbelet, jurors.

Chapel of Maisemore.

John Bonde, curate.

William Elkyns, William Reede, churchwardens.

Standish.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Mr William Blome, V.

William Chewe, Henry Watkyns, churchwardens.

Haresfield.

Prior and convent of Elnanthony, prop.

Geoffrey Jonys, V.

Richard Hunteley, ch.

John Harrys, John Byrte, John Gardyner, John Bewmond, jurors.

Frocester

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

David Harres, V.

William Warner, John Dycke, jurors.

Arlingham.

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Walter Longney, V.

Walter Cordy, ch.

Walter Walle, Robert Corde, churchwardens.

Fretherne.

John Kemyll, R.

John Ithell, churchwarden.

Longney.

Prior and convent of Great Malvern, prop.

Robert Bryther, V.

John Bullocke, William Asplyn, Richard Trotter, John Howe, jurors.

Chapel of Elmore.

John Horne, ch.

John Bullocke, Robert Cooke, churchwardens.

Chapel of Saul.

Thomas Meburne, ch.

Robert Bullocke, Thomas Harres, jurors.

Moreton in Marsh.

Dean and chapter of Hereford, prop.

Thomas Harper, ch.

Robert Hanowe, Thomas Broker, churchwardens.

Chapel of Quedgeley.

Henry Mynet, ch.

Thomas Barne, William Harries, churchwardens.

Chapel of Hardwicke.

John Walowfeld, curate.

Thomas Skreven, John Sous, churchwardens.

Matson

Thomas Tyler, R.

Richard Barne, William Okey, jurors.

Chapel of Upton St Leonard

Hugh Lytill, ch.; Richard Broke, ch.

Thomas Edward, John Harebard, churchwardens.

Chapel of Whaddon

John Griffyth, ch.

Richard Carter, William Harreys, churchwardens.

Chapel of Barnwood

Robert Barton, ch.

John Steward, stip.

Walter Wey, proctor of the chapel.

Chapel of Randwick

Christopher Wynship, ch.

William Shypman, William Wele, churchwardens.

Chapel of Hempstead

Geoffrey Jonys, ch.

William Smythe, Robert Mynet, churchwardens.

Harescombe with Pitchcombe

Rectory has been vacant for more than forty years.

Thomas Pynchbecke, curate.

John Gardyner, William Hill, churchwardens.

Fo. 177

1231. 9 November 1498, Dursley.

In the parish church of St James, Dursley, Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Dursley, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Coaley

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop., appeared by their proctor Mr Stakesley.

Richard Davies, V.

John Forde, John Webbe, Richard Flower, Nicholas Fordes, jurors.

Dursley

Archdeacon of Gloucester, prop.

Matthew Saunder, par.ch.

Edward Davies, stip.

Edmund Gybbly and John Wynnyng, churchwardens, stated that the fencing of the cemetery was in need of repair. The commissary ordered the wardens

to repair it by Christmas, on pain of 6s 8d payable to the repair of Christ-church Canterbury.

Thornbury

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Mr John Fortey, V.

John Harptre, par.ch.

Walter Bussher and John Man, cantarists.

William Body, John Wytfeld, John King, John Adams, jurors.

Rockhampton

Mr Robert Burton, R.

Richard Wood, ch.

Beverstone

Mr Thomas Morton, R., resides.

John Levet, ch.

Richard Unwyn, Thomas Unwyn, churchwardens.

Kingscote

William Clerke, ch.

John Turnour, William Ricardis, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Free chapel of Lasborough

Mr Roger Church, R.

Newington Bagpath

John Unwyn, R.

Richard Cutler, ch.

Thomas Nycollys, John Clerke, churchwardens.

Wotton under Edge

Robert Loge, R.

Thomas Peresall, ch.

Edward Nevell, stip.

Mr John Chylcote, master of the school.

John Tyler, Edward Nevill, churchwardens.

North Nibley

John Smyth, par.ch.

John Hoskyns, stip.

, John Jobbyns, John Byrt, churchwardens.

Ozleworth

John Maunce, R.

Nicholas Higgys, churchwarden.

Berkeley

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Mr John Awstell, V.

John Hyll, ch., John Brown, ch., John Towker, ch., Richard Hawlet, ch.,
John Bower, ch.

Thomas Tyler, jnr., William Mylward, John Wynter, William Smyth, Richard
Lacy, Thomas Turnocke, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Mr William Wall, prior of Longbridge.

Thomas Haldman, cantarist of Newport.

William Hechyns, warden of Breadstone chantry.

Stone

John Somerford, par.ch.

Hugh (blank), cantarist.

William Smyth, John Benet, churchwardens.

Hill

Thomas Bower, par.ch.

John Hyckys, John Whetely, churchwardens.

Slimbridge

Mr David Iya, R.

Richard Wellys, ch.

John Halling, John Horne, churchwardens, deposed that all was well.

Simon Bryne, cantarist of Cambridge chantry.

Frampton on Severn

Prior and convent of Clifford, prop.

William Heydon, V.

William Calton, ch.

John Frier, John Crome, churchwardens.

Cam

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Richard Knyght, V.

Henry Oswald, Richard Chapman, churchwardens.

Stinchcombe

Mr John Lucas, ch.

William Hickys, Thomas Knyght, churchwardens.

Uley

Mr William Braggys, R.

John Higgys, ch.

John Sanders, Thomas Cowley, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Fo. 177v

1232. 14 November 1498, Bristol.

In the parish church of All Saints Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Bristol, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

All Saints Bristol.

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop., appeared by their proctor Mr John Griffiths.

Mr John Thomas, V.

Mr John Burton, prior of the Kalends.

Thomas Meryfeld, Thomas Furburer, cantarists of the Kalends.

David Feyrcastell, stip., John Ferthmores, stip.

Paul Jamis, Walter Coke, Thomas Snygg, Thomas Parvaunt, jurors.

St Nicholas, Bristol

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop., appeared by proctor.

Mr John Burton, V., appeared by Thomas Furbore.

Eliseus Gens, par.ch.

Thomas Carter, stip., Thomas Fychet, stip., John Townkys, stip., John Dyer, stip., William Carpynter, stip., Robert Walker, stip., John Hurdman, stip., John Frend, stip.

William Easby, William Thorne, churchwardens.

St Stephen's, Bristol

Mr John Esterfeld, R., appeared by Richard Brian.

Henry Witney, par.ch.

Thomas Wynter, stip., Robert Warner, stip., Thomas Tapiscote, stip.,

Robert Venaunce, stip., John Boton, stip., Richard Vale, stip.

John Ley, John Walsh, Richard Stephyns, jurors.

Holy Trinity, Bristol

Mr William Jonys, R., appeared by John Lorymer.

John Lorymer, par.ch.

Thomas Lynckhall, stip., William More, stip., John Chewe, stip., David Croley, stip.

John Myles, Robert Capper, churchwardens.

St Peter's, Bristol

Mr Thomas Wodington, R., appeared by Mr Nicholas Stokisley
Thomas Shaffespere, par.ch.

Richard Briant, stip., John Doune, stip.

Robert Yonge, William Doe, John Jonson, Matthew Cooton, jurors.

St John's, Bristol

Mr William Thomas, R.

John Marchall, stip., Thomas Huchyns, stip., William Brightwyn, stip.,
Richard ap Rice, stip.

Richard Crosse, Hugh Barker, churchwardens.

St Werburgh's, Bristol

Richard Wood, R.

William Hawkys, ch., John Dier, ch., Robert Smyth, ch., Thomas Harford, ch.
Andrew Glosse, John Dee, churchwardens.

St Leonards, Bristol

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Mr William Cloffe, V.

William Sare, ch.

Henry Whoper, William Geffery, churchwardens.

St Mary's in the Market Place, Bristol

Mr John Hawley, R.

Mr Maurice Walker, ch.

Thomas Pyggyn, Robert Rusell, churchwardens.

St James, Bristol

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Alexander Oberton, par.ch.

Matthew Rowe, stip., Robert Belamy, stip.

Robert Richardies, Richard Baker, churchwardens.

St Ewen's, Bristol

Mr John Venymecum, R.

Ralph Hickys, ch., appeared etc.

St Laurence's, Bristol

Mr John Newton, R.

Mr John Ball, stip., Richard Wheler, stip., Edward Kenwall, stip.,

William Pille, John Stokys, churchwardens.

St Philip's, Bristol

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Robert Brown, V.

John Griffith, ch., John Knottysford, ch.

Robert Forthey, John Hawkyns, churchwardens.

St Augustine's, Bristol

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Mr John Griffith, V.

John Harper, Simon Tailour, churchwardens.

St Michael's, Bristol

Edmund Moreys, R.

Robert Pendulton, ch.

William Eyvolin, William Cradoke, churchwardens.

Winterbourne Downe

Mr Thomas Palmer, R.

William Doding, warden.

Richard Hewes, ch.

William Hassul, John Geydde, jurors.

Olveston

Prior and convent of Bath, prop., appeared by their proctor John Chaunceler.

Mr John Forthey, V.

Thomas Davies, stip., John Baker, stip., Mr John Parsons, stip.

Thomas Hanyes, Thomas West, churchwardens.

Almondsbury

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Mr John London, V.

Mr Henry Scurlock, stip., John More, stip.

Thomas Haynes, Thomas West, William Dyer, William Mody, jurors, deposed
that all was well.

Henbury

John Landaff, V.

Edmund Oryall, stip., Peter Manby, stip., John de Northwycke, stip.

George Willington, Richard Erle, jurors.

Littleton-on-Severn

John Bovet, R.

John Orchard, John Boyse, churchwardens.

Stoke Giffard

Prior and convent of Little Malvern, prop.

William Bromysfeld, V.

John Robyns, Thomas Lyende, churchwardens.

Filton Fishponds

William Meredith, R.

John Wade, Thomas Symons, churchwardens.

Chapel of Ellerton

John Pycheley, ch.

Maurice Baker, Richard Clerke, churchwardens.

Chapel of Stapleton

John Davy, ch.

John Goodwyn, P. Wynhill, churchwardens.

Chapel of Mangotsfield

David Walsh, ch.

Edmund Underhill, churchwarden.

Clifton

Dean and chapter of Westbury, prop.

Henry Cater, Nicholas Whoper, churchwardens.

Fo. 178

1233. 19 November 1498, Great Sodbury

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Hawkesbury, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Great Sodbury

Prior and convent of Worcester, prop.

Mr John Paynter, dean of the deanery, V.

John Tailour, stip., Edward Adams, stip., John King, stip.

Robert Boys, Robert Hill, churchwardens.

Cold Ashton

Mr (blank) Russell, R.

Maurice Gold, ch.

John at Mill, John Ymbers, churchwardens.

Boxwell

Mr Richard Draper, R.

Richard Byddill, ch.

William Myllward, Robert Ford, churchwardens.

Marshfield

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Mr Thomas Pyltys, V.

Thomas Edwardes, stip., John Olyver, stip.

William Typper, Thomas Reede, churchwardens.

Iron Acton

Mr Richard Boket, R.

John Dey, ch.

John Barkeley, John Webbe, churchwardens.

Wickwar

Mr Robert Woodward, R.

John Tom, churchwarden.

Cromhall

Hugh Walborne, R.

Mr Richard Power, ch.

Robert Pycher, Thomas Hyckys, churchwardens.

Pucklechurch

Dean and chapter of Wells, prop.

John Pyryman, V.

Henry Kydd, John Taylour, churchwardens.

Frampton Cotterell

George Blackarough, R.

William Hoper, stip., Thomas Royall, stip.

William Croke, John Rawlyn, churchwardens.

Tytherington

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

Thomas Draper, V.

William Camborne, Thomas Colymore, churchwardens.

Tortworth

William Poleyn, R.

William Serney, Henry Mabson, churchwardens.

Charfield

Thomas Wolworth, R.

John Knollys, William Hyckys, churchwardens.
Tormarton

Mr Walter Saintlowe, R.

Thomas Taylour, ch.

John Olyver, John West, churchwardens.

Hawkesbury

Abbot and convent of Pershore, prop.

Mr John Wilcokys, V.

Thomas Bray, ch.

Thomas Wycam, Nicholas Longdene, churchwardens.

Siston

Edward Geynard, R.

Matthew Syllys, ch.

Richard Clerke, John Clerke, churchwardens.

Wapley

Abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol, prop.

Robert Lewellen, V.

William Bradford, ch.

Yate

John Beneham, R.

Thomas Dyer, ch.

William Walker, Walter Brown, churchwardens.

Alderley

Robert Higgys, R.

Thomas Mason, John Wever, churchwardens.

Doynton

Richard Harreys, R.

John Brewer, Thomas Hobbys, churchwardens.

Dyrham

Robert Burnell, R.

William Were, Thomas Newbere, churchwardens.

Bitton

Dean and chapter of Wells, prop.

John Tyler, V.

Richard Compton, ch. of Hanham.

John Warne, John Reede, churchwardens.

Oldbury-upon-Severn

William Synton, R.

Maurice Kyngkiscote, John Wales, churchwardens.

Weston Birt

Mr William Bowment, R.

John Unwyn, ch.

Great Badminton

Abbot and convent of Lilleshall, prop.

Mr John Vikaries, V.

John Gurdfield, John Brownyng, churchwardens.

Acton Turville,

Lewis Apparell, V.

John White, John Hopkyns, churchwardens.

Little Sodbury

John Notbroke, R.

John Halyer, Thomas Pavy, churchwardens.

Westerleigh

John Skay, ch.

John Strete, Thomas Rogers, churchwardens.

Abson

Boniface (blank) ch.

Richard Hoddys, William Morthesird, churchwardens.

Fo. 178v

1234. 20 Noyember 1498, Tetbury.

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Stonehouse, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Tetbury

Abbot and convent of Evesham, prop.

Mr Thomas Holford, V.

Richard Jonys, stip., John Pynnocke, stip., John Lane, stip., Robert Wycockes, stip., John Yonge, stip.

John Harding, William Bydill, William Wattys, John Hale, jurors.

Minchinhampton

Mr Richard Gyam, R.

Richard Broke, ch.

John Tofte, ch.

Richard Willat, John Branwood, churchwardens.

Salperton

Mr John Wythington, R.

John Monden, John Man, churchwardens.

Avening

Mr Edward Vaghan, R.

John Whithede, ch.

Richard Ball, Thomas Hathwey, churchwardens.

Shipton Moyne

Mr Roger Braggys, R.

Richard Smyth, ch.

Nicholas Hall, Robert Hiller, churchwardens.

Cherrington

Mr John Gobbys, R.

William Leche, ch.

Rodmarton

Mr Thomas Holford, R.

Richard Curtes, ch.

John Andrews, Walter Barnard, churchwardens.

Eastington

Mr William Blowmer, R.

Richard Baly, ch.

William Cloterboke, Thomas Dryver, churchwardens.

Elkstone

Mr Robert Woodward, R.

William Prowt, ch.

Hugh Cogill, Maurice Churchey, churchwardens.

Nympsfield

Mr Richard Gossage, R.

John Adams, Robert Newman, churchwardens.

Painswick

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

Mr Richard Skey, V.

Thomas King, ch.

Richard Quaddisley, John King, churchwardens.

King's Stanley

Richard Bellmore, R.

Geoffrey Jonys, ch.

Thomas Harmore, Edward Spenser, churchwardens.

Stonehouse

Prioress and convent of Elstow,¹ prop.

Mr Richard Petyde, V.

William Mylle, John Clerke, churchwardens.

Leonard Stanley

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

Thomas Goodson, ch.

Thomas Mabbe, Thomas Harmer, churchwardens.

Woodchester

Robert Dalton, R.

Richard Davies, ch.

John Brownynge, Hugh Witnan, churchwardens.

Coberley

Thomas Wever, R.

William Hill, ch., John Asshby, ch.

Richard Tryptrap, John Scuven, churchwardens.

Cowley

Thomas Bevshyn, R.

Thomas Wever, ch.

John Blowmer, John White, churchwardens.

Bisley

Dean and chapter of Stoke by Clare, prop.

John Rogers, V.

Maurice Unwyn, cantarist.

John West, John Kent, churchwardens.

Edgeworth

John Salle, R.

John Petet, Thomas Reve, churchwardens.

1. Recte abbess and convent. ,

Winstone

John Tomlynson, R.

Thomas Starncorn, Thomas Elys, churchwardens.

Miserden

John Catell, R.

Alan Edwardes, ch.

John Ockwold, John Chedworth, churchwardens.

Horsley

Prior and convent of Bruton, prop.

William Cornysh, V.

Nicholas Mylle, stip.

John Cheltnam, William Stevyns, churchwardens.

Wheatenhurst

Prior and convent of Bruton, prop.

William Nycolson, V.

Cranham

Walter Bydfeld, R.

John Churchys, John Davys, churchwardens.

Brimpsfield

Mr William Pedder, R.

Richard Sadeler, John Hastmede, churchwardens.

Chapel of Stroud

John Archbold, ch.

Chapel of Rodborough

Thomas Jonys, ch.

Fo. 179

1235. 22 November 1498, Cirencester.

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Cirencester, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Cirencester

Abbot and convent of Cirencester, prop.

Richard Cateson, dean of the deanery.

John Glover, stip., William Brownwiche, stip., Mr William Amyson, stip.,

Mr Thomas Devoras, stip., William Mannyng, stip., William Hunte, stip.,

Thomas Walker, stip., Thomas Cornysh, stip., Richard Thurleman, stip.,
 John Cusshe, stip., Richard Hadowe, stip.
 Thomas Gyfford, John Gylbet, churchwardens.

South Cerney

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.
 John Seveacre, V.
 John Gye, Richard Tryndar, churchwardens.

Driffield

Abbot and convent of Cirencester, prop.
 Robert Drake, V.
 Richard Tryndare, Richard Parsons, churchwardens.

The parishioners of the town of Cirencester made presentation that John Clerke of Cirencester had impregnated Alice Cantell, daughter of Robert Cantell. The commissary ordered him to be cited to appear before him in the conventual church on 26 November, when he appeared and confessed. The commissary ordered that next Sunday he should go before the cross in the procession around the parish church, barelegged, barefoot and bareheaded, clad in a short gown with a lighted candle in his hand, as was customary, and the following Sunday he should do similar penance in the conventual church. The woman had fled the area.

Harnhill

John Palmer, R.
 Mr (blank) Hall, William Brayne, churchwardens.

Ampney St Mary

Abbot and convent of Cirencester, prop.
 Henry Gerveys, ch.
 William Brown, William May, churchwardens.

Bibury

Abbot and convent of Osney, prop.
 Thomas Walle, ch., John Marshall, ch.
 William Dewe, Richard Norys, churchwardens.

Coln Rogers

Reginald Grene, R.
 James Tymereall, Thomas Curtes, churchwardens.

Coln St Denis

Walter Devoras, R.

James Tyszerell, William Curtes, churchwardens.

Tormarton

John Bray, ch.

John Taylor, William Tailour, churchwardens.

Northleach

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

William Sawnder, V.

William Tyknall, ch., and William Smyth, ch.

William Mydwynter, William Bekinhill, churchwardens.

Hampnett

William Derby, R.

Richard Baker, ch.

Richard Slayde, Richard Grene, churchwardens.

Chedworth

Abbess and convent of Syon, prop.

John Longge, V.

Robert Taylour, Robert Mason, churchwardens.

Rendcombe

Mr Richard Triesham, R.

Robert Freman, John Prydon, churchwardens.

North Cerney

Mr William Nele, R. (Appearance not noted)

William Whitechurche, ch. (Appearance not noted)

William Freman and Henry Hall, parishioners, made presentation that dominus William White kept and still keeps Agnes Wilkins in his house as his concubine, and that he has often been detected and had abjured her before the commissary of the bishop of Worcester. The commissary ordered them to be cited to appear before him in the conventual church of Cirencester on 26 November, when they appeared and admitted their guilt. The commissary suspended William from the celebration of mass for the next six months and ordered Agnes to remove herself within ten days from the diocese of Worcester and never to return, on pain of major excommunication which he now promulgated against her in writing should she contumaciously disobey this mandate.

Daglingworth

William Strange, R.

Thomas Geffeyes, Thomas Page, churchwardens.

Bagendon

William Lewes, ch. (Appearance not noted)

John Marchald, John Foxley, churchwardens.

Duntisbourne Rous

John Jonys, R. (Appearance not noted)

Richard Elys, Thomas Maskall, jurors.

Duntisbourne Abbots

John White, R.

Thomas Malpas, ch.

Simon Foxley, John Geyle, churchwardens.

Stretton

John Reede, ch.

William Freman, Robert Blackwell, churchwardens.

Coates

Richard Pachy, R.

Richard Hall, William Snowe, churchwardens.

Siddington Mary

Rectory is vacant.

John Lancastre, ch.

William Hay, Thomas Pynbury, churchwardens.

Siddington Peter

George Webbe, R.

Thomas Reynoldis, John White, churchwardens.

Fo. 179v

1236. 26 November 1498, Fairford

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Fairford, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Kempsford

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester, prop.

John Dursley, V.

Walter Hychman, William Inner, churchwardens.

Lechlade

Mr Clement Brown, V.

George Stary, par.ch.

Mr John Mason, Mr Thomas Caproun, Mr John Brown, Nicholas Chirke, cantarists, John Webster, stip.

Robert Hychman and Robert Grene, parishioners, made presentation that Thomas Stone publicly keeps Elizabeth Doding as his concubine and has fathered four children by her. The woman was cited and appeared, and admitted the charge, and the commissary imposed public penance, that is, that the next sunday she should go before the cross in procession around the churchyard of Lechlade, barelegged, barefoot and bareheaded with a lighted candle in her hand, and should do similar penance on a feast day before Christmas in the churchyard of the parish church of Cirencester. The man had fled the area.

Meysey Hampton

Mr Robert Isham, R.

Richard Wheler, ch.

John Taskare,
Robert Smarte, churchwardens.

Eastleach

John Saunders, R.

William Palmer, Robert Lyssseley, churchwardens.

Sherborne *

Abbot and convent of Winchcombe, prop.

Laurence Wykylwurth, V.

Richard Meryck, John Lambarte, churchwardens.

Fairford

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Mr William Skynner, V. (Appearance not noted)

John Marner, churchwarden.

Quenington

Thomas Petyr, R.

John Russell, ch.

John Tucket, Thomas Perkyns, churchwardens.

Down Ampney

Preceptor of Quenington, prop.

John Hackst, V.

Richard Hogges, Thomas Hewe, churchwardens.

Ampney Crucis

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Thomas Forthey, V.

Richard Curteys, Richard Brigfeild, jurors.

Coln St Aldwyn

Abbot and convent of St Peter, Gloucester.

John Yonge, V.

John Maier, John Tasker, churchwardens.

Southrop

Preceptor of Quenington, prop.

Robert Strete, V.

Robert Perkyns, John Thownysend, churchwardens.

Hatherop

John Stephyns, R.

Christopher Welson, ch.

Robert Hathewey, John Grene, churchwardens.

Fo. 180

1237. 27 November 1498, Stow

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Stow, and adjourned his visitation to the feast of the Purification, etc.

Stow-in-the-Wold

Mr John More, R.

John Shawe, ch.

Thomas Woodhouse, stip.

John Dowe, John Smyth, churchwardens.

Bourton on the Water

Mr Thomas Grevile, R.

Richard Swynerton, ch.

Richard Perott, Thomas Symondys, churchwardens.

Oddington

Mr Thomas Cotys, R.

John Peyrson, ch.

Thomas Worwell, Richard Tailor, churchwardens.

Great Rissington

Mr John Hanchurche, R.

John Goone, Richard Lumbert, churchwardens.

Broadwell

George (blank) R.

Robert Pyket, John Profit, churchwardens.

Rissington Wick

Thomas Leche, R.

Richard Lenche, Richard Hullys, churchwardens.

Windrush

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

John Hicheman, V.

John Pynchepole, John Bogg, jurors.

Little Barrington

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

William Becher, V.

Richard Scalter, William Fabyan, churchwardens.

Great Barrington

Prior and convent of Llanthony, prop.

John Johnys, V.

William Brown, William Saunders, churchwardens.

Little Rissington

David Johannys, R.

John Jonsons, ch.

Robert Bale, Thomas Veysy, William Aikyll and John Aylewyn, parishioners, stated that Joan Gararde had borne twice by dominus John Jonson and that he had abjured her before Mr Holford, Official of the archdeacon of Gloucester but still kept her in the rector's house and had a relationship with her. They were cited and appeared in person before the commissary at Broadway, where they admitted the charge. The commissary suspended John from the celebration of mass for the next twelve months and also ordered him to remove himself within twelve days from the diocese to any other diocese he wished, and not to reside there for the next ten years; if he did not remove himself within twelve days, or if within the next ten years he stayed in the diocese for more than three days, the commissary now excommunicated him in writing. The commissary, ^{Joan Garrard} Joan Garrard that next sunday she should go before the cross in procession around the churchyard of Rissington, with a lighted candle in her hand.

Shipton Sellars

Thomas Wever, R.

John Cawthryn, ch.

William Seneker, John Malle, churchwardens.

Cold Salperton

Prior and convent of Studley, prop.

William Halle, ch.

Robert Rove, John Fyfield, churchwardens.

Hawling

John Sylwyn, R.

Richard Everton, William Hyet, churchwardens.

Hezleton

Mr John Harold, R.

Thomas Bedyll, ch.

John Seynton, John Fox, churchwardens.

Turkdean

Abbot and convent of Osney, prop.

John Jeffys, V.

John Humfrey, John Collys, churchwardens.

Notgrove

John Grenewood, R.

John Nycollys, churchwarden.

Aston Blank

Prior and convent of Little Malvern, prop.

John Wheler, V.

Thomas Blockeley, John Edwardys, Thomas Turnour, Richard Lorde, jurors.

Upper Slaughter

Thomas Rogers, R.

John Fysscher, John Ankys, churchwardens.

Sutton-by-Brailes

Mr Richard Dudley, R.

John Preston, ch.

Thomas Stowte, Richard Eddon, churchwardens.

Little Compton

Abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, prop.

Walter (blank) ch.

John Lambarte, Richard Brayles, churchwardens.

Chapel of Adlestrop

Mr John Scanyngton, ch.

Richard Frethorne, John Frethorne, jurors.

Bledington

Abbot and convent of Winchcombe, prop.

William Packer, V.

Robert Bedowe, John Riche, churchwardens.

Westcote

Robert Walker, R.

John Godfray, John Distling, churchwardens.

Upper Swell

John Buswell, R.

John Flecher, Thomas Hawkys, churchwardens.

Lower Swell

Abbot and convent of Notley, prop.

Robert Colwyn, V.

John Alen, Robert Arle, churchwardens.

Temple Guiting

Preceptor of Quenington, prop.

John Smyth, ch.

John Pole, John Compton, churchwardens.

Lower Guiting

Preceptor of Quenington, prop.

Gilbert Ferror, V.

Henry Garret, Robert Smyth, churchwardens.

Naunton

Mr William Plomer, R.

John Wadynton, ch.

Richard Jonys, Robert Bodwyn, churchwardens.

Fo. 180v

1238. 28 November 1498, Winchcombe

In the parish church Mr Roger Church canonically visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Winchcombe, and adjourned his visitation until the feast of the Purification, etc. Details not entered.

Fos. 181-3 blank.

INSTITUTIONS

Fo. 184

1239. 24 October 1498, hospital of Wulfstan, Worcester.

Inst. of Ralph Strete, chaplain, to vic. of Southrop, Gl., vac. by res. of William Scounide. P. John Kendall, prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1240. 3 October 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Mr Robert Colman, M.A., to vic. of Lower Swell, Gl., vac. by res. of Mr John Aetherton. P. abbot and convent of Nutley, Lincoln diocese. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1241. 7 October 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Maurice Westbury, clerk, to church of Stanton, Gl., vac. by death of Thomas Williams, chaplain. P. abbot and convent of Winchcombe. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1242. 20 October 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Holes, clerk, to the prebend of Bitton, Gl., vac. by death of Mr John Gunthorp, clerk, and in the collation of the bishop of Salisbury. Ind. dean of Sodbury.

1243. 22 October 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Hugh Turnour, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the chapel of Stone in the parish of Berkeley, Gl., vac. by death of Thomas Dyrret. P. John Seriaunt and Christine his wife. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1244. 24 October 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Holford, clerk, in the person of his proctor Mr John Osborne, clerk, to church of Rodmarton, Gl., vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Byrchold, clerk. P. William Grevyle and William Wye, by virtue of an enfeoffment by Thomas Whittington, lord of Rodmarton. Ind. adn. of Gloucester. There appeared before the commissary as he sat judicially in the hospital of St Wulfstan Mr Robert Enkbarough, notary public, proctor of Mr Thomas Byrchold, who requested the commissary to assign to him for his livelihood an annual pension from the fruits of the church of Rodmarton. The commissary assigned to him for the term of his life an annual pension of 10 marks, to be paid in equal instalments at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and at Michaelmas.

Fo. 184v

1245. 29 November 1498, Winchcombe.

Inst. of Mr Roger Lupton, clerk, to the prebend or canonry of St Michael in the collegiate church of St Mary, Warwick, vac. by res. of Mr Peter Greves. P. the king. Ind. adn. of Worcester.

1246. 29 November 1498, Gloucester.

Inst. of Thomas Clerke, chaplain, to the hospital or leperhouse of St. Michael, Warwick, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Clerke alias Wyckwan. P. the king. Ind. adn. of Worcester.

1247. 30 November, 1498, Winchcombe.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Strange, clerk, to vic. of SS Philip and James in the suburbs of Bristol, vac. by res. of Robert Brown, chaplain. P. abbot and convent of Tewkesbury. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1248. 22 December 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Robert Hunte, chaplain, to church of Siddington (by Cirencester), Gl., vac. by death of Thomas ap Morgan. P. prior and convent of Monmouth. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

1249. 24 December 1498, Worcester.

Inst. of Ralph Heyfond, chaplain, to vic. of Studley, Wa., vac. by death of Thomas Dawby. P. prior and convent of Studley. Ind. adn. of Worcester.

1250. 2 February 1499.

Inst. of Mr Edward Derby, M.A., to church of Little Rissington, Gl., vac. by res. of Mr David Jonys. P. abbot and convent of Osney, Lincoln diocese. Ind. adn. of Gloucester. Oath to pay to the retiring incumbent an annual pension of 46s 8d.

1251. 3 February 1499.

Inst. of Mr Harper, clerk, to vic. of St Nicholas Bristol, vac. by death of Mr John Burton, clerk. P. abbot and convent of St Augustine, Bristol. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

Fo. 185

1252. 8 February 1499.

Inst. of Mr John Vaughan, clerk, to perpetual chantry known as the first chantry of the priory of the fraternity of the Kalends in the church of All Saints, Bristol, vac. by death of Mr John Burton, clerk. P. Philip Ryngstone, mayor of Bristol. Ind. adn. of Gloucester.

Fo. 185v blank.

Accounts of the vacancy of the see

Fo. 186

1253. Procurations due in the archdeaconry of Worcester:

From the clergy of the deanery of Worcester	66s 8d
From the preceptor of St Wulfstan's, Worcester	66s 8d
Rector of Astley	53s 4d
Prior of Lesser Malvern for church of Powick	66s 8d
Prior of Lesser Malvern	20s
Clergy of the deanery of Droitwich	66s 8d
Abbot of Bordesley for church of Tardebigge	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Kidderminster	66s 8d
Abbot of Halesowen for church of Halesowen	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Christianity, Warwick	66s 8d
Prioress of Wroxall for church of Wroxall, Wa.	53s 4d
Prior of Alcester	53s 4d
Prior of Studley	53s 4d
Prior of Wootton Wawen for church of Wootton, Wa.	53s 4d
Dean and chapter of collegiate church of St Mary, Warwick	53s 4d
Prior of St Sepulchre, Warwick	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Kington	66s 8d
Church of Welford, Wa.	53s 4d
Collegiate church of Stratford	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Pershore	66s 8d
Abbot of Pershore	66s 8d
Clergy of the deanery of Blockley	40s
Total:	£64 6s 8d

1254. Procurations due in the archdeaconry of Gloucester.

Clergy of the deanery of Campden	66s 8d
Church of Campden	53s 4d
Church of Didbrook	53s 4d
Church of Childe Wickham	53s 4d
Church of Beckford	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Stow	66s 8d
Church of Longborough	40s
Clergy of the deanery of Fairford	66s 8d
Church of Fairford	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Cirencester	66s 8d
Abbot of Cirencester	66s 8d
Clergy of the deanery of Stonehouse	66s 8d
Clergy of the deanery of Dursley	66s 8d

Clergy of the deanery of Hawkesbury	66s 8d
Clergy of the deanery of Bristol	66s 8d
Abbot of St Augustine's, Bristol	66s 8d
St Mark's Hospital, Bristol	26s 8d
Collegiate church of Westbury	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Gloucester	66s 8d
Abbot of St Peter's, Gloucester	66s 8d
Prior of Llanthony	53s 4d
Clergy of the deanery of Winchcombe	66s 8d
Abbot of Winchcombe	66s 8d
Abbot of Tewkesbury	66s 8d
Church of Deerhurst	<u>53s 4d</u>
Total:	£74

TOTAL PROCURATIONS: £138 6s 8d

1255. SYNODALS DUE IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF GLOUCESTER AT MICHAELMAS

Dean of the deanery of Bristol	10s 4d
Dean of Dursley	11s 8d
Dean of Cirencester	13s 4d
Dean of Winchcombe	8s
Dean of Campden	16s 8d
Dean of Blockley	3s 6d
Dean of Stonehouse	15s 4d
Dean of Fairford	8s
Dean of Stow	14s
Dean of Gloucester	12s 8d
Dean of Hawkesbury	<u>16s 8d</u>
Total:	£6 9s 10d

1256. Benefices appropriated to the episcopal mensa:

For the tithes of grain of Blockley, Gl.	£23 15s
For the tithes of grain of Hillingdon, Mx.	<u>£33 6s 8d</u>
Total:	£57 20d

Fo. 186v

1257. Peter's Pence:

Dean of Bristol	10s 2d
Dean of Dursley	47s 4d
Dean of Cirencester	30s
Dean of Winchcombe	55s

Dean of Campden	37s
Dean of Blockley	6s 1d
Dean of Hawkesbury	34s
Dean of Stonehouse	39s
Dean of Fairford	23s 6d
Dean of Stow	36s 6d
Dean of Gloucester	28s 5d
Dean of Christianity, Warwick	57s 6d
Treasurer of Warwick	7s 5d
Dean of Kidderminster	26s 6d
Dean of Kineton	53s 4d
Dean of Powick	29s
Dean of Droitwich	24s 10d
Dean of Pershore	24s 4½d
Dean of Worcester	40s
<hr/>	
Total:	£30 9s 2½d

1258. Pensions due at Michaelmas:

Abbot of Tewkesbury for church of Thornbury, Gl.	26s 8d
Abbot of Tewkesbury for priory of Deerhurst	20s
Abbot of Tewkesbury for church of Little Compton, Wa.	6s 8d
Provost and fellows of Oriel College ., Oxford, for church of Newbold Pacey, Wa.	6s 8d
Abbot of Westminster for church of Longdon, Wo.	20s
Vicar of Kidderminster for church of Kidderminster	13s 4d
Master of St John's, Warwick, for church of Norton Lindsey, Wa.	3s 4d
Abbot of Evesham for church of Mickleton, Gl.	13s 4d
Abbot of Halesowen for church of Clent, Wo.	26s 8d
Abbot of Halesowen for church of Dodford, Wo.	6s 8d
Prior of Coventry for church of Hunington, Wa.	20s
Prioress of Cook Hill for church of Bishampton, Wo.	13s 4d
Abbot of Evesham for church of Ombersley, Wo.	30s
Abbot of Evesham for priory of Alcester	13s 4d
Abbot of Evesham for church of Eyford, Gl.	10d
Abbot of Lilleshall	6s 8d
Prior of Great Malvern for church of Upton Snodsbury, Wo.	6s 8d
Prior of Great Malvern for chapel of Woodsfield, Wo.	2s
Abbot of Chester for church of Campden, Gl.	10s
Abbot of Biddlesden for church of Ebrington, Gl.	13s 4d
Abbot of Hailes for church of Toddington, Gl.	20s
Abbot of Winchcombe for church of Avening, Gl.	20s
Abbot of Winchcombe for church of Bledington, Gl.	3s 4d

Prior of Worcester for church of Stoke Prior, Wo.	6s 8d
Abbot of Pershore for church of Broadway, Wo.	3s 4d
Abbot of Pershore for church of Eckington, Wo.	3s 4d
Abbot of Pershore for church of St Peter, Worcester	3s 4d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of Chaddesley Corbett, Wo.	6s 8d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of Heathcote, Wa.	3s 4d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of Pillerton, Wa.	6s 8d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of St Peter, Warwick	3s 4d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of St Nicholas, Warwick	13s 4d
Dean and chapter of Warwick for church of Dudbrook, Gl.	6s 8d
Abbot of Gloucester for church of Holy Trinity, Gloucester	5s
Abbot of Gloucester for church of St Mary before the abbey gate	6s 8d
Prior of St James Bristol for church of St Philip Bristol	6s 8d
Dean and chapter of Westbury for church of Clifton, Gl.	12d
Dean and chapter of Westbury for church of Kempsey, Wo.	6s 8d
Vicar of Pucklechurch for church of Pucklechurch, Gl.	6s 8d
Chantry of Lechlade for priory of Lechlade, Gl.	6s 8d
Dean and chapter of Stoke by Clare for church of Bisley, Gl.	26s 8d
Archdeacon of Gloucester for church of Dursley, Gl.	2s
Abbot of Kenilworth for triennial pension for church of Bidford-on-Avon, Gl.	53s 4d

Total: £24 12d

1259. Receipts for institutions to benefices:

For institutions to:

Vic. of Southropp, Gl., preb. of Bitton, Gl., chantry of St Mary in chapel of Stone, Gl., Vic. of Lower Swell, Gl., ch. of Stanton, Gl., ch. of Rodmarton, Gl., hospital of St Michael, preb. of St Michael in coll. ch. of Warwick, church of SS Philip and James, Bristol, ch. of Chesyncote, ch. of Siddington, Gl., Vic. of Studley, Wa., Vic. of St Nicholas, Bristol, ch. of Little Rissington, Gl., chantry of the fraternity of the Kalends, Bristol. 6s 8d each

Total: £5

Fo. 187

1260. Receipts for probate of testaments:

For probate of John Mylys of Gloucester	3s 4d
Nicholas Jonys of Horsley, Gl.	10s
John Meysy of Eycote, Gl.	20s
William Payne of Pershore, Wo.	6s 8d
Ralph Garret of Stourbridge, Wo.	10s
Agnes Langford, wife of John Lanford of Worcester	20s

John Payne of Tewkesbury, Gl.

6s 8d

Total:

76s 8d

Fos. 187v blank, 188-9 wanting, 190 blank.

VACANCY OF THE DIOCESE OF SALISBURY 1499-1500

NOTE: The see became vacant by the death of John Blythe on 23 August 1499 and was filled by the translation from Bangor of Henry Deane on 8 January 1500.

VACACIO SEDIS EPISCOPALIS SAR' PER OBITUM BONE MEMORIE JOHANNIS BLITHE NUPER SAR' EPISCOPI QUE VACACIO INCEPIT (blank) DIE MENSIS AUGUSTI ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO NONO AC REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCII ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI TRANSLACIONIS ANNO TERCIODECIMO USQUE AD ET IN DECIMUM NONUM DIEM MENSIS MARII EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUEMTEM ETC

Fo. 191

1261. 19 September 1499, Knole.

Commission, with powers of canonical coercion, to Mr Laurence Cockys, Decr. D., canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Salisbury, nominated with Mr William Russell and Mr William Elyott, also canons residentiary, by the dean and chapter of Salisbury according to the composition between their predecessors and archbishop Boniface,¹ as Official in the city and diocese of Salisbury in the vacancy of the see following the death of bishop John Blythe, with power to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, and the obligation to account to the archbishop for all revenues due by virtue of the vacancy to him or to the church of Canterbury.

Fo. 191v

1262. 28 September 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Mr Christopher Bainbrige, J.U.D., to church of Elington alias Wroughton, Wlt., vac. by d. of Mr Edmund Chaterton. P. Thomas bishop of Winchester. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1263. 30 September 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Richard Lee to free chapel of St Michael the Archangel, Norridge, Wlt., vac. by d. of Gervase Beteel. P. John Lee, esq. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1264. 28 September 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Thomas Cowley, chaplain, to church of Corscombe, Do., vac. by d. of Mr John Husee. P. abbot and convent of Sherborne. I. adn. of Dorset.

1265. 2 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Aisshe, chaplain, to church of Sutton Veny, Wlt, vac. by d. of Mr Thomas Pray. P. Robert Baynard, esq. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1266. 5 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Thomas Everard, chaplain, to church of St Michael, Wareham, Do.,

1. Churchill, ii, 55-59.

vac. by d. of Mr David Mylis. P. prior and convent of the Charterhouse of Sheen. I. adn. of Dorset.

1267. Inst. of Edmund Worthynton, chaplain, to wardenship of hospital of St Bartholomew, Newbury, Berks., vac. by d. of William Bray. P. Sir William Noys, kt., and Sir Robert Harecourt, kt. I. adn. of Berks.

1268. 10 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Martyn, Decr.D., priest, to vic. of Tilshead, Wlt., vac. by d. of William Okey. P. prior and convent of Ivychurch. I. adn. of Salisbury.

Fo. 192

1269. 10 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Pope, chaplain, to the vic. of Windsor, Berks., vac. by d. of Richard Reynford. P. abbot and convent of the Holy Cross, Waltham. I. adn. of Berks,

1270. 10 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Foster, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of St Mary in the north part of the parish church of All Saints, North Wraxall, Wlt., vac. by d. of William Straunge. P. Thomas Yonge, esq. I. adn. of Wiltshire

1271. 11 October 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Mr William Thornebourgh, Ll.D., to church of St Mary, Steeple Langford, Wlt., vac. by d. of Mr Edmund Martyn. P. Sir John Huddleston, kt., and Joan his wife. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1272. 16 November 1499, Sherborne.

Inst. of Mr William Vowell, Decr.B., to church of Stoke Abbot, Do., vac. by res. of John Loscombe. P. abbot and convent of Sherborne. I. adn. of Dorset.

1273. 22 November 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Robert Knoddy, B.A., chaplain, to vic. of East Hagbourne, Berks., vac. by d. of Mr Edward Overton. P. abbot and convent of Cirencester, Worcester diocese. I. adn. of Berks

1274. 27 November 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Chichestre, Ll.B., clerk, to the free chapel in the manor of Athelhampton, Do., vac. by d. of Mr Edmund Martyn, J.U.D. P. William Martyn, esq. I. adn. of Dorset.

1275. 2 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Dadyng, chaplain, to church of West Kington, Wlt., vac.

by res. of Mr Richard Berde. P. the king. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1276. 3 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Coventre, chaplain, to the church of Manningford Abbots, Wlt., vac. by res. of John Clerk. P. abbot and convent of Hyde, Winchester diocese. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

Fo. 192v

1277. 5 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Stratton alias London to church of Holy Trinity, Wareham, Do. vac. by res. of Mr William Vowell, Decr.B. P. abbot and convent of Sherborne. I. adn. of Dorset.

1278. 11 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of Hugh Palmer, chaplain, to church of St Peter, Everley, Wlt., vac. by res. of Mr William Palmer. P. abbess and convent of Wherwell, Winchester diocese. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1279. 11 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Grosse, chaplain, to church of St Michael South Street, Wilton, Wlt., vac. by res. of John Stratton. P. prioress and convent of Dartford, Kent. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1280. 11 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Chapman, chaplain, to church of Batcombe, Do., vac. by res. of William Bachell. P. Robert Willoughby, lord Broke. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1281. 14 December 1499.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Alphyn, Ll.B., priest, to vic. of Gussage All Saints, Do., vac. by res. of Elias Banester. P. Robert Langton, J.U.D., adn. of Dorset. I. adn. of Dorset.

1282. 16 December 1499.

Inst. of Roger Kyrlagh, B.A., priest, to vic. of North Morton, Berks., vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Martyn, Decr.D. P. Mr Stephen Berworth, M.D., adn. of Dorset (sic, recte of Berks). I. adn. of Berks.

1283. 3 December 1499,

Inst. of John Paytrell, chaplain, to church of Babstoke, Wlt., vac. by d. of William Horsman. P. abbess and convent of Wilton. I. adn. of Salisbury.
Fo. 193

1284. 23 December 1499, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Elys, chaplain, to church of Wimborne Minster, Do., vac. by

d. of Hugh Shoore. P. Mr Hugh Oldom, dean of the royal free chapel of Wimborne Minster and patron of the church of Stanbridge alias Little Hinton, Do., at the nomination of Richard Willoughby, esq. I. adn. of Dorset.

1285. 23 December 1499.

Inst. of Richard Okus, chaplain, to church of St Andrew, West Chelborough, Do., vac. by res. of John Paytrell. P. abbess and convent of Wilton. I. adn. of Dorset.

1286. 3 January 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Foxcote, chaplain, to vic. of Seagry, Wlt., vac. by d. of Thomas Raffeson. P. prior and convent of Bradenstoke. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1287. 4 January 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Martyn, Decr.D., to church of Semley, Wlt., vac. by res. of Mr Edward Willoughby. P. abbess and convent of Wilton. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1288. 7 January 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Mr John Toppyng, brother of the Trinitarian house of Easton Royal, Wlt., as minister of the same house. P. William Ryngebourne, esq., on this occasion. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1289. 14 January 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Thomas Pendilton, chaplain, to vic. of Eisey, Wlt., vac. by d. of David Philip alias Jonys. P. abbot and convent of Cirencester, Worcester diocese. I. adn. of Wilts ire.

1290. 17 January 1500.

Inst. of Mr Robert Parker, Decr.B., chaplain, to rectory of Bradford Peverell, Do., vac. by d. of William Pers. P. warden and scholars of Winchester college. I. adn. of Dorset.

Fo. 193v

1291. 24 January 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Henry Russell, clerk, student of Oxford University, to church of East Stoke, Do. vac. by d. of Thomas Symmes. P. Roger Cherevell, generosus. I. adn. of Dorset.

1292. 1 February 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of James Stretbarell, chaplain, to the prebend or canonry of Alton Borealis in Salisbury cathedral, vac. by res. of Mr Hugh Oldham. P. the king. I. dean and chapter.

1293. 13 February 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Richard Parson alias Willys to vic. of Tilshead, Wlt., vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Martyn. P. prior and convent of Ivychurch. I. adn. of Salisbury.

1294. 4 March 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Rewstone, chaplain, to church of St Peter, Warham, Do., vac. by d. of William Jagons. P. prior and convent of the Charterhouse of Sheen, Winchester diocese. I. adn. of Dorset.

1295. 16 March 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Thomas Robynson, chaplain, to church of Draycote Cerne, Do., vac. by d. of Richard Baldewyn. P. Thomas Longe, esq. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1296. 16 March 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of John Aphewell, chaplain, to church of Easthampstead, Berks., vac. by d. of John Downe. P. prior and convent of Hurley. I. adn. of Berks.

1297. 18 March 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of William Kent, chaplain, to vic. of Box, Wlt., vac. by res. of Edward Betrich. P. prior and convent of Monkton Farleigh. I. adn. of Wiltshire.

1298. 19 March 1500, Salisbury.

Inst. of Thomas Lecher, chaplain, to vic. of Waltham St Lawrence, Berks., vac. by d. of Nicholas Hendlowe. P. prior and convent of Hurley. I. adn. of Berks.

Fo. 194

1299. 2 November 1499, Salisbury.

On 29 June 1499 there had appeared in person before the Official in the consistory court in the cathedral John Whitehorne, rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks., and John Lydtister, chaplain of Sparsholt, Berks., who admitted all the charges against them, as detailed in their abjurations below. On 2 November they appeared before the Official in his residence, and he ordered that on the following sunday they should proceed before the cross in the cathedral church, bareheaded and barefoot, a faggot on their left shoulders and a torch in their right hands, Whitehorne in addition having certain of his books openly suspended around his neck, and that when the procession was finished they should publicly abjure their heresies and errors in the accustomed form before the people, and that on the following tuesday they should go from the cathedral through the busiest streets of the city, followed by the curates of the churches of St Thomas

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and St Edmund who were to discipline them with rods at certain stations, and they should proceed to the cross in the market place where they should abjure their heresies and errors as before; there Whitehorne should give up the books around his neck to the fire, and subsequently they should return to the cathedral, praying to God as they went.

1300. Abjuration of John Whitehorne.

John Whitehorne, rector of Letcombe Bassett, who has been denounced to his ordinary John, late bishop of Salisbury, abjures the heretical beliefs attributed to him in the articles presented against him:

that the sacrament of the altar is not the Body of Christ, but is pure bread and nothing else, as Christ ascended into heaven in His body, and may not and will not come again to earth until the Day of Judgement; and that when Christ said "Take, eat, this is My body" He spoke not of the bread but of the word of God, as at the beginning of the Gospel according to St John, and whoever receives devoutly God's word receives the body of Christ.

that it is not necessary to be shriven by a priest or any other minister of the church, but it is enough to acknowledge the sin before God, to be contrite and to intend to avoid such sin in future.

that the images of the crucifix, Our Lady and other saints should not be worshipped, nor should lights be set before them, for they are merely sticks and stones.

that pilgrimages made by Christians to the shrines of saints are of no avail, nor are they lawful, and the money spent thus is wasted, for the saints have no need of it.

that the pope is Antichrist and the other ministers of the church his disciples, for just as it has been said that Antichrist will turn all upside down at his coming, so the pope by his laws and dispensations turns upside down the laws which Christ left to His people.

that when Christ ascended into heaven He left His power with His apostles, and from them the same power passed to every true Christian man and woman living virtuously as did the apostles, so that priests and bishops have no more authority than another layman who follows the teaching and good life of the apostles.

that the curses and other sentences of the church are of no effect, for the only curse to be observed or dreaded is the curse of God, and that the bishops and priests do not have in their power.

All these heresies he confesses that he held and taught, and he acknowledges them to be against the doctrine of the universal church. Wishing to share in God's mercy, he renounces and abjures these and all other similar heretical beliefs, swearing never henceforth to comfort those who hold such beliefs, but rather to denounce them to his ordinary or his officials; and should he ever relapse, he hereby voluntarily submits to the rigour of the law.

Fo. 194v

1301. Abjuration of John Lydtister.

John Lydtister, chaplain, abjures the heresy attributed to him in the article presented against him:

that in the sacrament of the altar is not present the body of Christ, but pure bread and nothing else, for it is not possible that a man made by God should make his maker, and Christ ascended into heaven in His body, and shall not come to earth again until the day when He shall judge the whole world.

Fo. 195

1302. 4 November 1499, Salisbury.

There appeared before the Official in the consistory court William Turwyn of Ufton Robert, Berks., a clerk or reputed to be such, who stated that he had been wrongly and maliciously defamed of the serious crime of the theft of certain goods, which he denied that he had committed. The Official ordered him to purge himself on 25 November, and so that his compurgation should not be clandestine, he ordered Proclamation to be made at the time of divine service in the cathedral and the parish churches of Ufton Robert and Sulhampstead, where the theft was alleged to have been committed. On 25 November Robert Ryson, mandatory in this matter, swore that proclamation had been made and a monition issued according to the tenor of the mandate. Proclamation was then made once more that if any person wished to object to the compurgation, he should advance his objection in due legal form. Since no legitimate objection was advanced, any person who objected was accused on William's behalf of contumacy in not proposing his objection, and it was requested that he should be admitted to compurgation, to which request the Official acceded. The article, which had previously been shown to William, was read to him, and he declared himself on oath to be guiltless and innocent of all the charges comprehended within this article. His compurgators also swore on oath that they believed him to be innocent. Thereupon it was requested on William's behalf that the Official should declare him innocent of this crime, and the Official declared that in this matter William was in the eyes of the ecclesiastical court guiltless and innocent.

Compurgators: Edward Duke, Richard David, Richard Woodward and Richard Lane, of the city of Salisbury.

1303. 4 November 1499, Salisbury.

Mandate of Mr Laurence Cokkys to the curate of Sulhampstead Bannister or his locumtenens and to any chaplains or curates in the diocese of Salisbury. William Turwyn has informed the Official that he has lately been accused of various crimes alleged to have been feloniously committed by him, and

specifically that he with others, by force and with arms, viz., with swords and staves etc., on 3 May 1491 at Sulhampstead Bannister in the county of Berkshire broke into and entered the house of Stephen Russell, and feloniously took and carried away £6 16s of the goods and chattels of the foresaid Stephen, against the king's peace, and that on the same day he broke into the same house and took and carried away a chalice worth 15 marks of the goods and chattels of the parishioners of Sulhampstead Bannister which were in the custody of the said Stephen, the guardian of their goods and chattels; because of this he was taken by the king's servants and placed in custody in the gaol of the liberty of Reading, and eventually he was convicted of these crimes by a secular judge and as a convicted clerk was delivered by the royal justices to his ordinary for judgement, according to the liberties of the church, and now he requested that the Official should allow him to undergo canonical purgation. The Official therefore orders that proclamation shall be publicly made on a Sunday or a feast day in the cathedral church, in the parish church of Sulhampstead Bannister and in neighbouring places, that if Stephen Russell or the parishioners of Sulhampstead Bannister or any other person should wish to accuse William Turwyn of the foresaid crimes or to propose any canonical reason why the Official should not allow him to proceed to compurgation, they should appear in the consistory court in the cathedral church at the accustomed hour on Monday 25 November before the Official or his specially deputed commissary, to state their interest in this matter. The recipients of this mandate are to certify the Official of the action they have taken.

Fo. 195v

1304. 28 October 1499, Salisbury.

Mandate to the incumbent of Stoke Wake, Do., all incumbents of the city of Salisbury and Thomas Childe, chaplain, dean of the rural deanery of Whitechurch, Do. The Official has received a request for admission to compurgation from John Saunders of Stoke Wake, who has been charged that on 17 February 1498 at Ederstay in Milborne, Do., he lay in ambush on the king's highway and attacked John Suppeley, robbing him of 26s 8d, and because of this he was taken by the lay power, imprisoned and delivered to the bishop of Salisbury. Proclamation is to be made on three Sundays or feast days in the cathedral and the parish churches of Salisbury and Stoke Wake that any who may wish to object to this compurgation should appear in the consistory court on 9 December.

On 9 December it was certified that this mandate had been executed, and as no legitimate objector appeared, John Saunders was admitted to compurgation and released from prison, insofar as this pertained to the ecclesiastical court,

Compurgators: Edward Duke, Richard David, Thomas Barkister, Richard Lane, Richard Wodeward and Thomas Wheler, clerks.

1305. 28 October 1499, Salisbury.

Mandate to the incumbents of East Lavington, Wiltshire, and the parish churches of Salisbury and to William Mylles, the Official's apparitor, to issue proclamations concerning the compurgation of William Jamys of East Lavington, charged that on 14 July 1495 he broke into the house of William Temse, chaplain of East Lavington, and stole a rosary worth 40s, a gold ring worth 26s 8d and £10 13s 4d in a purse, for which reason he had been imprisoned by the lay power and delivered to John bishop of Salisbury, etc. On 9 December it was certified that this mandate had been executed, and as no legitimate objector appeared, William Jamys was admitted to compurgation and released from prison, insofar as this pertained to the ecclesiastical court. Compurgators as no. 1304.

Fo. 196

1306. 28 October 1499, Salisbury.

Mandate to the incumbents of Amesbury, Wiltshire, and the parish churches of Salisbury and to William Millys, the Official's apparitor, to issue proclamations concerning the compurgation of dominus John Browne of Alton, Wiltshire, charged that on monday 27 August 1498 he broke into the house of John Rumsey at Amesbury and stole a dun coloured gelding worth 18s, 24 yards of blood red woollen cloth worth £3, 36 yards of tawny coloured woollen cloth worth 24s, 12 yards of green woollen cloth, worth 9s, 12 yards of russet woollen cloth worth 7s 4d, 3 pairs of sheets worth 6s, 2 lbs of pepper worth 2s 4d, 2 oz. of saffron worth 2s, 28 lb of alum worth 2s 4d, from the goods of Walter Meraunde in the custody of the said John Rumsey, for which reason he had been imprisoned by the lay power and delivered to the bishop of Salisbury, etc.

On 9 December it was certified that this mandate had been executed, and as no legitimate objector appeared, dominus John Browne was admitted to compurgation and released from prison, insofar as this pertained to the ecclesiastical court.

Compurgators as no. 1304.

Fo. 196v

1307. 28 October 1499, Salisbury.

Mandate to the incumbents of Castle Combe, Wiltshire, and the parish churches of Salisbury and To William Mylles, the Official's apparitor, to issue proclamations concerning the compurgation of Thomas Lambert of Castle Combe, charged that on monday 5 November 1498 at 10 p.m. at Castle Combe he attacked, beat, wounded and ill-treated Robert Osbourne, and then with a knife called a London knyffe, price 4d, stabbed him in the throat inflicting a mortal wound 2½ inches across and 4½ inches deep, for which reason he had been imprisoned by the lay power and delivered to John bishop of Salisbury etc.

On 9 December it was certified that this mandate had been executed, and as

no legitimate objector appeared, Thomas Lambert was admitted to compurgation and released from prison, insofar as this pertained to the ecclesiastical court.

Compurgators as no. 1304.

1308. Undated.

Commission from Mr Laurence Cokkys, Decr.D., to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., After rehearsing the archbishop's commission to him as Official sede vacante (no. 1261 above) Cokkys, because he is and probably will in the future be prevented by various business from visiting the diocese and fulfilling the obligations of the Official, delegates these tasks, specified in the normal terms, to Mr Church whom he commissions as his commissary general.

Fos. 197v to 198 blank.

VACANCY OF THE SEE OF NORWICH 1499

NOTE: The diocese of Norwich became vacant by the death of Bishop James Goldwell on 15 February 1499. Mr Thomas Jane was provided to the see in July 1499. For discussion of the composition between Archbishop Meopham and the prior and convent of Norwich, which regulated the administration of the diocese sede vacante, see Churchill, i, 194-207, ii, 61-79.

VACACIO SEDIS EPISCOPALIS NORWICENSIS PER OBITUM BONE MEMORIE DOMINI JACOBI GOLDWELL NUPER NORWICENSIS EPISCOPI, QUE VACACIO INCEPIT (blank) DIE MENSIS FEBRUARII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCC NONAGESIMO OCTAVO AC REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINA TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI TRANSLACIONIS ANNO TERCIODECIMO USQUE AD ET IN VICESIMUM DIEM MENSIS JULII EXTUNC PROXIMO SEQUEMTEM.

Fo. 2.

1309. 8 March 1499, Norwich.

In the consistory court in Norwich cathedral there appeared in person, before Mr Robert Church, Decr.D., Mr William Potkyn, notary public by apostolic authority, who presented letters of commission from the archbishop directed to Mr Church, and requested that he should accept this commission and act according to its tenor. Mr Potkyn then read aloud these letters in the presence of Mr Thomas Caps and Mr Bartholomew Northern, advocates of the consistory, and of Mr John Blomville, Mr Simon Reede, Mr John Sylke and Mr John Mathewe, notaries public and proctors of the consistory. Mr Church because of his reverence for the archbishop accepted the commission and decreed that proceedings should be conducted in accordance with it.

1310. 26 February 1499, Lambeth.

Commission with powers of canonical coercion, addressed by the archbishop, to whom pertains the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Norwich during the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop James, to Mr Roger Church as his Official in the diocese and guardian of the spirituality, to exercise all jurisdiction pertaining to that office by right or custom: to take cognisance, proceed and determine all cases, at the instance of parties or ex officio, in the consistory court of Norwich, to hear the appeals and complaints of any subject of the city and diocese which should by law or by the custom of the diocese be heard, to enquire into the crimes and excesses committed by subjects and to correct and canonically punish the same, to remove from office and administration those subjects who according to the law should be removed, to punish those illicitly farming or receiving at farm ecclesiastical

benefices; to receive oaths of canonical obedience from subjects of ^{the} city
 and diocese who are bound to render such oaths; to sequestrate personally
 or by the agency of others the fruits and revenues of ecclesiastical
 benefices, and other goods of any persons in the city and diocese,
 which for any reason should be sequestered according to law, constitution
 or permitted custom, to retain custody of such sequestrations, to
 depute and appoint correctors and sequestrators general and other officials
 and ministers according to the customary form in the city and diocese,
 and to receive from them on the archbishop's behalf the customary oaths;
 to celebrate synods and to convoke the clergy and people, as pertains to
 the bishop of Norwich, to punish those who contumaciously absent
 themselves, and to receive synodals for the diocese; to examine, investigate,
 confirm or invalidate, according to the canons, proceedings which have
 or shall occur relating to the election of any persons to the office of
 abbot, abbess, prior, prioress, or to any other prelacy, dignity, office
 or ecclesiastical benefice in any monastery, priory or other church in
 the city and diocese during the vacancy; and to admit and appoint such
 elect to their office, according to the law; to hear, examine and
 investigate the causes for the exchange of any ecclesiastical benefice,
 to receive and accept the resignation of benefices for this reason, to
 approve and authorise such exchanges, whether one or both parties are
 beneficed within the city and diocese, to admit any suitable persons
 presented to ecclesiastical benefices and canonically to institute them
 and demand their induction; to issue letters dimissory and recommendatory
 to any persons beneficed in the diocese or to any other suitable persons;
 to issue license to any catholic bishop who has obtained the grace and
 the execution of his office from the Holy See to ordain to all minor
 and holy orders religious and secular clerks of the diocese of Norwich,
 and to examine and accept such ordinands in person or by deputy, as
 pertains to the bishop sede plena; to enquire or cause enquiry to be made
 into the appropriation of any ecclesiastical benefices or of any portions
 and pensions appropriated to any persons, monasteries or other places,
 to inform the archbishop of the names of the benefices, etc., and to
 whom they are appropriated, and to certify the reasons for such
 appropriation; to compel by ecclesiastical censure rectors and vicars of
 parish churches in the diocese to reside in person; to enregister and
 grant probate of the testaments of any deceased persons in the city and
 diocese when this would pertain to the bishop sede plena, to commit the
 administration of the goods of such deceased persons or of any others
 dying intestate to the executors or to other persons to whom by law
 administration may be committed and who seem suitable, to examine the
 accounts of the executors or administrators, and finally to grant
 acquittance; to inhibit any action prejudicial to the archiepiscopal

visitation of the diocese of Norwich by all deans, chapters and convents, archdeacons, rural deans and others exercising jurisdiction; to claim, demand, request and receive any clerks in the city and diocese indicted, accused or convicted before secular justices and judges in cases of blood or felony; canonically to proclaim purgation for all such convicted clerks, and after proclamation to admit them, according to the specific case and the law, to purgation, and afterwards, according to the ecclesiastical immunity granted and conceded to such clerks or to the clerical order, to declare them immune and innocent, and then when necessary to relax and liberate them from prison, as is customary; to seek, levy and receive the first fruits of any ecclesiastical benefice in the city and diocese vacant during the vacancy of the see, and other spiritual emoluments which pertain to the archbishop by virtue of the vacancy of the see, to issue letters of acquittance for receipts and finally to acquit those making payment, and to compound for the first fruits of vacant benefices when this appears expedient; to revoke and reform by any legitimate process of law any usurpation or attempt against the exercise of any of the above powers, to proceed against usurpers and transgressors, to punish and coerce contrariants and rebels by ecclesiastical censures and to cite them to appear before the archbishop or his commissaries in the court of Audience, wherever he may be in the province of Canterbury; to depute and commit these powers to other or others in his place in the various archdeaconries and other places in the city and diocese, as seems best to him; and to do all other things which by law or custom are necessary or expedient.

INSTITUTIONS¹

Fo. 3

1311. 12 March 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Cumfrey, priest, to the church of Northrepps, Nf., vac. by res. of Peter Groves. P. the king, by virtue of the Duchy of Lancaster. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1312. 12 March, Norwich.

Inst. of Edward Hulle, priest, to the church of Swafeld, Nf., vac. by death of Richard Athoo. P. the king, by virtue of the Duchy of Lancaster. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1313. 16 March, Norwich.

Inst. of Robert Cook, priest, to the church of Freston, Sf., vac. by res. of John Burgeis. P. Richard Thorpe, esq. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1. The taxable value of each benefice and deanery in which it is situated is noted in the margin; cf. no. 1504 infra.

1314. 19 March, Norwich.

Inst. of Henry Gavel, priest, to the church of Bowthorpe, Nf., vac. by death of Mr John Nele. P. Mr Nicholas Goldwell the dean and the canons of the collegiate church of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1315. 22 March 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Mr Nicholas Hillyngton, Ll.B., priest, to the church of Bircham Tofts, Nf., vac. by res. of James Abbys. P. James Herbert, Simon Clere, John Clere, James Bradshawe and Richard Pooll, clerk, feoffees in the manor, patrons on this occasion. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

Fo. 3v

1316. 22 March, Norwich.

Inst. of James Abbys, priest, to the church of Brancaster, Nf., vac. by death of Mr John Wellys. P. the abbot and convent of Ramsey in the diocese of Lincoln. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1317. 22 March, Norwich.

Inst. of William Justice, priest, to the church of Stody, Nf., vac. by res. of Mr John Skarlet. P. Robert Brauncham, generosus. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

1318. 23 March 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Smyth, priest, to the church of Icklingham St James, Sf., vac. by death of the last incumbent. P. William, abbot of Bury St Edmunds. Ind. adn. of Sudbury.

1319. 27 March, Norwich.

Inst. of William Atkynson, priest, to the church of Hepworth, Sf., vac. by death of John Scole. P. Florentine Asshefeld, generosus. Ind. adn. of Sudbury.

1320. 4 April 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Gyles, priest, to the church of Thursford, Nf., vac. by death of Thomas Skrouby. P. the lady Margaret Shelton, widow of Sir Ralph Shelton. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

Fo. 4

1321. 5 April, 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Mr William Etton, Decr. B., priest, to vic. of Hindolvestone, Nf., vac. by death of William Danyell. P. William the prior and the convent of the cathedral church of Norwich. Ind. dean of the jurisdiction of the manors of the prior and convent.

1322. 6 April 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of James Willyams, priest, to the church of Chelmondiston, Sf., vac. by death of Richard Goddisbolt. P. the king. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1323. 16 April 1499, Cromer.

Inst. of John Deynes, priest, to church of Oakley, Sf., vac. by res. of Mr John White. P. John Cornwaleys, esq. Ind. adn. of Sudbury.

A pension of 6 marks per annum from the fruits of the church to be paid in two annual instalments at Michaelmas and the feast of the Annunciation to Mr White for the duration of his life, to which the patron consents and John Deynes makes corporal oath, as appears more fully in the letters concerning this matter sealed by Mr Church.

1324. 23 April 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Richard Toly, priest, to the vicarage of Mutford, Sf., vac. by death of William Hunton. P. Mr. John Barly, warden of Gonville Hall in the university of Cambridge. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1325. 23 April 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of William Layfeld, priest, to church of St Mary Newmarket, Sf., vac. by death of John Hypron. P. William Chene, esq., and Elizabeth his wife. Ind. adn. of Sudbury.

Fo. 4v

1326. 24 April 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Thomas Grene, priest, to vicarage of Chediston, Sf., vac. by res. of Clement Mason. P. John the prior and the convent of St Mary Magdalen, Pentney. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1327. 29 April 1499, Ipswich.

Inst. of Mr Robert Godfrey, Decr. B., priest, to church of Raynham St Mary, Nf., vac. by death of John Clyff. P. the lady Eleanor Towneshend, widow of Sir Roger Towneshend, by virtue of her being his executrix. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1328. 1 May 1499, Ipswich.

Inst. of Mr John Hopton, Decr. B., to church of Easton Bavents, Sf., vac. by death of William Boswell. P. Richard Sutherwell, esq., Richard Methewold, generosus, and Thomas Eyer, merchant of London, by virtue of the concession to them of the wardship of Arthur, son and heir of Sir George Hopton. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1329. 2 May 1499, Ipswich.

Inst. of John Stoney, priest, to church of Fordley, Sf., vac. by death of John Bert. P. Sir John Awydlay, kt. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

1330. 9 May 1499, Leiston.

Inst. of Br Thomas Went, canon and priest, to church of Theberton, Sf., vac. by death of Henry Everton. P. Thomas the abbot and the convent of Leiston. Ind. adn. of Suffolk.

Fo. 5

1331. 15 May 1499, Thetford.

Inst. of John Ball, priest, to church of Little Cressingham, Nf., vac. by death of William Thomson. P. the king. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1332. 15 May 1499.

Inst. by the archbishop of Robert Patricke, professed canon of Westacre O.S.A., and priest, as prior of Weybridge, Nf., O.S.A., vac. by res. of Nicholas Mershe, with the cure of souls of the parishioners there and the administration of all temporalities and spiritualities, due to the failure of the canons to elect. An oath was taken by Robert Patricke to the archbishop and to future bishops of Norwich canonically appointed, and he swore also that he would neither alienate the goods of the priory nor make any new enfeoffment. Mandate for installation to the adn. of Norwich.

1333. 21 May 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Hervy, priest, to church of Haynford, Nf., vac. by death of Edmund Halle. P. Richard Sutherwell, esq. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

1334. 25 May 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Edmund Aleyns, priest, to church of Swanton Abbott, Nf., vac. by res. of Mr Audoen Godfrey. P. Robert the abbot and the convent of St Benet Holme. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

1335. 25 May 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Robert Lyon, priest, to church of Waterden, Nf., vac. by death of Thomas Oune. P. Thomas Sefull, esq. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

Fo. 5v

1336. 26 May 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Mr John Everard, Decr. B., priest, to church of Runton, Nf., vac. by death of William Warner, P. John the prior and the convent of Beeston. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1337. 28 May 1499, Henham.

Inst. of Mr Thomas Crippynge, Ll.B., priest, to vic. of Gazeley, Sf., vac. by death of Thomas Notte. P. John Ednham the dean and the chapter of the collegiate church of St John the Baptist, Stoke by Clare. Ind. adn. of Sudbury.

1338. 2 June 1499, Westacre.

Inst. of William Stratwurth, priest, to vic. of Whitwell, Nf., vac. by res. of Robert Northern, at the nomination of MaRoger Church by the authority of the archbishop, and the presentation of John the prior and the convent of Pentney. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

1339. 3 June 1499, Lynn.

Inst. of William Calvysbane, priest, to vic. of Middleton, Nf., now vacant. P. prioress and convent of Blackborough. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

1340. 4 June, Lynn.

Inst. of Mr Richard Gottys, priest, to vicarage of Narford, Nf., vac. by death of John Cosyn. P. Richard the prior and the convent of Westacre. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

Fo. 6

1341. 17 June 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of James Bradshawe, priest, to church of Rollesby, Nf., vac. by death of Mr Bartholomew Northern. P. the king, by virtue of the temporalities of the see. Ind. adn. of Norwich. (For presentation, see CPR 1494-1509, p. 168).

1342. 19 June 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Walter Wolmere,¹ subdeacon, to church of Blickling, Nf., vac. by death of Mr Bartholomew Northern. P. the king, by virtue of the temporalities of the see. Ind. adn. of Norwich. (For presentation, see CPR 1494-1509, p. 164).

1343. 19 June 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Godyere alias Barbour, priest, to a moiety of the church of Aylmerton, Nf., vac. by res. of Mr John Everard. P. Sir John Wyndham, kt. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1344. 20 June 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of William Neell, priest, to church of Caister-by-Norwich, vac. by death of last incumbent. P. William abbot of Bury St Edmunds. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1345. 1 July 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of John Forde, priest, to vicarage of Thorpe Market, Nf., vac. by death of Roger Burgeys. P. Henry the prior and the convent of Coxford. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1346. 17 July 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Mr Robert Duffyng, M.A., priest, to church of Wickmere, Nf., vac. by res. of John Duffyng. P. Sir William Boleyn, kt. Ind. adn. of Norwich.

Fo. 6v

1347. 17 July 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Nicholas Mershe, chaplain, to vicarage of the churches of Holy Trinity and St Andrew, Marham, Nf., vac. by res. of John Byrde. P. Richard the prior and the convent of Westacre. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

1348. 22 July 1499, Norwich.

Inst. of Robert Alwethir, priest, to church of Redenhall with the chapel of St John, vac. by res. of Mr Thomas Becclys, at the nomination of

1 Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge. BRUC. p. 649.

Mr Churche by the authority of the archbishop, and the presentation of the prioress and convent of Bungay. Ind. adn. of Norfolk.

A pension of £8 per annum from the fruits of the church to be paid in instalments at the Michaelmas and Easter synods to Mr Becclys for the duration of his life. (Remainder of Fo. 6v and Fo. 7r blank).

COLLATIONS

NOTE: For rural deaneries in the diocese of Norwich as benefices, see A.H. Thompson, *Diocesan Organisation in the Middle Ages: Archdeacons and Rural Deans*, PBA XXIX, 189-91.

Fo. 7v

1349. 4 May 1499

Institution in perpetuity by the archbishop of Thomas Parham, literate, to the rural deanery of Fincham, Nf., which is vacant and in his collation due to the vacancy of the see. Mandate to all abbots, priors, rectors, vicars and other curates and to the clergy and laity of the deanery to obey all licit and canonical mandates of the said Thomas Parham.

1350. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Redenhall, Nf., to Walter Brounsop, literate.

1351. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Ingworth, Nf., to Adrian Doling, literate.

1352. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Fordham, Ca., to Richard Pever, literate.

1353. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Wylford and Loose, Sf., to Vincent Parham, literate.

1354. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Bosmere and Claydon, Sf., to Oliver Godfrey, literate.

1355. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Blofield, Nf., to Thomas Dalby, literate.

Fo. 8

1356. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Orford, Sf., to Hugh Gifford, literate.

1357. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Stow, Sf., to Robert Story, literate.

1358. 4 May 1499

Collation of the rural deanery of Holt, Nf., to (blank) Frevell, literate.

1359. 4 May 1499, Lambeth.

Commission by the archbishop, to whom pertains all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the diocese of Norwich by virtue of the vacancy of the see, to Mr William Potkyn, notary public by apostolic authority, the archbishop's principal registrar in the city and diocese of Norwich, scribe of the acts, principal registrar and keeper of the registers of the consistory court for the duration of the vacancy, by virtue of a previous commission. As the archbishop has been reliably informed that he has conducted himself laudably and well in these offices, so that the fullest confidence may be placed in him for the future, he confers upon him the foresaid offices, in his collation by virtue of the vacancy of the see, with all the accustomed fees and emoluments, together with a robe of the livery of the gentlemen of the household to be granted to him at Christmas each year by the bishop of Norwich for the time being. The offices may if necessary be exercised by an other or others deputed by him and sufficiently instructed in the tasks. The commission confers the right to act during the vacancy of the see and under any bishop of Norwich in the court of audience for the collation and institution of benefices, the granting of licences and dispensations and other causes or business sealed with the seal of the bishop of Norwich sede plena, and in the consistory court in all cases heard there according to law or custom, and to keep custody of the registers.

Fo 8v

1360. 8 May 1499, Norwich.

Confirmation of the commission to Mr Potkyn by William the prior and the chapter of the cathedral priory of Norwich.

1361. 30 March 1499

ORDINATIONS CELEBRATED IN THE CHAPEL OF ST MARY IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF NORWICH ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE ARCHBISHOP BY FLORENCE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.¹

NOTE: All ordinands are of Norwich diocese, unless otherwise noted.

a. Accolites

John Constable, to t. of the monks of Thetford.

John Lyre.

b. Subdeacons

Robert Seyman, to t. of hospital of St Giles, Norwich.

Peter Dey, to t. of college of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich.

1. Florence Woolley, O.S.B., monk of Abingdon.

Thomas Toky, to t. of hospital of St Giles, Norwich.
 William Elvys, to t. of hospital of St Giles, Norwich.
 Richard Drake, to t. of hospital of St Giles, Norwich.
 Robert Smyth, to t. of hospital of St Giles, Norwich.
 Robert Catton, monk of Norwich.
 William Castilten, monk of Norwich.
 Thomas Holt, monk of Norwich.
 George Baret, monk of Norwich.
 John Marten, monk of Norwich.

c. Deacons

John Morys, to t. of college of Stoke by Clare.
 Thomas Bayly, to t. of priory of St Leonard by Grimsby, Lincoln diocese.
 John Grey, to t. of priory of Flitcham.

d. Priests

William Bydson, to t. of priory of Pentney.
 Laurence Mabbys, to t. of priory of Beeston.
 John Gybbon, to t. of priory of Holy Trinity, Ipswich.
 Henry Grave, to t. of college of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mottingham.

Fo. 9

1362. 22 April 1499, Norwich.

In the cathedral church Mr Roger Church, by the authority of the archbishop, celebrated the Easter synod, after a sermon had been preached by Mr Thomas Hedyman, S.T.B., on the text Vos estis lux mundi,¹ The names of the abbots, priors, deans, prioresses and other religious persons who appeared or are bound to attend:

Prior of Norwich

Master of the hospital of St Giles, Norwich.

Dean of the college of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich.

Abbot of St Benet Holme for churches of North Walsham, Ludham, Felmingham, Potter Heigham and others.

Abbot of Bona Regina alias Sawtry for Honingham.

Abbot of Battle for Aylsham, Exning, Bramford and others.

Abbot of Creake for Wreningham, Quarles, Hapton and others.

Abbot of West Dereham for Dereham, Holkham, Thorp, Ringland and others.

Abbot of Haughmond for Hunstanton.

Abbot of Wymondham for Besthorpe.

Abbot of Langley for Limpenhoe, Langley and others.

Abbot of Notley for Sheringham.

Abbot of Sibton for Tunstall.

1. Matthew, 5, 14.

Abbot of Bury St Edmunds for Thurston.¹
 Abbot of St Mary's, York for Banham.
 Abbot of Tintern for Halvergate.
 Abbot of Wendling for Weasenham, Wendling, Langham and others.
 Abbot of Waltham for Guist, Guestwick and Scarning.
 Abbot of Lilleshall for Holme-next-the-Sea.
 Abbess of Marham for Diddlington, Carleton, Stow Bedon and others.
 Prior of Buckenham for Buckenham, Griston, Kenninghall and others.
 Prior of Bromholm for Tuttington, Dilham, Paston, Bacton and others.
 Prior of Binham for Binham, Dersingham, Barney, and Little Ryburgh.
 Prior of Butley for Belaugh, Chedgrave and others.
 Prior of Blythburgh for Claxton.
 Prior of Coxford for East Rudham, Barmer, Thorpe Market and others.
 Prior of Castle Acre for South Creak, Methwold, Newton and others.
 Master of hospital for Choseley for church of Choseley.
 Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, for Deopham.
 Prior of Dunmow for Hempnall, Starston and others.
 Prior of Horsham St Faith for Horsford, Freethorpe and others.
 Prior of Hempton for church of Hempton.
 Prior of Flitcham for church of Flitcham.
 Prior of Lewes for Walpole.
 Prior of Mountjoy for Irmingland and Haveringland.
 Prior of St Olave's for Hales and Whitlingham.
 Prior of Ingham for Walcott.
 Prior of Pentney for Pentney and Ketteringham.
 Prior of Shouldham for Shouldham, Fincham and others.
 Prior of Sempringham for Buxton.
 Prior of the monks of Thetford for Watton and others.
 Prior of the canons of Thetford.
 Prior of Weybourne for Weybourne, Colkirk and others.
 Prior of Walsingham for Walsingham, Bedingham, Great Ryburgh and others.
 Prior of Ixworth for Little Melton.
 Prior of Westacre for Westacre, Rougham, Roudham and others.
 Prior of Bromehill for Croxton.
 Master of New College, Oxford for 'Great Witchingham' (Longvile).
 Dean of the college of Stoke for Crimleshams.
 Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Stalham, Kimberley and others.
 Master of the college of Mettingham for Norton and Raveningham.
 Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge for Tilney and Soham.
 Master of the college of Attleborough for Great Ellingham.

1. Thus MS; recte Abbot of Langley for Thurston; cf. nos. 1500-01 infra.

Master of college of Thompson for church of Thompson.
 Master of the royal college of Windsor for East Ryston.
 Master of college of Rushford for church of Rushford.
 Warden of Gonville Hall, Cambridge for Horstead.
 Abbess of Denney for Gooderstone.
 Prioress of Campsey for Tuttington and Tunstead.
 Prioress of Carrow for Wroxham, Surlingham, Earlham and others.
 Prioress of Bungay for Roughton.
 Prioress of Crabhouse for Wiggenhall St Peter.
 Prioress of Blackborough for Middleton and Raynham St Mary.
 Prioress of Flixton for Findenhall.
 Prioress of Broomhall for Rockland Magna.
 Prior of the hospital of Beeston Regis (iuxta mare).
 Prior of Huntingdon for portion in Wellingham.
 Warden of Eton College for Sporle and Docking.¹
 Prior of Hickling for Hickling, Ranworth and others.
 Prior of Weybridge for Lingwood.

Fo. 9v

1363. 29 April 1499, Ipswich.

In the conventual church of Holy Trinity Mr Roger Church, by the authority of the archbishop, celebrated the Easter synod, after a sermon had been preached by Mr Thomas Awdeley, LL.B., on the text Ministerium tuum imple². The names of the abbots, priors, deans, prioresses and other religious persons who appeared or are bound to attend:

Bishop of Rochester for Tannington and Brundish.
 Abbot of Bury St Edmunds.
 Prior of Norwich for Westhall, Denham and Henley.
 Abbot of Battle for Exning and Bramford.
 Abbot of St Mary's, York.
 Abbot of St Alban's for Sudbury All Saints.
 Abbot of St John's, Colchester for Wickham and Aldeburgh.
 Abbot of Hailes for Haughley.
 Abbot of Leiston for Leiston and Middleton.
 Abbot of Sibton for Sibton, Peasenhall and Westleton.
 Abbot of Pipewell for Wickhambrook.
 Abbot of St Osyth for Stowmarket, Old Newton, Denham and others.
 Abbot of Walden for Chippenham.
 Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge holds an appropriated church (Soham, Ca.).
 Abbess of Malling for Great Cornard.
 Prior of St Batholomew's, London for Gorleston and Southerton.

1. MS: Bockyng.

2. 2 Timothy 4, 5.

Prior of Butley for Butley, Debenham and others.
 Prior of Bromholm for mediety of Carlton.
 Prior of Blythburgh for Wenhaston, Bramfield and others.
 Prior of Royston for Tuddenham.
 Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury for Ash Bocking and Playford.
 Prior of Colne for Edwardstone and Little Waldingfield.
 Prior of Dodnash for Falkenham.
 Prior of Dunmow for Poslingford.
 Prior of Eye for Eye, Yaxley and others.
 Prior of Ely for Wenhaston and Lakenheath.
 Prior of Fordham for Landwade and Burwell St Andrew.
 Prior of Rochester for Felixstowe and Walton.
 Prior of Holy Trinity, Ipswich for Mendham, Preston and others.
 Prior of St Peter's, Ipswich for Cretingham and others.
 Prior of Hatfield Regis for Silverley.
 Prior of Hatfield Peverel for Assington and others.
 Prior of Ixworth for church of Ixworth and others.
 Prior of Hicking for Parham and others.
 Prior of Hertford for portion in church of Cavendish.
 Prior of Letheringham for church of Letheringham and others.
 Prior of Mendham for mediety of Little Linstead and Mendham.
 Prior of St Neots for Cratfield and others.
 Prior of St Olave's for Herringfleet.
 Prior of Prittlewell for Stoke by Nayland.
 Prior of Pentney for Chediston.
 Prior of Rumburgh for church of Rumburgh and others.
 Prior of Snape for church of Snape and others.
 Prior of Sempringham for Fordham.
 Prior of Tonbridge for Denston.
 Prior of monks of Thetford for Wood Ditton and others.
 Prior of Woodbridge for church of Woodbridge and others.
 Prior of Wangford for church of Wangford and others.
 Dean of Stoke for church of Stoke and others.
 Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Cowlings.
 Warden of Gonville Hall for Mutford.
 Dean and chapter of Chichester for Mendlesham.
 Prioress of Bruisyard for church of Bruisyard.
 Prioress of Bungay for church of Bungay and others.
 Prioress of Campsey for Wickham Market and others.
 Prioress of Redlingfield for church of Redlingfield.
 Prioress of Dartford for Washbrook.
 Prioress of Flixton for church of Flixton.
 Prioress of Wix for Swilland

Abbess of the Minoreesses outside Aldgate, London for Kessingland and others.

Warden of King's College, Cambridge, proprietor of priories of Kersey and Bricett.

PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS BY THE OFFICIAL AND HIS COMMISSARIES

NOTE: During the vacancy of the see, the archbishop naturally enjoyed the full testamentary jurisdiction of the bishop sede plena, which included, during a visitation, probate of testaments which normally fell within the jurisdiction of the archdeacons or rural deans; for a full discussion, see Churchill, i, 200, 203-4.

Nos. 1364-1464. Probate was granted by Mr Roger Church, unless otherwise stated. The testaments of those living within the exempt jurisdiction of Lynn (for which see Churchill, i, 199-200) were proved by the Official of Lynn, Mr John Cook, acting as commissary of the Official sede vacante.

Nos. 1465-95. Probate was granted by Mr John Vaughan, acting in this respect not as commissary of the visitor, but of the Official sede vacante.

Administration was normally granted to one, some or all of the executors whom the testator had nominated in his testament. If not all the named executors were included in the original grant of administration, the judge might reserve to himself the power of granting administration to them at a subsequent date. This is noted below by 'reservation of power'. For an account of procedure, see Reg. Chichele, ii, ix-xxxv.

The full form of commission was as follows:

Probatum fuit presens testamentum apud . . . per dominum commissarium . . . die mensis . . . anno Domini . . . ac per ipsum approbatum et insinuatum et legitime pronunciatum pro eodem, commissaque fuit administratio omnium bonorum dictum testamentum concernencium . . . executori in eodem testamento nominato, de bene et fideliter administrando ac de pleno et fideli inventario omnium et singulorum bonorum huiusmodi conficiendo et eidem commissario citra festum . . . proximo futurum exhibendo et cetera ut in forma, necnon de plano et vero compoto, calculo sive ratiocinio de et super administratione eius in bonis huiusmodi nobis cum super hoc congrue fuerit requisitus reddendo, ad sancta Dei evangelia iurato, reservata nobis potestate committendi administracionem . . . alii executori cum venerit in forma iuris eam admissurus.

Fo. 10

1364. 19 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Sayer, generosus, of Breckles, Nf., made on 10 September 1498. Administration granted to Margery, his widow.

1365. 22 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Martyn of Wormegay, Nf., made on 16 December 1498. Administration granted to Thomas Rawe, who is to present an inventory before the Easter synod at Norwich.

Fo. 10v

1366. 22 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Joan Costyn, widow, of Bradwell, Sf., made on 3 November 1498. Administration granted to John and William Costyn her sons.

1367. 22 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Sengylton, generosus, of North Cove, Sf., made on 11 March 1499. Administration granted to Agnes his widow, who is to present an inventory by 1 May.

Fo. 11

1368. 27 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Nicholas Peert, chaplain, of Norwich, made on 8 July 1498. Administration granted to Cecily Wylton, who is to present an inventory by 19 May.

Fo. 11v

1369. 29 March, Norwich.

Probate of the ^{testament} of Richard Purdy, rector of St James Icklingham, Sf., made on 20 December 1498. Administration granted to William Sumpter, William Gardyner and James Bury of Icklingham, who are to present an inventory by 1 May.

Fo. 12

1370. 5 April, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Hardy of Ingham, Nf., made on 10 March 1499. Administration granted to Alice his widow. Reservation of power.

1371. 15 April, Worstead, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Bonde of Barton Turf, Nf., made on 30 March 1499. Administration granted to Catherine his widow and Edmund Salman his brother-in-law, who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

Fo. 12v

1372. 17 April, Cromer, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Stronge of Cromer, made on 17 July 1498. Administration granted to Richard Stronge his brother and Walter Stronge his son, who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

Fo. 13

1373. 18 April, Holt, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Sowman of Briston, Nf., made on 1 April 1499. Administration granted to Joan his widow and William his son, who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

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1374. 4 May, Ipswich, Sf.

Probate of the testament of William Mynot of Ipswich, Sf., made on 20 March 1499. Administration granted to William Dawys of Ipswich and William Myldhale of Dedham, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 13v

1375. 5 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Gnate of Ipswich, Sf., made on 5 March 1499. Administration granted to John Portman and William Ropkyn, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1376. 2 May, Ipswich, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Roger Tymperley, generosus, of Ipswich, Sf., made on 14 September 1498. Administration granted to Catherine his widow, who is to present an inventory by 24 June. William Style, the other executor, had refused to act.

Fo. 14

1377. 15 May, Thetford, Nf.

Probate of the testament of William Skepper of Thetford, Nf., made on 23 February 1499. Administration granted to Isabelle his widow, who is to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

Fo. 14v

1378. 15 May, Thetford, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Fisser, burgher of Thetford, Nf., made on 1 April 1499. Administration granted to Robert Love, burgher of Thetford, who is to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 15

1379. 17 May, Thompson, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Potter of Caston,^{Nf.} made on 16 April 1499. Administration granted to Margaret his widow and William Morley, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1380. 17 May, Thompson, Nf.

Probate of the testament and will of John Nobys of Caston,^{Nf.} made on 4 November 1498. Administration granted to Isabelle his widow, John Bele and Robert Shereff, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1381. 29 April, Ipswich, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Ingland of Stanton, Sf., made on 10 January 1499. Administration granted to John Sygo and Robert Bregham, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 16

1382. 21 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of James Dallyng of North Walsham, Nf., made on 24 April 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Harte and John Faire of North Walsham, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1383. 27 April, Dickleburgh, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Drury, snr., of Harleston, Sf., made on 10 March 1499. Administration granted to Richard Drury, his son, who is to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 16v

1384. 9 May, Loddon, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Godsmyth, husbandman, of Shottesham, Nf. made on 12 March 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow and Kay (Chaus) Fletcher, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 17

1385. 11 May, Stratton Strawless, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Cuttyng, snr., of Redenhall, Nf., made on 13 July 1498. Administration granted to Margaret Cuttyng, his daughter and John Burgeys, snr., of Alburgh, Nf., who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 17v

1386. 22 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Joan Rokysby of Yarmouth, Nf., made on 30 July 1498. Administration granted to Robert Brunstead, jnr., her son, who is to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

1387. 23 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Bean, smith, of Erpingham, Nf., made on 24 April 1499. Administration granted to Matilda Bean, his daughter-in-law, who is to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 18

1388. 22 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Marion Bungay of Redenhall, Nf., made on 9 April 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Baker and Thomas Wood, who are to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

Fo. 18v

1389. 22 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Barnard of Harleston, Sf., made on 10 May 1499. Administration granted to Harry Barnard, his son and Nicholas Saunders, parson of Fritton, Sf., who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 19

1390. 24 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Richard Grene, priest, of Norwich, made on 28 April 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Pêcke, priest and Julian Goodbarn, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1391. 23 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Weston, rector of Caister St Edmund

near Norwich, made on 29 April 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Waryns, dyer and John Tyllys, bladsmyth, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 19v

1392. 23 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Byllern, chaplain, of Norwich, made on 22 March 1499. Administration granted to Robert Cutteler, priest and John Setherington, notary, who are to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

Fo. 20

1393. 26 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Richard Pescod of Themelthorpe, Nf., made on 23 April 1499. Administration granted to William Pescod, his son, who is to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

1394. 26 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Spelmann, generosus, of Great Ellingham, Nf., made on 20 March 1499. Administration granted to Anne, his widow, in the person of John Cambrigge, chaplain, her proctor, in the presence of John Portman, witness. She is to present an inventory by 25 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 20v

1395. 29 May, Swaffham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Richard Lambe, husbandman, of Langford, Nf., made on 28 March 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 24 June.

1396. 31 May, Stokesby, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Mr Richard Horsman, chaplain, of Barton Bendish, ^{Nf.} made on 1 March 1499. Administration granted to Mr Henry Bothby, rector of Bacton, Nf., and Robert Hellude of Bishop's Lynn, Nf., who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 21

1397. 31 May, Stoke Ferry, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Machon of Upwell, Nf., made on 11 March 1499. Administration granted to John Crauford, snr., and John Lawys, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

1398. 31 May, Stoke Ferry, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Peter Wolle of Upwell, Nf., made on 7 March 1499. Administration granted to Lucy, his widow, Thomas Burgh and William Aylsham, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 21v

1399. 31 May, Stoke Ferry, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Bateman of Upwell, Nf., made on 3 December 1499. Administration granted to John Harrys, parochial

chaplain and Thomas Burgh, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.
1400. 2 July, Westacre, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Ussher of Foulsham, Nf., made on 2 October 1499. Administration granted to Catherine, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 22v

1401. 4 June, Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Gybbys of Brancaster, Nf., made on 19 January 1499. Administration granted to Nicholas Bodham and Adam Howlyng, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 23

1402. 31 May, Stoke Ferry, Nf.

Probate of the testament of William Wrynch of Upwell, Nf., made on 25 April 1499. Administration granted to Robert, his son and Simon Hikkys, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

1403. 27 May, Wymondham, Nf.

the testament of
Probate of John Belyott, chaplain, of Wymondham, Nf., made on 5 November 1498. Administration granted to John Kubite, chaplain, William Symonds, Joan, his wife and John, their son, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 23v

1404. 18 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Elys of Norwich, made on 17 January 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow.

Fo. 24

1408. 23 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament and will of Thomas Bettys of Irmingland, Nf., made on 23 October 1498. Administration granted to John Bettys, his son, who is to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 24v

1406. 28 March, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Foxe of Eccles, Nf., made on 5 March 1499. Administration granted to William Foxe, his son. Reservation of power.

1407. 5 April, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Marker of Beccles, Sf., made on 16 June 1493. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 19 May. Reservation of power.

Fo. 25

1408. 18 April, Holt, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Perot of Holt, Nf., made on 3 February

1498. Administration granted to Andrew Robynson alias Marham and Nicholas Mathewe, who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

Fo. 25v

1409. 4 June, Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Margaret Marche, widow, of Lynn, Nf., made on 22 March 1499. Administration granted to Richard Bastard and John Mollar, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 26

1410. 7 June, Burnham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Elizabeth Norton, widow of Richard Norton, of Burnham Norton, Nf. Administration granted to William Offaunt and John Noteman.

1411. 25 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Richard Darby, rector of Lopham, Nf., made on 15 April 1499. Administration granted to William Aleyn, priest, and Richard Wetherley, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 26v

1412. 12 June, Fakenham.

Probate of the testament of Alice Boleyn, widow, of Gunthorpe, Nf., made on 6 December 1498. Administration granted to John Boleyn, her son and Thomas Deynes, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 27

1413. 14 June, Litcham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of William Barnard of Mileham, made on 27 February 1499. Administration granted to Richard Barnard and Richard Brome, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

1414. 12 June, Litcham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Skynner of Beeston near Mileham, Nf., made on 5 April 1499. Administration granted to dominus Thomas and John, his sons, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

1415. 12 June, Litcham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Notte, vicar of Gazeley, Sf., made on 13 February 1499. Administration granted to dominus Thomas Langton, who is to present an inventory by 7 June. Reservation of power.

Fo. 27v

1416. 25 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Walter Norman of Bunwell, Nf., made on 12 April 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow and John Randolph of Bunwell. Inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 28

1417, 20 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Barbour of New Buckenham, Nf., made in the week of Pentecost 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Joly, turner and William Parker, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 28v

1418. 19 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Matilda Cobet, widow, of Norwich, made on 26 April 1499. Administration granted to William Stalon, glaswrite. Reservation of power.

1419. 20 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Pope of Foxley, Nf., made on 30 April 1499. Administration granted to John Frankeleyn and Thomas Collys, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 29

1420. 25 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Andrew Horscroft of Raynham St Martin, Nf., made on 10 May 1499. Administration granted to Thomas, his son and John Farwel, snr., who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

1421 26 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Wygge of Norwich, made on 25 May 1499. Administration granted to John Roe, mercer, and Alan Write, wurstedwever.

Fo. 29v

1422. 26 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Hothe of Norwich, made on 17 April 1499. Administration granted to Robert Reman, priest, and John Pepyr, mercer of Norwich, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

1423. 24 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Multon of Cromer, Nf., made on 16 January 1499. Administration granted to William Multon, priest, his brother, who is to present an inventory by 15 August.

Fo. 30

1424. 10 May, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Trewe, burgher of Bishop's Lynn, Nf., made on 28 March 1499, granted by Mr John Cook, commissary of Mr Church. Administration granted to Catherine, his widow, Simon, his son, William Crewe and Joan Norton, widow, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 31

1425. 13 May, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Stevynson of Walpole, Nf., made on 10 April 1499, granted by Mr John Cook. Administration granted to John and Thomas, his sons, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 31v

1426. 20 May, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of William Laade of Terrington St Clement, Nf., made on 1 April 1499, granted by Mr Cook. Administration granted to John Clerk, chaplain, and John Mynt, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 32v

1427. 31 May, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Reynes of Watlington, Nf., made on 15 December 1498, granted by Mr Cook. Administration granted to Alice, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 33

1428. 6 June, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Margaret Demony, widow, of South Lynn, Nf., made on 9 March 1499, granted by Mr Cook. Administration granted to Richard Jakys and Margaret, his wife, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

1429. 13 June, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Coldwethir, burgher of Bishop's Lynn, Nf., made on 17 March 1499, granted by Mr Cook. Administration granted to Elizabeth, his widow, William Saltwyn, joiner, and Robert Candeler, baker, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 33v

1430. 14 June, Bishop's Lynn, Nf.

Probate of the testament of John Benet, grocer, of Bishop's Lynn, Nf., made on 21 April 1499 by Mr Cook. Administration granted to Elizabeth, his widow, John Nicolson, smith, and Richard Newball, coverlyghtwever, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 34

1431. 25 May, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Nicholas Derham, priest and chaplain of Norwich, made on 14 November 1498. Administration granted to William Swetman and John Poty, chaplains, the other named executor having refused administration. They are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 34v

1432. 1 June, Fincham, Nf.

Probate of the testament and will of John Fyncham, generosus, of Fincham, Nf., made on 16 April 1499 (testament) and 17 April 1499 (last will). Administration granted to Joan, his widow and Simon Bachecroft, his kinsman, who are to present an inventory by 24 June. Reservation of power.

Fo. 35

1433. 20 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Sudburn, yeoman, late of Halesworth, Sf., made on 20 March 1499. Administration granted to Denise, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 36

1434. 21 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Roo of Hethel, Nf., undated. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow and Robert Chapeleyn of Wymondham, who are to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

1435. 24 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Henry Bert of Horstead, Nf., made on 4 April 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Bert, his son, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 36v

1436. 27 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Howys of Glanford, Nf., made on 10 April 1499. Administration granted to William Howys, his son and Geoffrey Clements, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 37

1437. 30 June, Norwich.

Probate of testament of Gawain Lovel, generosus, of Wretton, Nf., made on 10 August 1498. Administration granted to William, his son.

1438. 1 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Messenger, rector of Shimpling, Nf., made on 21 May 1499. Administration granted to John Auncel de la Wood and John Brithlede, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 37v

1439. 2 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Clyff, rector of Raynham St Mary, Nf., made on 11 February 1499. Administration granted to William Cliff, his brother, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 38

1440. 2 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Simon Skothowe of Saxthorpe, Nf., made on 29 March 1499. Administration granted to Joan, his widow, John Skothowe and Thomas Roberdys, who are to present an inventory by 25 July.

1441. 3 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Roger (or Richard) Burgeys, vicar of Thorpe Market, Nf., made on 19 September 1498. Administration granted to dominus William Multon and dominus William Aleyn, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

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Fo. 38v

1442. 3 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Mr Bartholomew^{Northern,} clerk, of Norwich, rector of Blickling and Rollesby, Nf., made on 23 April 1499. Administration granted to Robert Northern, vicar of Buxton, Nf., John Gros, vicar of East Dereham, Nf., and John Henry of Norwich, scrivener, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 39

1443. 3 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Clerk of East Dereham, Nf., made on 20 February 1497. Administration granted to Edmund Royce, who is to present an inventory by 7 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 39v

1444. 3 July 1499, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Margaret Clerk, widow of William Clerk of East Dereham, Nf., made on 10 December 1498. Administration granted to Edmund Royce, her son, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Reservation of power.

1445. 3 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Lombe, snr., of Wymondham,^{Nf.,} made on 26 February 1498. Administration granted to Thomas Lombe, his son, who is to present an inventory by 7 July.

Fo. 40

1446. 5 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Elizabeth Dowman of Ipswich, Sf., made on 9 February 1499. Administration granted to John Mapulhed, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

1447. 6 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Salman, chaplain of Huntingfield, Sf., made on 2 April 1499. Administration granted to William Coke of Little Linstead, Sf., and Richard Salman of Antingham,^{Nf.,} who are to present an inventory by 25 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 40v

1448. 6 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Richard Purvyauns of Outwell, Nf., made on 16 April 1499. Administration granted to Alice, his widow and William Chaumbyr alias Aston, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 41

1449. 6 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Margaret Smyth, widow of Wormegay, Nf., made on 8 April 1498. Administration granted to Richard, her son, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

1450. 8 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Knyght of Mettingham, Sf., made on 13 May 1498. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow and John Clerk, snr., of Mettingham, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 41v

1451. 9 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Blasy of Bressingham, Nf., made on 11 May 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 25 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 42

1452. 9 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Aleyn of Thornham, Nf., made on 22 March 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 25 July. Reservation of power.

1453. 9 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Cusshyn of Hingham, Nf., made on 1 April 1499. Administration granted to dominus Walter Barnard, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 43

1454. 10 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Barnard, esq., of Gunton, Nf., made on 21 January 1499. Administration granted to Jane, his widow and Robert Barnard, his brother, who is to present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 43v

1455. 14 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Pylche of East Dereham^{Nf.}, made on 12 April 1498. Administration granted to Cecily, his widow and John Goos, clerk,

Fo. 44

1456. 16 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Reynold, grocer of Norwich, made on 24 May 1499. Administration granted to James Wadnowe, chaplain, Thomas Clark, goldsmith, and Geoffrey Styward, grocer, who are to present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 44v

1457. 17 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Joseppe of Great Snoring, Nf., made on 13 July 1499. Administration granted to Geoffrey Hale, Robert Grene and Thomas Halys, who are to present an inventory by 25 July.

1458. 17 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Robert Pyle, snr., of Carleton Rode, Nf., made on 19 January 1499. Administration granted to John Waleys of Bishop's Lynn, grocer, and Edmund Machon of Carleton Rode, who are to

present an inventory by 25 July.

Fo. 45

1459. 20 July, New Buckenham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Joan Spenser of East Harling, Nf., late the servant of Lady Anne Skrope, made on 28 March 1499. Administration granted to John Caundisshe, clerk, who is to present an inventory by 25 July. Reservation of power.

Fo. 45v

1460. 24 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Olive Mundis, widow, of Norwich, made on 21 July 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Chaunt, citizen of Norwich and Thomas Stone of Carleton Forehoe, Nf.

1461. 20 July.

Probate of the testament of John Jervyse of Congham, Nf., made on 14 April 1499. Administration granted to Henry Cokke and John Cage.

Fo. 46

1462. 21 July,

Probate of the testament of William Mychell of Harpley, Nf., made on 16 April 1499. Administration granted to Cecily, his widow.

1463. 24 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of John Reed of Cromer, Nf., made on 23 June 1499. Administration granted to Cecily, his widow and Mr William Tukke, who are to present an inventory by 1 August.

Fo. 46v

1464. 24 July, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of Agnes Harman, widow of Norwich, made on 13 July 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Waryn, chaplain and William Stalen, glazier.

Fos. 47 - 50r blank.

Fo. 50v

1465. 13 April, Blythburgh, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Edmund Grene of Sizewell, Sf., made on 4 April 1499. Administration granted to Richard Baste and Edmund Kellyng of Sizewell, who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

1466. 14 April, Blythburgh, Sf.// Probate of the testament of William Bosewell, rector of Easton Bavents, Sf., made on 10 March 1499.

Administration granted to Robert Boswell of Dunwich, Sf., and John Wylkyns, chaplain, of Westleton, Sf., who are to present an inventory by 19 May.

Fo. 51

1467. 2 May, Eye, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Edmund Denny of Monks Soham, Sf., made on 26 March 1499. Administration granted to John and Robert Denny, his sons, who are to present an inventory by 26 May.

Fo. 51v

1468. 2 May, Eye, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Alice Pope, widow of Eye, Sf., made on 10 April 1499. Administration granted to Roger Botild, John Cook and Margaret Brown, who are to present an inventory by 26 May.

Fo. 52

1469. 4 May, Stanton, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Alice Cage of Stanton, Sf., made on 26 March 1499. Administration granted to John Cage, her son, William Catywold of Cockfield, Sf., and Robert Batayle, parson of the church of St John the Baptist, Stanton, who are to present an inventory by 26 May.

Fo. 52v

1470. 4 May, Stanton, Sf.

Probate of the testament of William Cage of Stanton, Sf., made on 10 March 1499. Administration granted to Harry Celye and Robert Cage of Pakenham, Sf., Alice his wife and other executor being dead, who are to present an inventory by 26 May.

Fo. 53

1471. 4 May, Ixworth, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Barker of Hepworth, Sf., made on 27 March 1499. Administration granted to William Barker, John Caldewell and Robert Trapett of Hepworth, who are to present an inventory by 30 May

1472. 10 May, Fornham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Lamberde of Whepstead, Sf., made on 2 March 1499. Administration granted to George and William Nunne, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 54

1473. 10 May, Fornham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of William Mayhew of Whepstead, Sf., made on 13 April 1499. Administration granted to Ruth, his widow, who is to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 54v

1474. 10 May, Fornham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Fische of Pakenham, made on 22 February 1499. Administration granted to Benedict Fordham and John Devereys, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1475. 14 May, Clare, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Baker of Chilton in the town of Clare,

Sf., made on 12 March 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Mann and William Stamburne of Clare, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 55

1476. 18 May, Clare, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Wheler of Hundon, made on 20 February 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow, William Wheler, snr., and William Ketill, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1477. 10 May, Fornham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Leiston of Burgh, Sf., made on 26 March 1499. Administration granted to William Reve, parson of Great Saxham, Sf., and Richard Snode, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 55v

1478. 27 May, Bungay, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Cobbe of Mutford, Sf., made on 31 March 1499. Administration granted to John Dully and John Churcheman, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

1479. 27 May, Bungay, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Richard Grene of the parish of St James, South Elmham, Sf., made on 21 February 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow, Thomas Grene and John Shrybbes, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 56

1480. 27 May, Bungay, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Andrew Norton of South Elmham, Sf., made on 4 December 1499 (sic). Administration granted to Joan, his widow and Richard Wellys of Bungay, who are to present an inventory by 24 June.

Fo. 56v

1481. 28 May, Halesworth, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Michill of Walberswick, Sf., made on 20 February 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow and John Edmunds, who are to present an inventory by 29 June.

1482. 28 May, Halesworth, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Jens of Fordley, Sf., made on 28 March 1499. Administration granted to Agnes, his widow and Thomas Osbarne, who are to present an inventory by 29 June.

1483. 28 May, Halesworth, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Patman of Southwold, Sf., made on 25 February 1499. Administration granted to John Bendycke and Richard Candeler, who are to present an inventory by 14 July.

Fo. 57

1484. 28 May, Halesworth, Sf.

Probate of the ^{testament} of Alan Westmer of Walberswick, Sf., made on 26 April 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow, Philip Johnson,

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priest, William Godill, Thomas Busale and William Blytheburgh, who are to present an inventory by 7 July.

1485. 28 May, Halesworth, Sf.

Probate of the testament of William Drane of Yoxford, Sf., made on 14 April 1499. Administration granted to Richard Coke and William Swan, who are to present an inventory by 14 July.

Fo. 57v

1486. 20 May, Fornham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Watts of Downham, Sf., made in 1499. Administration granted to his widow.

Fo. 58

1487. 28 May, Bungay, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Catherine Bange of South Elmham, Sf., Administration granted to John Peny, rector of All Saints, Elmham, and John Damyan, who are to present an inventory by 1 August.

(cf. no 1609, below)

1488. 31 May, Saxmundham, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John a Moore of Thorp Hyth, made on 15 December 1498. Administration granted to Agnes his widow, who is to present an inventory by 1 August.

Fo. 58v

1489. 1 June, Eyke, Sf.

Probate of the testament of William Grene of Campsey Ash, Sf., made on 6 May 1499. Administration granted to John Grene, his son and John Flete, who are to present an inventory by 14 July.

1490. 1 June, Eyke, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Edmund Fowler of Eyke, made on 15 May 1499. Administration granted to Thomas Fowler, his son and John Grene of Campsey Ash, who are to present an inventory by 14 July.

Fo. 59

1491. 6 June, Ipswich, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Thomas Petegrewe of Kesgrave, Sf., made on 18 June 1498. Administration granted to Thomas Goodewyn and Letice his wife, and John Elmys, who are to present an inventory by 14 July.

1492. 14 June, Eye, Sf.

Probate of the testament of John Cullum, jnr., of Occold, Sf., made on 25 September 1497. Administration granted to John Wythe of Eye, Thomas Haugh and Peter Wase, who are to present an inventory by 22 July.

Reservation of power.

Fo. 59v

1493. 14 June, Beccles, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Elizabeth Hubbard, widow, of Beccles.

Administration granted to John Parker and Margaret, his wife, who ^{and} ~~is~~ to present an inventory by 14 July. 62

Fo. 60

1494. 14 June Beccles, Sf.

Probate of the testament of Adam Lawnde of Kessingland, Sf., baker, made on 22 August 1496. Administration granted to Robert Lounde, his son and William Mate, vicar of Kessingland, who are to present an inventory by 22 July.

1495. 28 June, Norwich.

Probate of the testament of William Fyncham, parson of Thelnetham, Sf., made on 16 June 1499. Administration granted to dominus Robert Moryell, who is to present an inventory by 1 August. Reservation of power.

Fo. 61

1495A. 16 March 1495, Hadleigh, Ess.

Probate of the testament of Richard Daniell of Hadleigh, Ess., made on 4 November 1494. Administration granted by the dean of the immediate jurisdiction of Bocking to Christianne, his widow. Notarial attestation of the accordance of this copy with the original by John Boswell, notary public, custodian of the register.¹

Fos. 61v and 62 blank.

Addendum:

Fo. 42v

1452A. 1 July, Walsingham, Nf.

Probate of the testament of Robert Gray of Wells, Nf., made 13 April 1499. Administration granted to Margaret, his widow and Henry Pinland.

1. This copy is pasted onto Fo. 61r, which is otherwise blank.

ACCOUNTS OF THE VACANCY OF THE SEE

Fo. 63

COMPOTUS MAGISTRI ROGERI CHURCH DECRETORUM DOCTORIS REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS ET DOMINI JOHANNIS MISERACIONE DIVINI TITULI SANCTE ANASTASIE SACROSANCTE ROMANE ECCLESIE PRESBITERI CARDINALIS CANT' ARCHIEPISCOPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS ET APOSTOLICE SEDIS LEGATI IN CIVITATE ET DIOCESE NORWICENSI SEDE EPISCOPALI IBIDEM UT PREMITTITUR VACANTE OFFICIALIS AC VICARII IN SPIRITUALIBUS GENERALIS ET CUSTODIS SPIRITUALITATIS ET WILLELMI POTKYN PUBLICI AUCTORITATE APOSTOLICA NOTARII EIUS IN HAC PARTE ACTORUM SCRIBE DE OMNIBUS ET SINGULIS PECUNIARUM SUMMIS PER IPSOS RACIONE EXERCII IURISDICTIONIS EPISCOPALIS IN DICTA DIOCESE NORWICENSI AUCTORITATE SUPRADICTI REVERENDISSIMI PATRIS RECEPTIS ET EIDEM REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI ET ECCLESIE SUE CHRISTI CANT' PRETEXTU VACACIONIS SEDIS PREDICTE TAM DE IURE QUAM DE CONSUETUDINE DEBITIS A VIII^o DIE MENSIS MARCII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCC^{mo} NONAGESIMO OCTAVO USQUE AD VICESIMUM SECUNDUM DIEM JULII PROXIMO EXTUNC SEQUENTEM.

PROCURATIONS OF THE DEANERIES

1496. Archdeaconry of Norwich

a. Deanery of Norwich

St Peter Mancroft	5s 2d	St Margaret	4d
St Andrew	20d	St Julian	3d
St Clement <u>ad pontem</u>	14d	St Peter Southgate	2d
St Michael Coslany	14d	St Peter Hungate	2d
St Mary Coslany	11d	St Mary Combust	2d
All Saints and SS Simon and Jude	3d	St Clement-in-Conisford	1d
St Swithun	3d	St Edmund	3d
SS Michael and Martin	3d	St Laurence	6d
St Michael-at-Plea	3d	St Benedict	20d
All Saints Bread Street	6d	St Laurence	8d
		Total:	15s 4d

b. Deanery of Taverham

Felthorpe	12d	Horsford	23d
Crostwick	8d	.., vic.	10d
Staininghall	8d	Horsham St Faith	2s 2d
Beeston St Andrew	10d	Hellesdon	4s
Spixworth	22d	Drayton	22d
.., portion of abbot of Sééz	1½d	Taverham	2s 8d
		Hainford	2s 8d

Horstead	3s 4d	.., vic.	3½d
.., portion of abbess of Caen	11d	Rackheath Major	14d
Frettenham	4s 4d	Rackheath Minor	15d
Wroxham with Salhouse	2s 8d		
		Total:	34s 9d

c. Deanery of Blofield

Blofield	6s 9½d	Tunstall	3s 4d
Brundall	15d	Halvergate	3s 4d
Braydeston	16d	.., vic.	15d
Buckenham	15d	.., portion of prioress of Carrow	4d
Strumpshaw	20d	Wickhampton	12d
Witton	2s	Reedham	5s
Little Plumstead	2s	Limpenhoe	2s
Thorp Episcopi (next Norwich)	20d	Freethorpe	2s 2d
Bastwick	2s	.., vic.	13d
Ranworth	10d	Moulton St Mary	5s
.., vic.	10d	South Burlingham	2s
South Walsham	3s 5d	Cantley	5s
Lingwood	12d	Postwick	2s 6d
Upton	4s 2d	Beighton	3s 4d
.., vic.	20d		
Acle	7s 6d		
		Total:	£4 20½d

Fo. 63v

d. Deanery of Flegg

Ashby	3s 4d	St Edmund, Caistor	16d
.., portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	14d	Runham	3s
Stokesby	5s	Filby	3s 8d
Burgh St Margaret	2s 2d	.., portion of prior of St Faith	8d
Billockby	13d	Winterton	7s 8d
Clippesby	2s	Herringby	16d
Rollesby	5s	Thrigby	15d
West Somerton	3s	Mautby	3s 4d
Holy Trinity, Caister-on-Sea	5s	.., portion of prior of Merton	4½d
.., portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	3d		
		Total:	50s 7½d

e. Deanery of Brisley

Swanton Morley	8s 4d	Godwick	15d
Weasenham, All Saints	3s	Mileham	5s
Little Weasenham	3s 4d	..,portion of prior of	
.., vic.	13d	Sporle	12d
Willingham	14d	Litcham	20d
.., portion of prior		East Bilney	2s 2d
of St Faith	1d	Longham	13d
Tittlesham	3s 4d	West Lexham	10d
Gately	4s 4d	East Lexham	20d
Wendling	10d	Little Fransham	2s 5d
Hambletoft	3s	Little Dunham	3s
Gressenhall	2s 2d	Dunham St Andrew	15d
Oxwick	20d	Dunham St Mary	2s
Whissonsett	2s	.., portion of Fransham	3s 4d
Brisley	2s 8d	Beeston	5s 6d
Stanfield	20d	Great Fransham	2s 8d
Rougham	5s	Vic. of North Elmham	2s 6d
Vic. of Scarning	14d	Beetley	3s
Scarning	3s 4d	Pattesley	6d

Total: £4 11s 10d

f. Deanery of Lynn

Walsoken	6s 8d	..,portion of rector	22d
.., portion of abbot of		.., vic.	12d
Ramsey	6d	Lynn, St Peter	2s
West Walton	3s= 6d	North Lynn, St Edmund	2s 6d
..,portion of Nicholas	3s	Clenchwarton	3s
..,portion of prior		Harpley	5s 8d
of Lynn	8d	Bawsey	3d
Walpole	10s 8d	.., portion of prior of	
..,portion of John de		Letheringham	15d
Langton	7s 8d	Dersingham	6s
..,portion of prior		.., vic.	12d
of Lewes	15d	Babingley	13 ¹ / ₂ d
Wiggenhall St Mary	2s	Welferton	12d
.., vic.	14d	.., portion of prior	
Terrington	16s 8d	of Bingham	2d
.., vic.	6s 8d	South Wootton	17d
Kenwick	12d	West Winch	16d
Islington	3s	..,portion of prioress of	
St Mary Magdalen, Wiggenhall	4s	Blackborough	1 ¹ / ₂ d
.., vic.	14d	West Newton	10d
Wiggenhall St Peter	22d	Tilney	6s 8d

North Wootton	18d	Grimston	5s	64
Roydon	13d	.., vic.		14d
Appleton	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	West Acre		20d
Flitcham	2s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	West Bilney		16d
.., vic.	17d	East Walton	2s 10d	
Anmer	2s	Pentney		15d
Congham St Mary	9d	North Runcton	2s 6d	
East Winch	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Leziate		11d
.., vic.	6d	.., vic.		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
..,portion of prior of Sporle	2d	Sandringham		9d
Little Massingham	2s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Gaywood		12d
Great Massingham	6s 8d	Hillington, one mediety		16d
Massingham, All Saints	5d	Hillington, second mediety		16d
Congham St Andrew	6d	Middleton		16d
Gayton Thorpe(<u>Thorpe Abbatis</u>) ¹	12d	.., vic.		8d
Gayton	4s	.., portion of abbot of Notley		5d
.., vic.	11d	Rising		21d
		Total:	£8 6s 8d	

Fo. 64

g. Deanery of Toft Trees

Helhoughton	3s	Hempton		10d
.., vic.	12d	Testerton		16d
Toft Trees	4s 8d	..,portion of prior of Binham		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
.., vic.	16d	Pudding Norton	2s 6d	
..,portion of prior of Binham	3d	Great Ryburgh	4s 8d	
Raynham St Margaret	3s	..,portion of prior of Binham		12d
Raynham St Mary	4s	Colkirk	5s	
Shereford	2s 4d	Raynham St Martin	2s 6d	
.., portion of prior of Lewes	4d	.., vic.		6d
		Total:	36s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	

h. Deanery of Walsingham

Holkham	5s 10d	Quarles		15d
..,portion of abbot of Viterbo	5s 10d	Egmere		15d
..,portion of the vicar	13d	..,portion of Raynold		15d
Houghton St Giles	2s	Little Walsingham		15d
.., vic.	10d	Walsingham All Saints	2s 6d	

1. Recte Aleyswy Thorp, cf. Valor Ecclesiasticus, iii, 402. It is here confused with Thorpe Abbotts in deanery of Redenhall.

Walsingham St Peter	2s 6d	Cockthorpe	15d
..,portion of prior of Binham	2d	Stiffkey, St John	2s 4d
Wells	5s 4d	Stiffkey, St Mary	20d
.., portion of prior of Binham	11 ¹ / ₂ d	Hindringham	15d
.., vic.	10d	Warham, All Saints	2s 6d
Great Snoring	6s 8d	Warham, St Mary Magdalen	15d
Thursford	20d	Warham, St Mary	15d
Barney	16d	Wighton	12d
.., vic.	8d	..,portion of Botehaut	15d
		Binham	3s 4d
		Total:	£3 5 ¹ / ₂ d

j. Deanery of Holt

Weybourne	5s	Briston	20d
.., portion	4d	.., vic.	10d
Letheringsett	2s 6d	.., portion of Choseley	3d
.., portion of Thomas	2s 6d	Stody	15d
Salthouse	6s 8d	Burgh	12d
Kelling	3s 4d	Edgefield	2s 10d
..,portion of prior of Weybourne	21 ¹ / ₂ d	..,portion of prior of Binham	6d
Holt	5s	Field Dalling	5s 8d
..,portion of prior of Battle	3d	.., vic..	8d
Bodham	3s 4d	Bale	2s 10d
Bayfield	8s 4d	Vic. of Langham	8d
Glanford	8s 4d	Thornage	20d
Saxlingham	3s 4d	Brinton	15d
Wiveton	4s	Hunworth	12d
Cley-next-the-Sea	5s 8d	Swanton Novers	10d
Morston	5s	Total:	£3 19s 8d

Fo. 64v

k. Deanery of Sparham

Twyford	6s 8d	Themelthorpe	12d
Vic. of Wood Dalling	2s	Guist	20d
Thurning	2s 4d	.., vic.	3d
Ringland	18d	Bintree	3s 4d
.., vic.	4d	Billingford	3s 2d
Helmingham	8d	Lyng	3s 4d
Bylaugh	12d	Elsing	2s 6d
Guestwick	3s 7d	Haveringland	2s
.., vic.	3d	Swannington	2s 4d

Brandiston	3s	Reepham St Mary	2s 11d
Vic. of Haveringland	17d	..,portion of Hugh	2s 11d
Alderford	8d	Reepham All Saints	2s 6d
Great Witchingham	20d	Reepham St Michael	2s 6d
..,portion of prior of Longueville	6d	.., vic.	10d
Little Witchingham	6s 8d	.., portion of prior of St Faith	1½d
.., vic.	13d	.., portion of prior of Stoke	2d
Sparham	4s 2d	Weston	6s 8d
Bawdeswell	2s	..,portion of prior of Longueville	12d
Foxley	2s 4d	Wood Norton, All Saints	10d
		Wood Norton, St Peter	6d
		Total:	£4 11½d

1. Deanery of Ingworth

Belaugh	2s 6d	Watterton	2s 6d
Coltishall	20d	Wickmere	2s 6d
Great Hautbois	12d	Thwaite	2s
Scottow	6s 8d	..,portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	8d
.., vic.	2s 6d	Alby	2s 2d
Lammas	16d	Colby	2s 2d
Buxton	3s 8d	Erpingham	4s 2d
.., vic.	4d	Tuttington	3s
Stratton Strawless	2s	Oxnead	2s 4d
Brampton	20d	Skeyton	2s 6d
Oulton	20d	Baconthorpe	2s
Hevingham	20d	Aylsham	11s 8d
..,portion of prior of Bingham	1d	.., vic.	4s 8d
Burgh (next Aylsham)	2s 6d	Swanton Abbot	12d
Marsham	4s	Itteringham	16d
Cawston	8s 4d	Blickling	2s 8d
Booton	2s 6d	Mannington	8d
Irmingland	18d	Chapel of Saxthorpe	6d
Heydon	3s 4d		
Corpusty	12d		
.., vic.	4d		
..,portion of prior of Westacre	1d		
		Total:	£5 2s 6d

m. Deanery of Breckles

Breckles	2s	Threxton	18d
.., vic.	12d	Tottington	5s
Stow Bedon	11d	.., vic.	12d
.., vic.	2s 8d	.., portion of monks of	
Watton	3s 4d	Thetford	6d
.., vic.	10d	Thompson	3s 4d
Caston	2s 6d	Scoulton	2s
Griston	2s	Little Ellingham	20d
.., vic.	16d	Ashill	3s 4d
Ovington	18d	.., vic.	14d
Saham Toney	6s 8d	.., portion of monks	
.., vic.	12d	of Thetford	2d
.., portion of abbot of		Meston	2s 2d
Mont Ste Catherine, Rouen	6d	.., portion of prior	
		of Lewes	20d

Total: £2 9s 10d

n. Deanery of Thetford

Snarehill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Thetford, St Edmund	4d
Thetford, St Mary	9d	Thetford, All Saints	4d
Thetford, St Nicholas	7d	Thetford, St Peter	10d
Thetford, St Cuthbert	6d	Thetford, St Ethelreda	3d
Thetford, St Giles	2d		

Total: 4s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

1497. Archdeaconry of Norfolk

a. Deanery of Waxham

North Walsham	7s 10d	Sutton	20d
..., vic.	2s 6d	...,portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	2d
Felmingham	4s 6d	Catfield	3s 2d
...,portion of fourth part	18d	..., portion of William	3s 2d
..., vic.	15d	Potter Heigham	3s 4d
Bradfield	11d	..., vic.	20d
...,portion of rector	11d	Little Waxham	1½d
Swafeld	13d	Ludham	7s 2d
Edingthorpe	15d	..., vic.	16d
Paston	2s	Neatishead	4s 8d
..., vic.	3d	..., vic.	6d
Bacton	4s 2d	Hoveton St Peter	18d
..., vic.	4d	Ashmanhaugh	10d
Keswick	6d	Irstead	2s
Witton	3s 4d	..., portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	2d
..., vic.	4d	Barton Turf	2s 2d
Dilham	3s 4d	..., vic.	6d
..., vic.	4d	Smallburgh	2s 2d
Horning	2s 6d	East Ruston	9s 2d
Crostwight	15d	Tunstead	4s
Walcott	3s 4d	Worstead	15d
...,portion of prior of Bromholm	3d	Westwick	18d
Honing	2s	Sloley	18d
..., vic.	3d	Ingham	4s 4d
Hempstead	2s 4d	...,portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	2d
Lessingham	20d	Beeston St Laurence	10d
Brunstead	16d	Ridlington	5d
Vic. of Stalham	15d	..., portion of rector of Ruston	5d
...,portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	2d		
Eccles	2s10d		
Waxham	18d		
..., portion of abbot of St Benet Holme	2d		
Horsey	4d		
Hickling	5s		
		Total:	£6 2s 0½d

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b. Deanery of Brooke

Haddiscoe	3s	Thurton	2s
Wheatacre, All Saints	15d	Surlingham, rector	2s 6d
Wheatacre, St Peter	22d	Framingham Pigot	16d
Toft Monke	3s 4d	Framingham Earl	8d
.., portion of rector	20d	.., portion of the monks of Thetford	6d
Raveningham	5s 4d	Great Poringland	16d
Hardley	22d	Little Poringland	6d
.., vic.	6d	Bixley	2s 8d
Stockton	2s	Caister St Edmunds	3s 2d
Norton Subcourse	3s 4d	Saxlingham Thorpe	2s
Heckingham	16d	Saxlingham Nethergate	2s 6d
.., vic.	6d	.., portion of St Faith	3d
Loddon	4s 2d	Yelverton	2s 4d
.., vic.	12d	Bramerton	20d
Chedgrave	20d	Seething	4s 2d
Langley	3s 4d	Shottisham, St Mary	12d
Rockland, St Mary	6d	Shottisham, All Saints	12d
.., portion of Nicholas	2d	Shottisham, St Botolph	16d
Rockland Minor	2d	Shottisham, St Martin	12d
Kirby Bedon, St Mary	16d	Bergh Apton	4s 4d
.., vic.	10d	Howe	13d
Kirby Cane, All Saints	2s 6d	Brooke	8s 4d
Kirstead with Langley	2s 8d	.., vic.	10d
Carlton	18d	Topcroft	2s 8d
Ashby, St Mary	20d	Woodton	20d
Claxton	22d	Bedingham	3s 4d
.., vic.	6d	.., portion of Raymar	3s 4d
Sisland	14d	.., vic.	15d
Mundham, St Peter	2s 1d	Ditchingham	5s
Mundham, St Albert	15d	Hedenham	3s 4d
Ellingham, St Mary	16d	Chapel of Topcroft	13d
Ellingham, All Saints	8d	Rector of Hardley	2s 8d
Broome	20d	Vic. of Hardley	12d
Thurlton	2s	Thorpe next Haddiscoe	6d
Hellington	20d	Vic. of Shottisham	12d
Surlingham	22d		
Whitlingham	12d		

Total: £6 17s 3d

c. Deanery of Depwade				152
Hempnall	4s	4d	Fornce ll	5s
.., vic.		20d	Tharston	3s
Fritton	2s	8d	.., vic.	12d
Carleton Rode	4s	4d	Tasburgh	2s 4d
Shelton	2s	6d	.., portion of monks of Thetford	6d
Hardwick		17d	Wacton Major	16d
Bunwell	5s		..,portion of monks of Thetford	1d
..,portion of prior of Lewes		20d	Wacton Minor	6d
..,portion of abbot of Séez		2d	Moulton St Michael (Great Moulton)	2s
Tibenham	5s	6d	.., portion of monks of Thetford	1d
.., vic.		12d	Moulton St Mary (Little Moulton)	8d
..,portion of abbot of Séez		1d	Aslacton	2s
Morningthorp		22d	Tacolneston	2s
..,portion of Holy Trinity, Ipswich		3d	Fundenhall	2s 6d
Stratton, St Peter		12d	Ashwellthorpe	18d
Stratton, St Mary		16d	Hapton	16d
			Total:	£3 11d

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d. Deanery of Redenhall			
Earsham	5s	Bressingham	4s
Denton	6s 10d	Fersfield	16d
Redenhall	5s	Winfarthing	4s
Starston	5s	.., vic.	12d
..,portion of prior of Thetford		..,portion of prior of Thetford	3d
Alburgh	2s 10d	Gissing	4s 2d
Pulham, with chapel	13s 4d	.., vic.	12d
Rushall	4s 4d	Burston, with vic.	4s 4d
.., vic.	10d	Tivetshall, with chapel	6s
Thorpe Abbotts	2s 6d	.., portion of St Saviour's, Bury	3d
.., portion of prior of St Faith		Shimpling	2s 7d
Brookdish	2s 6d	Thelveton	2s 10d
Billingford (Pyrlston)	2s 8d	Dickleburgh	6s 8d
Thorpe Parva	12d	Shelfanger	5s
Osmundeston (Scole)	2s 8d	Bittering Parva	6d
Frenze	12d		
Disa	9s 8d		
Roydon	2s 4d	Total:	£5 12s 7d
.., portion of Eye	4d		

e. Deanery of Humbleyard

Markshall	20d	Mayland	10d
East Carleton, ¹ St Mary	6d	Hethel	3s 4d
East Carleton, St Peter	18d	.., portion of prior of Thetford	2d
Dunston	15d	Ketteringham	2s 6d
Swainsthorpe, St Peter	2s 6d	.., vic.	10d
Swainsthorpe, St Mary	10d	.., portion of prior of Thetford	1d
Newton Flotman	3s	Hethersett	4s 4d
.., portion of prior of St Faith	2d	Canteloff	10d
Flordon	2s 10d	.., portion of Covenham	3d
.., portion of prior of Thetford	2d	Great Melton, All Saints	2s
Keningham	18d	.., portion of Redlingfield	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Heigham	16d	Great Melton, St Mary	2s
.., portion of St Benet		Little Melton	2s
Holme	3d	.., vic.	9d
Mulbarton	2s 4d	Colney	18d
Keningham (repeated)	18d	Earlham	16d
Swardeston	20d	... , vic.	8d
.., vic.	10d	Intwood	18d
Cringleford	15d	Wreningham, St Mary	3d
Keswick	15d		
Wreningham, All Saints	12d		
.., portion of rector	6d		
Bracon Ash	3s 6d		

Total: £2 16s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

f. Deanery of Hingham

East Dereham with chapel of Hoe	18s 4d	Reymerston	3s
.., vic.	2s 4d	Whinburgh	22d
Letton	2s 8d	Westfield	15d
.., portion of prior of Lewes	3d	Yaxham	3s 8d
Cranworth	20d	Runhall	2s
Southburgh	2s	Kimberley	10d
Deopham	2s 8d	Crownthorpe	13d
.., vic.	12d	Wicklewood St Andrew	18d
Wood Rising	2s	Morley	4s 4d
.., portion of prior of Lewes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	Shipdham	6d
		.., portion of Morley	6s 8d
		Hackford	13d

1. MS Marleton.

Hingham	8s 4d	Burgh Parva	11d
Bowthorpe	12d	Mattishall	4s 8d
Bawburgh	11d	.., vic.	6d
Costessy	20d	Coston	4d
..,portion of abbot of Bon Répos	10d	Vic. of Wymondham	2s 2d
..,portion of prior of Rumburgh	12d	North Tuddenham	3s
Easton	20d	.., portion of prior of Rumburgh	4d
Marlingford	10d	.., portion of canons of Southwark	6d
Barford, one mediety	12d	East Tuddenham	2s 6d
Wrampingham	2s	.., vic.	12d
Carleton Forehoe	16d	.., portion of prior of Herringfleet	15d
Burnham Broom	3s 4d	.., portion of prior of Wormegay	10d
Bixton	10d	Honingham	4s 2d
Welborne	21d	.., vic.	12d
		Colton	2s 6d
		Thuxton	20d
		Total:	£5 14s 6½d

Fo. 66v

g. Deanery of Rockland

Besthorpe	20d	Buckenham, St Andrew	3d
.., vic.	2s	Buckenham, St Martin	3d
..,portion of prior of Thetford	2d	.., portion of monks of Thetford	2d
Great Ellingham	2s 6d	Roudham	20d
.., vic.	12d	.., portion of sacrist of Bury St Edmund	3d
Rockland St Andrew	15d	Banham	6s
Shropham	2s 8d	..,portion of prior of Rumburgh	2d
.., vic.	12d	.., portion of abbot of York	16d
.., portion of Westacre	2d	.., portion of monks of Thetford	2d
.., portion of proprietor of Caston	3d	East Wretham	15d
Rockland, St Peter	16d	.., portion of abbot of Bec	3d
Quidenham	20d	North Wretham	2s 4d
Lopham	4s 4d	Snetterton, St Andrew	3d
Eccles	20d	Attleborough	2s 4d
Kenninghall	2s	.., portion of Hamo	6s 2d
.., vic.	6d	Wilby	20d
Hockham	2s 4d		
.., vic.	8d		
Buckenham, All Saints	2s 2d		

.., portion of prior of Rumburgh	4d	Blo Norton, St Margaret	15d
Larling	2s 4d	Garboldisham, All Saints	20d
Snetterton, All Saints	3s	..,portion of monks of Thetford	2d
Illington	15d	Gasthorpe	12d
Bridgham	3s 4d	Brettenham	15d
..,portion of abbess of Fontevrault	20d	.., portion of monks of Thetford	2d
East Harling	3s	.., portion of St Albans	2d
West Harling	16d	Riddlesworth	16d
Middle Harling	10d	Kilverstone	16d
Blo Norton, St Andrew	16d	Rushford	16½d
.., portion of monks of Thetford	1½d		

Total: £4 4s 4d

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h. Deanery of Cranwich

East Bradenham	3s 8d	Houghton	18d
.., portion of prior of Dunmow	10d	.., portion of Westacre	2d
West Bradenham	20½d	Didlington	3s 4d
.., vic.	20½d	.., vic.	4d
Necton	4s 4d	Fouldon	5s 4d
.., vic.	10d	.., vic.	15d
.., portion of prior of Westacre	10d	West Tofts	20d
Sporle	6s	Sturston	12d
.., vic.	14d	Langford	12d
Narborough	2s	Cley, All Saints	2s
.., portion of rector	12d	Cockley Cley, St Peter	16d
.., vic.	10d	Croxton	3s 8d
Narford, with vic.	20d	.., vic.	14d
Pickenham, St Andrew	3d	Weeting, All Saints	20d
South Acre	15d	Weeting, St Mary	22d
.., portion of prior of Sporle	2d	.., portion of monks of Huntingdon	16d
Swaffham	11s 8d	Santon	9d
.., vic.	2s 8d	Wilton	5s
.., portion of Rumburgh	3d	.., portion of Lewes	7½d
Great Cressingham	5s	Hockwold	2s
Hilborough	3s 4d	Feltwell, St Mary	4s 8d
.., portion of Blackborough	4d	.., portion of Lewes	15d
Gooderstone	5s	Feltwell, St Nicholas	4s 4d
.., vic.	15d	.., portion of Lewes	6d
Caldecot	10d	Northwold	6s 10d
Holme	20d	Cranwich	2s 6d
Hale	20d	Buckenham Tofts	12d
North Pickenham	3s	Stanford	3s 4d
.., portion of Covenham	2d	.., vic.	13d
South Pickenham	15d	Ickburgh	9d
.., vic.	14d	Langford	9d
Little Cressingham	3s 6d	.., portion of Bermondsey	3d
		Bodney	2s

Total: £6 18s 2½d

j. Deanery of Fincham

Beechamwell, All Saints	2s	Stradsett	18d
.., portion of Stoke	3d	Fincham, St Nicholas ¹	2s 8d
Shingham	12d	Fincham, St Martin	3s 6d
Beechamwell, St Mary	10d	.., vic.	15d
Beechamwell, St John	7d	Wormegay	13d
Barton Bendish, St Andrew	13d	Westbriggs	2s 10d
.., portion of St Neots	3s 4d	Southery	3s 2d
.., portion of prior of Stoke	6d	Hilgay	2s
Barton Bendish, All Saints	18d	..,portion of Ramsey	4d
.., portion of prior of Dunmow	7½d	Downham Market	22d
Barton Bendish, St Mary	10d	Watlington	4s 2d
Boughton	22d	Denver,portion of Michael	13d
.., portion of Westminster	3d	.., portion of St Peter	13d
.., portion of Dunmow	3d	Wimbotsham	20d
Stoke Ferry	20d	..,portion of Ramsey	3d
.., portion of Stoke	6d	Stow Bardolph with vic.	2s
Shouldham Thorpe	20d	..,portion of St Saviours	1d
Shouldham, All Saints	2s 9d	Bexwell	2s 10d
Thorpland	3s	Crimplesham	2s 4d
.., portion of Westminster	4½d	Fordham, one mediety	8d
Marham, two medieties	2s 8d	Outwell	20d
.., vic.	12d	Upwell	6d
Wretton	12d	..,portion of Ramsey	6d
West Dereham,two medieties	3s 6d		
Total: £3 11s 1d			

Fo. 67v

k. Deanery of Heacham

Hunstanton	4s 6d
.., vic.	20d
Docking	7s 8d
.., vic.	2s 6d
.., portion of prior of Binham	8d
Heacham	5s 4d
.., vic.	16d
Little Ringstead	
<u>in toto</u>	22d
...vic.	16d
Ringstead, St Peter	3s 8d
Ringstead, St Andrew	2s 2d
.., portion of St Winwalve	2d
.., portion of Sporle	4½d
.., portion of R.Berry	4d
Titchwell	2s 6d
.., portion of Ivry	2d
Brancaster	4s 4d
.., portion of Ramsey	6d
Choseley	16d
Southmere	20d

..., portion of Ivry	2d	..., vic.	6d
Great Bircham	5s 4d	Bircham Newton	20d
Bircham Tofts	20d	Shernborne	2s
Barwick	18d	..., vic.	6d
		Stanhoe	2s 6d
		Total:	£3 10½d

l. Deanery of Burnham

Burnham St Clement	5s 1d	..., vic.	10d
..., vic.	13d	Houghton	2s 6d
Burnham Thorpe, All Saints	4d	..., vic.	10d
Burnham St Peter	4½d	Bagthorpe	12d
Burnham St Margaret, <u>in toto</u>	6s 8d	Barmer	20d
Burnham Ulph, <u>in toto</u>	2s 4d	Burnham Westgate, with portion of Coxford	4s
Burnham Abbatis, <u>in toto</u>	20d	Tattersett, All Saints	2s 3d
..., portion of Ramsey	2d	Tattersett, St Andrew	23d
Burnham St Andrew	4½d	Burnham Thorpe (? St Peter <u>ad vincula</u>) ¹	8d
Burnham Deepdale	20d	Tatterford	20d
..., portion of Ramsey	6d	Dunton	2s 10d
North Creake, with vic.	7s 6d	..., vic.	10d
South Creake, with vic.	4s 8d	Southorpe	8s 4d
North Barsham	2s	Pensthorpe	2s 6d
West Barsham	6d	Little Ryburgh	2s 2d
East Barsham	10d	..., vic.	8d
Little Snoring	2s 8d	Stibbard	2s 4d
Waterden	2s 1d	Fulmodeston	2s 6d
..., portion of Binham	4½d	..., portion of Binham	1d
Kettlestone	3s 6d		
Fakenham	13s 4d		
West Rudham	4s 4d		
..., vic.	10d		
East Rudham	4s 4d		

Total: £5 8s 5½d

m. Deanery of Repps

Matlask	20d	Bessingham	13d
..., portion of prior of Merton	4d	Aldborough	2s 8d
Barningham Town	20d	Thurgarton	2s 4d
BARNINGHAM NORWICH	22d	..., portion of St Benet Holme	4d
Beckham	12d	Suffield	20d
Gresham	13d		

1. See C.L.S. Linnett: Norfolk Church Dedications (York, 1962), p. 28.

She x ringham	4s 6d	Aylmerton	11d
Hanworth	2s 6d	..,portion of Plumstead	10d
.., vic.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	..,portion of John	11d
.., portion of monks of Thetford	8d	South Repps	4s
Beeston Regis	4s 6d	Trimingham	18d
Runton	4s 4d	Gunton	2s
.., portion of prior of Bromholm	4d	North Repps	5s
Felbrigg	18d	Trunch	2s 8d
Overstrand	21d	Gimingham	2s 6d
Knapton	3s	..,portion of prior of Lewes	10d
Shipden <u>alias</u> Cromer	16d	Mundesley	2s 6d
.., vic.	8d	Plumstead	12d
Metton	21d	..,portion of prior of Merton	6d
Thorpe Market	3s	Roughton	3s
.., vic.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	.., vic.	4d
Antingham, St Mary	10d	Sustead	20d
..,portion of R.	5d	Sidestrand	10d
..,portion of Richard	5d	..,portion of Geoffrey	10d
Antingham, St Margaret	12d		
		Total: £4 5d	

Fo. 68

1498. Archdeaconry of Suffolk

a. Deanery of Bosmere		Baylham	2s 4d
Earl Stonham	5s	..,portion of monks of Thetford	7d
Little Stonham	2s 6d	..,portion of abbot of Colchester	3d
Ston ham As pall (<u>Stonham</u> <u>Lamberti</u>)	4s 2d	Great Blakenham	15d
..,portion of Sibton	1d	..,portion of Ogbourne	6d
Gosbeck	2s	Ofton	2s
Ash Bocking	2s 2d	Nettlestead	20d
.., portion of Campsey	4d	..,portion of prior of the monks of Thetford	6d
Hemingstone	4s 2d	Little Blakenham	2s 6d
Coddenham	6s 6d	.., portion of Holy Trinity, Ipswich	1d
.., vic.	2s 8d	.., portion of John de Aldham	2d
Creeting, St Mary	16d	Somersham	2s
Barking	10s	..,portion of monks of Thetford	4d
Great Bricett	18d	Bramford	8s 4d
Ringshall	2s 6d		
Willisham	20d		
Portion of the monks of Thetford in Ringshall	3d		

..., vic.	3s 4d	..., portion of abbot of Grestain	1½d
Mickfield	2s	Vic. of Battisford	13d
..., portion of Wangford	½d		
		Total:	£3 15s 11d

b. Deanery of Claydon

Barham	2s 8d	Ashfield with Thorp	3s 4d
..., portion of Mr John de Watford	8d	Debenham	7s 5d
..., portion of prior of Ely	3d	..., vic.	20d
Claydon	20d	Pettaugh	18d
Akenham	20d	Winston	2s 2d
Whitton	16d	Creeting, St Olave	10d
Thurleston	10d	Little Bricett	12d
Westerfield	18d	Flowton	12d
Swilland	16d	Vic. of Offton	10d
..., portion of St Peter, Ipswich	3d	Battisford	2s 8d
Helmingham	4s 6d	Vic. of Winston	6d
..., portion of St Faith	2d	Vic. of Henley	6d
Framsden, with vic.	5s 6d		
		Total:	£2 5s 10d

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c. Deanery of Hoxne

Weybread	2s 8d	..., portion of Séez	15d
Syleham	3s 8d	Chapel of Shotford	13d
..., portion of prior of Hoxne ¹	½d	..., portion of prior of Mendham	2s 9d
Stradbroke	5s	Bedingfield	16d
..., portion of prior of Woodbridge	2d	Horham	3s
Wingfield	2s 8d	..., portion of prior of Eye	1d
..., portion of St Faith	1½d	Laxfield	9s 6d
Aldringham	2s 2d	..., portion of prior of Eye	2d
Kelsale	5s	..., portion of Richard Danerles	2d
Bedfield	3s	Tannington, with chapel	6s 8d
..., portion of Eye	3d	Badingham	4s 4d
Fressingfield	5s	..., portion of prior of Eye	8d
..., portion of Alexander	3s 8d	Monk Soham	4s 4d
Mendham	6s 8d		
..., vic.	13d		

1. MS = Boxle; cf. Taxatio, p. 115

Denham	2s 2d	.., portion of prior of	
Wilby	4s 2d	Eye in <u>Hamondeswod</u>	2d
Athelington	14d	Vic. of Bedingfield	6d
Worlingwath	3s 8d	Vic. of Weybread	6d
Saxstead	14d	Withersdale	10d
Vic. of Hoxne	20d	Carlton	12d
Dennington	8s 4d	Vic. of Laxfield	6d
.., portion of prior		Vic. of Brundish	10d
of Eye	3d		
		Total :	104s 5d

d. Deanery of Luthinglond

Somerleyton	3s	Kessingland	5s
Herringfleet	20d	.., vic.	2s 6d
Lound	2s	Kirkley	14d
Ashby	18d	Gisleham	3s 4d
Fritton	20d	Rushmere	12d
Belton	3s 10d	Carlton Colville, two	
Burgh Castle	20d	medieties	5s 6d
Bradwell	7s	Lowestoft	14d
Little Yarmough	13d	.., vic.	13d
Gorleston	5s	Flixton	13d
.., vic.	20d	Blundestone	3s 4d
Oulton	3s 8d	Corton	5s
Gunton	13d	Barnby	6d
		Pakefield	2s
		Total:	68s 6d

e. Deanery of Wylford

Bawdsey	2s 6d	.., portion of prior of	
Alderton	2s 7d	Ely	11d
..,portion of St Faith	11d	Ufford	2s
Ramsholt	10d	..,portion of chapel	
..,portion of prior of		of Sutton Hoo	3d
Eye	11d	Lowdham	10d
Hollesley,	2s 6d	Pettistree	2s 6d
..,portion of prior of		..,portion of prior of Eye	2d
Eye	9d	.., portion of St Faith	3d
Capel St Andrew	3d	Wickham	2s 2d
Sutton	3s	Dallinghoo	3s 4d
Bromeswell	10d	..,portion of Bromholm	1d
..,portion of prior of		Bredfield	20d
Bromholm	3d	..,portion of chapel of	
Melton	2s 4d	Sutton Hoo	8d

Vic. of Hacheston	12d	Boyton	10d
Vic. of Kenton	10d	Vic. of Sutton	12d
Vic. of Brandeston	8d		
		Total:	34s 1d

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f. Deanery of Loose

Gedgrave	10d	Kenton	2s
Butley	10d	Earl Soham	4s
Marlesford	2s 4d	..,portion of monks of Thetford	3d
.., portion of St Faith	3d		
Letheringham	14d	Brandeston	2s 4d
Hacheston	3s 4d	Charsfield	2s 6d
Cretingham	3s 4d	Framlingham	10s 10d
Easten	3s	..,portion of St Faith	3d
.., portion of Sutton Hoo (Seynhoo)	2d	Hoo	22d
Woodbridge	10d	..,portion of St Faith	8d
Rendlesham	6s 2d	Wickham	2s 2d
Eyke	2s 6d	Vic. of Bawdsey	10d
Campsey Ash	4s 2d	Shottisham	10d
Kettleburgh	3s 4d	Boyton	10d
..,portion of Rumburgh	3d	Vic. of Bredfield	6d
Monewden	2s 2d		
		Total:	64s 6d

g. Deanery of Carlford

Grundisburgh	4s 2d	Kesgrave	6d
..,portion of chapel of Sutton Hoo	2d	Martlesham,with chapel	2s 8d
Hasketon	3s 4d	Culpho	16d
..,portion of prior of Letheringham	2d	Foxhall	4½d
Burgh	2s	Rushmere,St Andrew	2s 4d
..,portion of Bromholm	¾d	.., vic.	13d
Clopton	4s 2d	Tuddenham	2s 8d
Great Bealings	22d	Little Bealings	10d
Witnesham	4s 8d	Waldringfield	10d
Playford	2s		
Otley	4s	Total:	39s 2½d

h. Deanery of Colneys

<u>Burgh</u>	3s 4d	Falkenham	2s
Walton	2s 8d	Nacton	2s
.., vic.	13d	Vic. of Falkenham	10d
Trimley, St Mary	4s 2d	Levington	8d
Trimley, St Martin	2s 6d	Stratton	4d
Bucklesham	16d	Hemley	12d
Kirton	2s 8d	Alston	6d
.., portion of rector of Gosbeck	1d		
		Total:	35s 2d

j. Deanery of Waynford

Great Wurlingham	3s	Willingham, All Saints	6d
Ilketshall, St John	2s 2d	Redisham	16d
Vic. of Ilketshall, St Margaret	13d	Northcove	2s 6d
Shipmeadow	2s 6d	Ringfield	2s
Bungay	2s 8d	Little Wurlingham	20d
.., vic.	13d	Barsham	3s 6d
Vic. of Mettingham	13d	Sotterley	2s 6d
Endgate	22d	Beccles	5s 4d
Weston	3s 4d	Ilketshall, St Laurence	6d
Shadingfield	3s	Ilketshall, St Andrew	2s 1d
.., portion of Wangford	1d	.., vic.	12d
Little Redisham	12d	Ilketshall, St Margaret	3s
Willingham, St Mary	3s		
		Total:	51s 9d

Fo. 69v

k. Deanery of Dunwich

Dunwich, All Saints	2s 6d	.., portion of St Neots	3d
Dunwich, St John	13d	Ubbeston	20d
.., portion of prior of Eye	20d	Cratfield	3s 6d
Fordley	13d	.., vic.	13d
Middleton	2s	Chediston	4s 2d
Buxlow	13d	.., vic.	13d
Leiston	8s 8d	.., portion of Rumburgh	2d
.., portion of prior of Theberton	6s 8d	Cookley	20d
Knodishall	20d	Great Linstead	16d
Heveningham	2s 10d	Little Linstead	4d
		.., portion of prior of Pentney	2d
		Huntingfield	3s 4d

.., portion of prior of Hoxne	6d	.., portion of Lewes	4½d
Sibton	12d	Henstead	4s
..,portion of St Faith	3½d	Yoxford	3s 4d
..,portion of Rumburgh	2d	.., vic.	13d
Peasenhall	14d	Benacre	3s 4d
..,portion of Eye	1½d	.., vic.	14d
Darsham	2s 6d	Frostenden	3s
.., vic.	13d	Wangford	2s 8d
..,portion of St Faith	3d	Uggeshall	3s 4d
Bramfield	3s 4d	Reydon with chapel	3s 4d
.., vic.	13d	.., vic.	20d
Wisset with Rumburgh	6s	Easton Bavents	3s
Wenhaston	16d	..,portion of Wangford	2d
..,portion of St Bartholomew	8d	North Hales	3s 4d
Holton	2s 8d	.., vic.	16d
Halesworth	5s	Southcove	2s
Brampton	5s	.., portion of Rumburgh	1d
.., portion of monks of Thetford	3d	Stoven	14d
Vic. of Westhall, with portion	2s 9d	..,portion of Blythburgh	1d
Sotherton	16d	Blythburgh with Walberswick	7s 2d
Spexhall	3s 6d	Thorington	16d
.., portion of Rumburgh	3d	.., vic.	5s
Blyford	14d	Westleton	5s
Wrentham	6s 4d	.., vic.	2s
		Dunwich, St Peter	12d
		Vic. of Ubbeston	12d
		Vic. of Wenhaston	10d
		Vic. of Stoven	10d
		Vic. of Sibton	10d
		Walpole	16d
		Total:	£7 14s 8d

1. Deanery of Orford

Sudbourne with Orford	} 8s 5½d	Little Glemham	10d
.., vic.		.., portion of abbot of Colchester	1½d
.., portion of prior of Eye			
Chillesford	15d	Tunstall	2s 6d
Benhall	3s 4d	Blaxhall	3s 4d
Farnham	6d	Stratford St Andrew	15d
Wantisden	18d	Swefling	20d
North Glemham	2s 6d	Parham	3s 4d
.., portion of St Faith	4d	Cransford	20d

..., portion of St Faith	3d	..., vic.	20d
Bruisyard	20d	Sternfield	2s
..., vic.	13d	..., portion of prior of	
Rendham	2s 8d	Felixstowe	2d
Saxmundham	20d	Iken	20d
Friston	16d	Dunningworth	12d
Snape	14d	Vic. of Parham	6d
Aldeburgh	2s	Vic. of Rendham	10d
..., portion of abbot of		Vic. of Snape	10d
Colchester	6d	Vic. of Friston	10d
		Vic. of Benhall	8d
		Total:	55s 1d

Fo. 70

m. Deanery of South Elmham

South Elmham, St James	2s	South Elmham, St Margaret	13d
South Elmham, St Michael	20d	South Elmham, St Nicholas	18d
South Elmham, St Peter	2s	South Elmham, All Saints	2s
Homersfield	16d	Flixton	20d
Sancroft	2s 6d	...,portion of the prioress	14d
		Total:	9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

n. Deanery of Ipswich

Caldwell	14d	Ipswich, St Mary Elms	3d
Ipswich, St Clement	20d	Ipswich, St Nicholas	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Ipswich, St Margaret	14d	Ipswich, St Peter	12d
Ipswich, St Mary at the Tower	10d	Stoke	2s 6d
Ipswich, St Laurence	10d		
		Total:	9s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

o. Deanery of Samford

Shelly	12d	Chettisham	6d
Great Wenham (<u>Wenham</u> <u>Combusta</u>)	2s 2d	Little Wenham	13d
..., portion of prior of		Raydon	3s
Bricett	1d	..., portion of St Botulph	6d
Holton St Mary	12d	..., portion of monks of	
..., portion of St Botulph,		Thetford	3d
Colchester	8d	Bentley	2s 6d
Copdock	2s	Brantham	4s 4d
Felchurch	14d	Capel St Mary	2s 6d
Washbrook	20d	Belstead	14d

Stutton	2s	Wherstead	2s 6d
Harkstead	15d	Holbrook	20d
Erwarton	2s 8d	Tattingstone	14d
Sproughton	4s 4d	Hintlesham	5s 8d
Shotley (<u>Kyrketon</u>)	2s 2d	Stratford, St Mary	2s 6d
Chelmondiston	14d	Portion of monks of	
Woolverstone	8d	Thetford in church	
		of Raydon	8d
		Total:	54s 5d

Fo. 70v

1499. Archdeaconry of Sudbury

a. Deanery of Thedwestrey

Pakenham	8s	Rattlesden	5s
..., vic.	2s 8d	Gedding	14d
Rougham	9s	Bradfield St Clare	20d
..., portion of chamberlain		Stanningfield	2s
of Bury St Edmunds	12d	Great Whelnetham	2s 2d
Woolpit	20d	Rushbrook	2s
..., portion of infirmarer		Fornham St Martin	2s
of Bury St Edmunds	18d	Fornham St Genevieve	20d
..., portion of pittancer		West Stow	2s
of Bury St Edmunds	18d	Bradfield Monachorum	2s 8d
..., portion of hosteler of		Timworth	2s
Bury St Edmunds	4d	Little Whelnetham	14d
Beyton	13d	Great Barton	5s
Felsham	2s 2d	..., vic.	2s 6d
Thurstun	5s	Bradfield Combusta	10d
Great Livermere	3s 8d	Ampton	10d
Tostock	18d		
Drinkstone	4s 4d		
Hessett	3s 4d		
		Total:	£4 23d

b. Deanery of Thingo

Lackford	5s 16d	Brockley	2s 8d
Flempton		Rede	20d
Hengrave	2s	Horningsheath	3s 9d
Fornham All Saints	5s	Ickworth	2s 8d
Risby	5s 6d	Hawstead	3s 8d
Westley	2s 4d	Nowton	20d
Barrow	6s	Little Horningsheath	14d
Hargrave	16d	..., portion of monks	
Great Saxham	3s 8d	of St Edmund	2d
Little Saxham	2s 8d		
Chevington	4s 2d		
Whepstead	3s 8d	Total:	60s 1d

c. Deanery of Blackbourne

Stowe Langtoft	2s	Fakenham	3s
Wattisfield	2s	.., portion of rector of	
Elmswell	3s 2d	Fakenham in Barningham	3d
Hindercley	2s 6d	Hopton	3s 4d
.., portion of almoner		Honington	20d
of Bury St Edmunds	4d	Barningham	2s 10d
Coney Weston	3s 4d	Sapiston	2s 8d
Little Livermere	20d	Thelnetham	4s
Stanton, St John	2s 1d	Hepworth	3s 4d
Stanton, All Saints,	2s	Knettishall	20d
.., portion of St Faith	2d	Langham	20d
.., portion of almoner	6d	.., portion of prior	
of Bury St Edmunds		of Ixworth	1½d
Bardwell	2s 10d	Wordwell	20d
.., vic.	17d	Walsham le Willows	3s 4d
.., portion of prior	1d	Hunston	16d
of Ixworth		Great Ashfield	2s 6d
.., portion of rector	½d	Badwell Ash	18d
of Stanton St John		Ixworth	3s 4d
Norton	3s 8d	Ixworth Thorpe	16d
Culford	2s	Rickingham Inferior	4s 2d
Troston	2s 8d	Little Fakenham	8d
Ingham	3s	.., portion of prior	
Barnham, St Martin	2s 2d	of Southampton ²	3d
Barnham, St George	2s		
Market Weston	2s 4d		
Euston	2s		

Total: £4 8s 7d

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d. Deanery of Fordham

Woodditton	8s 4d	.., portion of prior of	
.., vic.	20d	Hatfield Regis	20d
.., portion of Bermondsey	20d	Cheveley	4s 4d
.., portion of prior of		Exning	11s 8d
Hatfield	9d	Burwell, St Mary	13s 4d
Kirtling	5s	.., portion of abbot	
Silverley	2s 8d	of Ramsey	6d

1. MS: porcio rectoris de Bernyngham; cf. Taxatio, p. 120.

2. MS: Ecclesia de Southampton; cf. Taxatio, p. 120.

Burwell, St Andrew	3s	.., portion of abbot of Colchester	9d
.., portion of prior of Stoke	9d	Lakenheath	3s 8d
Wicken	3s	Wangford	2s 6d
Ashley	13d	Downham	3s
Soham	10s	Elveden	3s 4d
.., vic.	4s 2d	Barton Mills	5s
Fordham	9s 2d	.., portion of prior of Stoke	6d
.., vic.	3s 4d	Icklingham, St James	2s 8d
Snailwell	5s	Icklingham, All Saints	3s 4d
Chippenham	8s 4d	Cavenham	3s 4d
.., vic.	2s 2d	Tuddenham	3s 4d
Kennet	3s	.., portion of canons of Thetford	18d
Worlington	5s	Herringswell	3s 4d
Mildenhall	7s 6d	Brandon	5s 4d
.., portion of abbot of Battle	3s 4d	Vic. of Lakenheath	12d
.., vic.	5s	Vic. of Cavenham	12d
Erswell	4s 2d		
		Total:	£8 17s 4d

e. Deanery of Clare

Gazely	7s 6d	.., portion of prior of Stoke	3d
.., vic.	20d	.., portion of prior of Haveringland	2d
Dalham	4s	Poslingford	2s
Ousden	2s 8d	.., portion of prior of Chipley	3d
Depden	3s 4d	.., portion of prior of Stoke	1d
Chedburgh	15d	Barnardiston	20d
Hawken	2s	.., portion of prior of Stoke	1d
.., portion of Stoke	3d	.., portion of prior of Stoke	1d
Wickhambrook	2s 10d	Little Wratting	16d
.., vic.	20d	Haverhill	16d
Hundon	2s 8d	Great Wratting	2s
.., portion of Stoke	12d	Withersfield	2s 10d
Clare	3s	.., portion of prior of Ogbourne	7½d
.., vic.	16d	Lidgate	4s
.., portion of prior of Stoke	3d	Great Bradley	5s
Denham	2s 6d	Little Bradley	16d
Stoke-by-Clare	3s 4d	Great Thurlow	3s
Wixoe	18d	Little Thurlow	2s 6d
Kedington	5s	Vic. of Hundon	12d
Stradishall	2s 6d		
Stansfield	3s 4d		

Vic. of Poslingford 12d

Total: £4 6s 5½d

f. Deanery of Sudbury

Preston	3s	.., vic.	14d
.., portion of Wix	1d	Shimpling	3s 8d
.., portion of Sééz	1d	.., portion of	
Elmsett	4s	abbot of Aumâle	3d
.., portion of abbot		.., portion of prior	4d
of Colchester	14d	of Dunmow	
Brettenham	2s 8d	Little Waldingfield	2s 4d
Stoke by Nayland	10s	Great Waldingfield	5s 4d
vic		Hartest, with chapel	
Wiston	18d	of Boxsted	5s 4d
.., vic.	12d	.., portion of Sééz	1½d
Kettlebaston	3s 4d	.., portion of Stoke	3d
Whatfield	4s	Assington	3s 2d
Boxford	3s 4d	.., vic.	2s
Polstead	2d	Stanstead	2s 6d
Layham	4s	Glemsforth	5s 10d
Aldham	2s 8d	Alpheton	2s 6d
.., portion of prioress		.., portion of abbot	
of Colne	9d	of Aumâle	7½d
Nedging	22d	Bures	6s 8d
Semer	2s 10d	.., portion of	
Naughton	2s 8d	prior of Colne	2d
Wattisham	16d	.., portion of	
Polstead	9s 8d	prior of Panfield	3d
Chelsworth	2s	.., portion of St	
Thorpe Morieux	2s 8d	Botolph, Colchester	3d
.., portion of St		.., vic.	2s 6d
Bartholomew	4d	Little Cornard	20d
Milden	2s 8d	Cockfield	8s 4d
Lindsey	20d	Chilton	15d
.., portion of chapel of		Lawshall	5s
St James	6d	.., vic.	16d
Groton	2s	.., portion of Ramsey	4d
Bildeston	2s	Newton by Sudbury	3s
.., portion of Wix	4d	.., portion of prior of	
Kersey	2s	Berden	3d
Hitcham	6s 8d	.., portion of prior of	
Long Melford	5s	Stoke	2d
.., portion of Stoke	3d	Somerton	20d
Great Cornard	4s	.., portion of canons	
.., vic.	18d	of Thetford	2d
Edwardeston	2s 6d	Cavendish	7s

..., portion of prior of Hertford	15d	..., vic.	2s 2d
..., portion of prior of Stoke	6d	Layham	4s 8d
Sudbury St Gregory	4s 2d	..., portion of Colne	15d
..., portion of nuns of Nuneaton ¹	20d	Acton	3s 8d
Sudbury All Saints		..., vic.	2s 4d
Brent Elleigh	2s 6d	Preston	10d
		Vic. of Waldringfield	12d
		Vic. of Sudbury All Saints	12d
		Total:	£10 5s 2d

g. Deanery of Stow

Stow, St Peter	7s 6d	..., portion of prior of Stoke	4½d
..., vic.	16d	Old Newton	3s 4d
Stow, St Mary	2s	Great Finborough	3s 4d
Combs	6s 8d	Wetherden	18d
..., portion of abbot of Grestain	5d	..., portion of prioress of Blackborough	22d
Creeping, St Peter	2s 6d	..., portion of the master of the schools of Bury	6d
..., portion of Eye	2d	Vic. of Stow, St Mary	10d
Creeping All Saints	2s 6d	Vic. of Old Newton	10d
Haughley	6s 10d	Onehouse	12d
..., vic.	13d.		
Harleston	6d		
Buxhall	5s	Total:	50s 0½d

h. Deanery of Hartismere

Eye	8s 4d	Rickingham Superior	2s 2d
..., vic.	16d	..., portion of prior of Eye	1d
..., portion of the sacrist	4d	Redgrave	6s 8d
Braiseworth	15d	..., portion of almoner of Bury	6d
Occold	5s	Burgate	3s 4d
Thorndon, All Saints	6s 8d	..., portion of Hatfield	½d
..., portion of Eye	2d	Wortham, two medieties	6s 8d
Aspall	16d	Palgrave	5s
Rishamgles	2s	Brome	2s 6d
Wetheringsett	8s 4d	..., portion of monks of Thetford	2d
Cotton	4s	..., portion of prior of Eye	½d
Wyverstone	2s 4d	Oakley Magna	20d
..., portion of Eye	2d	Stuston	14d
East Thorpe	16d		
..., portion of Henry clerk of Denham	4d		

1. MS porcio monialium de Elton; cf. Taxatio, p. 122

Thrandestone	3s 8d	.., portion of the prior of Eye	1d
.., portion of sacrist of Eye	1d	Stoke Ash	2s 6d
Yaxley	3s	Portion of rector of Stoke in Rishangles	6d
Mellis	2s 6d	Portion of prior of Eye in Stoke	1d
Thornham Parva	14d	Mendlesham	5s 6d
Thornham Magna	3s 4d	.., vic.	3s
Wickham Skeith	2s 6d	Bacton	5s
.., vic.	15d	Thwaite	16d
Gislingham	6s 8d	Finningham	2s
Total:		116s 8½d	

1500. PENSIONS DUE IN THE EASTER SYNOD CELEBRATED IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF NORWICH

Gonville Hall, Cambridge for Fouldon	10s
Gonville Hall, Cambridge for Mattishall	10s
Gonville Hall, Cambridge for Wilton	10s
Gonville Hall, Cambridge for Mutford, Sf.	(blank)
Austin Friars of Norwich	12d
Abbot of St Benet Holme for Potter Heigham	15s
Abbot of St Benet Holme for Scottow	20s
.., for nomination of the vicarage there	3s 4d
Prior of Bromehill for Croxton	11s 8d
Prior of Buckenham for Griston	8s 8d
Prior of Buckenham for West Bradenham	5s
Prior of Binham for Barney	6s 8d
.., for composition of the same	20s
Prioress of Blackborough for Illington	8s
Prior of Coxford for Barmer	13s 4d
Prior of Castle Acre for East Barsham	5s
Prior of Castle Acre for Haverhill, Sf.	8s 4d
Prior of the London Charterhouse for Shipden	6s 8d
Prioress of Campsey Ash for Tunstead	10s
Vicar of Tunstead for his vicarage	10s
Prioress of Carrow for Surlingham	16s 8d
Dean of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich, for Field Dalling	20s
Dean of St Mary in the Fields for Easton	3s 4d
Dean of St Mary in the Fields for St Andrew's, Norwich	12d

Dean of St Mary in the Fields for St George's, Norwich	12d
Dean of St Mary in the Fields for St Peter Mancroft, Norwich	16s 8d
Dean of St Mary in the Fields for Moulton	10s
Abbot of West Dereham for Holkham	26s 8d
.., for nomination of the vicar	2s 6d
Prioress of Flixton for Findenhall	13s 4d
Prior of Hicling for Hickling and Sea Palling	3s 4d
Abbot of Langley ¹ for Thurton	5s
Abbot of Lilleshall for Holme St Mary	25s 7½d
Prior of Lewes for Walpole	35s 6½d
Prior of Mountjoy for Irmingland	15s
Master of college of Mettingham for Norton	15s
Master of college of Mettingham for Raveningham	33s 6d
Prior of Norwich for Sprowston	10s
Prior of Norwich for Ryston	3s 4d
Master of college of Rushford for church of Rushford	2s
Prior of Shouldham for Fincham	12s
Prior of Shouldham for Caister, Holy Trinity	11s 8d
Rector of Threxton for his church	13s 4d
Prior of Walsingham for priory of Peterstone	6s 8d
Rector of Winston with Gillingham	2s
Master of college of Thompson for church of Thompson	26s 8d
Master of college of Thompson for Shropham	10s
Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Burston	10s
Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Kimberley	10s
Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Briningham	6s 8d
Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Stalham	10s
Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Wood Dalling	15s
Abbot of Wymondham, with composition	40s
Master of college of Windsor for East Ryston	24
Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge for Tilney	46s 8d
Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge for Saxthorpe	13s 4d
Prior of Wormegay for Fordham	10s
Prior of Weybourne for East Beckham	3s 4d
Master of hospital of St John Carbrooke for Carbrooke Parva	2s
Prior of Ely for priory of Spinney, newly appropriated	6s 8d
Prior of Ely for priory of Mullicourt	20d
Priory of Ely for Foston	20d
Prior of Ely for Wicken, newly appropriated	3s 8d
Prior of the monks of Thetford for Lynford	20d
Prior of Pentney	5s
Prior of Westacre	10s
Total:	£40 16½d

Fo. 72v

1501. PENSIONS DUE IN THE EASTER SYNOD CELEBRATED IN ST PETER'S
IPSWICH

Abbot of Bury St Edmunds for Thurston	13s	4d
Prior of Bromholm for Bardwell	10s	
Abbot of Battle for Bramford	33s	4d
Abbess of Bruisyard for Bruisyard	6s	8d
Abbess of Bruisyard for Sutton	8s	
Prioress of Campsey for Wickham		20d
Master of St Mary in the Fields for the whole church of Fressingfield	30s	
Vicar of Kessingland for the pension of his vicarage	13s	4d
Abbot of Leiston for Corton	20s	
Prior of Mendham for portion of Shotford	3s	
Abbess of the Minoreesses of London for Framsdan	6s	8d
Abbot of Pipewell for Wickhambrook	13s	4d
Abbot of Sibton for Westleton	25s	
Master of college of Sudbury for St Gregory's, Sudbury	13s	4d
Master of college of Wingfield for Wingfield	10s	
Master of college of Wingfield for Stradbroke	13s	4d
Master of college of Wingfield for Syleham with chapel of Esham	10s	
Dean of Stoke for priory of Chipley	6s	8d
Prior of Woodbridge for priory of Alnesbourn	6s	8d
Prior of Letheringham	3s	4d
Prior of Ixworth for Sapiston	3s	4d
Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge for Cowlinge	13s	4d
Total:	£13	4s 4d

Fo. 73

1502. SYNODALS DUE AT EASTER

From the archdeacon of Norwich for synodals due from his archdeaconry at the Easter synod at Norwich	£6	17s	4d
From the archdeacon of Norfolk for synodals due from his archdeaconry at the Easter synod at Norwich	£9	6s	8d
From the archdeacon of Suffolk for synodals due from his archdeaconry at the Easter synod at Ipswich	£7	16s	2d
From the archdeacon of Sudbury for synodals due from his archdeaconry at the Easter synod at Ipswich	£5	12s	1½d
Total:	£29	12s	3½d

1503. RECEIPTS FOR PROBATE OF TESTAMENTS

Robert Elys of Norwich, without inventory	3s 4d
Thomas Sare of Breckles, without inventory	6s 8d
John Pennyng, chaplain of Yarmouth, without inventory	3s 4d
John Martyn of Wormegay	3s 4d
Thomas Bettes of Irmingland	20s
John Fox of Eccles	6s 8d
Richard Purdy, R. of Icklingham, inventory £60 14s 10d, debts £43 17s 2d	10s
John Damme of Sustead, Nf.	20s
Thomas Barker of Beccles	13s 4d
Thomas Hardyng of Ingham	6s 8d
Roger Pers of Easton Bavents	20d
Cecily Short of Bradfield	3s 4d
John Matte, chaplain of Walpole	3s 4d
Robert Stonge of Cromer, inventory £102 7s 6d, debts £76 and the legacies in his testament	20s
Robert Soumen of Briston in adn. of Norwich	3s 4d
John Perott of Holt in adn. of Norfolk	13s 4d
Thomas Shyngilton of Northcove in adn. of Suffolk	33s 4d
(blank) Tymperley of Ipswich	20s
John Gnate of Ipswich	6s 8d
John Inglood of Stanton, inventory £39 9s	10s
John Fisser of Thetford, inventory £58 4s 2d	13s 4d
John Granvele of Thetford, without inventory	2s
William Skepper of Thetford	3s 4d
John Nobys of Caston	3s 4d
Simon Lassy of Bacton in adn. of Norfolk	3s 4d
James Dawlyng of North Walsham, without inventory	6s 8d
William Billarne, chaplain of chantry of Letitia Payne in St Peter's Norwich, inventory £79 5s 5d	20s
Joan Rokisby, wife of John Rokisby of Cromer	6s 8d
John Worsted of Thorpe Market in deanery of Repps	3s 7d
Robert Beane of Erpingham in adn. of Norwich	13s 4d
Richard Grene, chaplain of Norwich, inventory £20	10s
William Wrote of Mundham in the deanery of Brooke, inventory £7 6s 6d	3s 4d
John Cuttyng of Redenhall in deanery of Redenhall	5s
Thomas Weston, R. of Caister in the adn. of Norwich, inventory £26 13s 6d	10s
Nicholas Derham, chaplain of Norwich, inventory £33 19s	10s
Mr Richard Derby, R. of Lopham in deanery of Rockland, inventory £39 2s 4d	10s
Richard Pescede of Themelthorpe in deanery of Sparham	6s 8d

Andrew Horscrofte of South Raynham, without inventory	5s
Walter Norman of Bunwell in deanery of Depwade	6s 8d
Thomas Spylman of Great Ellingham in deanery of Rockland, inventory £56 1s 3d	13s 4d
John Clyffe, R. of East Raynham	3s 4d
Thomas Barnard of Harleston in deanery of Redenhall	10s
John Byllyot, chaplain of Wymondham, without inventory	10s
Ellen Grene, widow of Whipham in deanery of Cranwich	3s 4d
Richard Lombe of Swaffham (<u>sic</u>) ¹ in deanery of Fincham	3s 4d
Richard Gardiner, chaplain of Lynn	20d
<u>Dominus</u> John Machyn of Upwell in deanery of Fincham	20s
Thomas Bateman of Upwell, without inventory	10s
William Wrynch of Upwell	6s 8d
Peter Wull of Upwell	10s
Mr Richard Horsman, clerk, of Barton Bendish in deanery of Fincham	6s 8d
John Ussher of Foulsham	3s 4d
Humphrey Lytilbery, esq., of Snettisham in deanery of Lynn	13s 4d
John Gybbys of Brancaster in deanery of Lynn	10s
Margaret March, widow of Lynn	5s
Margaret Demyne, widow of Lynn	5s
Thomas Coldwater of Lynn, inventory £16	6s
John Garvis of Congham, inventory £13	6s 8d
John Benet of Lynn	3s 4d
Robert Trewe of Lynn, inventory £213 5s 4d, debts £140	46s 8d
Thomas Lambert of Wolterton	12d
William Michell of Harpley	20d
Thomas Stephinson of Walpole	3s 4d
Thomas Reynys of Wallington in deanery of Fincham, inventory £30	7s
William Lad of Terrington	5s
Elizabeth Norton, widow of Burnham Norton in deanery of Burnham	10s
Reginald Mundys of Binham in deanery of Walsingham	20d
Alice Boleyn of Gunthorpe in deanery of Burnham	6s 8d
Nicholas Dynne of Wells in deanery of Walsingham	3s 4d
Thomas Skynner of Beeston in deanery of Beeston (<u>sic</u>) without inventory	5s
William Barnard of Mileham in deanery of Brisley, without inventory	3s 4d
John Fyncham, <u>generosus</u> , of Fincham, inventory £215 12s	46s 8d

1. Cf. no. 1395

Thomas Barbour of Buckenham in deanery of Rockland	10s
Matilda Cobbet of Norwich, inventory £11 9s 8d	3s 4d
Thomas Pope of Foxley in deanery of Sparham, without inventory	5s
Beatrice Bustymer of Norwich, without inventory	20d
Robert Sudbourne of Halesworth, inventory £42 9s	10s
John Roo of Hethel, inventory £150 12s 8d	33s 4d
William Wig of Norwich	5s
Richard Stok of Wymondham	2s
Robert Hoth of Norwich	3s 4d
Richard Peyntour of Wymondham	3s 4d
Thomas Rose of Holme in deanery of Fincham	2s 4d
John Caman of Upwell in deanery of Fincham	20d
William Coke of Tattingstone, Sf.	13s 4d
John Howes of Glanford in deanery of Holt	3s 4d
Thomas Massinger, R. of Shimpling	20s
Gawain Lovel of Wrotton	6s 8d
John Byser of <u>Yerlisseham</u> in adn. of Suffolk	20d
Mr Bartholomew Northern, R. of Blickling, inventory £136 13s 4d	30s
Roger Burges, V. of Thorpe Market in deanery of Repps	30s
William Clerk and Margaret his wife, inventory £22 15s 8d	5s
Thomas Multon of Cromer, inventory £204 6s	43s 4d
Elizabeth Dowman, widow of Ipswich, without inventory	3s 4d
Richard Purviaunce of Outwell in deanery of Fincham	5s
Margaret Smethis of Wormegay in deanery of Fincham	6s 8d
William Salman, chaplain of Huntingfield in deanery of Dunwich	13s 4d
John Knyght of Mettingham	3s 4d
Robert Grey of Wells in deanery of Walsingham	3s
Thomas Wayne of Docking	16d
Simon Scatowe of Saxthorpe in deanery of Ingworth	6s 8d
Thomas Garlond of Hingham	20d
Robert Blasy of Bressingham in deanery of Redenhall	10s
John Barnard of Gunton in adn. of Norfolk, inventory £251 5s	53s 4d
John Pylche of East Dereham, inventory £39 7d	10s
John Josep of Great Snoring in deanery of Walsingham	10s
Robert Pyle of Carleton Rode in deanery of Depwade	10s
Richard Gaddisbolt, R. of Chelmondiston, without inventory	3s 4d
Henry Bokery of West Lynn, inventory £44	13s 4d
Olive Mundes, widow of Norwich	3s 4d
Agnes Herman, widow of Norwich	3s 4d

John Reed of Cromer, inventory £20 12s 10d

5s

Total:

£52 15s 4d

Fo. 74

1504. RECEIPTS FOR INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFICES AND FIRST FRUITS

	Taxable value of benefice	Composition of first fruits	Institution fee
John Cumfrey, R. of North Repps	£20	£13 6s 8d	6s 8d
Edward Hulle, R. of Swafeld	£4 6s 8d	£2 13s 4d	6s 8d
Robert Cooke, R. of Freston Sandford	£4 6s 8d	£2 6s 8d	6s 8d
Henry Gavel, R. of Bowthorpe	£4	£3	6s 8d
James Abbys, R. of Brancaster	£16 6s 8d	£10	6s 8d
William Justice, R. of Stody	£5	£4	6s 8d
John Smyth, R. of Icklingham St James	£10 13s 4d	£9	6s 8d
William Atkinson, R. of Hepworth	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	6s 8d
John Gyles, R. of Thursford	£7 13s 4d	£5	6s 8d
Inst. of V. of Hindolveston, not taxed			6s 8d
James Williams, R. of Chelmondiston (blank)		£4 13s 4d	6s 8d
John Deynes, R. of Oakley Magna with church of Oakley Parva annexed	£9 13s 4d	£8	6s 8d
Richard Toly, V. of Mutford	£3 6s 8d	£2	6s 8d
Inst. to church of St Mary Newmarket, not taxed			6s 8d
Thomas Grene, V. of Chediston	£4 13s 4d	£4 13s 4d	6s 8d
Mr Robert Godfrey, R. of Raynham St Mary	£16	£16	6s 8d
Mr John Hopton, R. of Easton Bavents	(blank)	£12	6s 8d
John Stoney, R. of Fordley	£4 6s 8d	£3 6s 8d	6s 8d
Thomas Went, canon, R. of Theberton	£26 13s 4d	£16	6s 8d
John Ball. R. of Little Cressingham	£14	£10	6s 8d
Robert Patrick, prior of Weybridge for first fruits of church of Lingwood, appropriated to priory	(blank)	£4	6s 8d
John Hervy, R. of Haynford	£10 13s 4d	£8 13s 4d	6s 8d
Edmund Aleyns, R. of Swanton Abbot	£4	£4	6s 8d
Robert Lyon, R. of Waterden	£8 6s 8d	£6	6s 8d
Mr John Everard, Decr.B., R. of Runton	£17 6s 8d	£12	6s 8d

Mr Thomas Cripping, LL.B., R. of Gazeley	£6 13s 4d	£5 6s 8d	6s 8d
William Stratwirth, V. of Whitwell	£3 6s 8d	£3 6s 8d	6s 8d
William Calvysbane, V. of Middleton	£2 13s 4d	£2	6s 8d
Mr Richard Gottys, V. of Narford	£2 4s 5d	£2 4s 5d	6s 8d
James Bradshawe, R. of Rollesby	£20	£13 6s 8d	6s 8d
Walter Wulmere, R. of Blickling	£10 13s 4d	£8	6s 8d
John Godyer <u>alias</u> Barbour, R. of mediety of Aylmerton	£3 6s 8d	£2 13s 4d	6s 8d
William Nele, R. of Caister	£12 13s 4d	£10	6s 8d
John Ford, V. of Thorpe Market	15s	15s	6s 8d
Mr Robert Duffing, M.A., R. of Wickmere	£10	£5 6s 8d	6s 8d
Nicholas Mershe, V. of two churches of Marsham	£4	£3	6s 8d
Robert Alwethir, R. of Redenhall	£26 13s 4d	£15	6s 8d
<u>Dominus</u> (blank) R. of Belton	£17 6s 8d	£10	6s 8d

Total: £267 12s 9d

Fo. 74v

1505. TOTAL of all the foregoing sums, i.e., decanal procurations, pensions, synodals, probate fees, institutions to benefices and first fruits, due to the archbishop of Canterbury by virtue of the vacancy of the see £585 6s 10d

from which

Paid to the archbishop by William Potkyn on 31 December 1499

£548 7s 5d

Paid to the archbishop by William Potkyn on 20 May 1500

£24

The archbishop remitted to Mr John Hopton, R. of Easton Bavents, from the fruits of his church

20s

Allowance sought for the procurations of various churches pertaining to the prior of Lewes and other monasteries and not received

£6 13s

For the pension of the prior and convent of Norwich

13s 4d

For the pension of the prior (sic) of Stoke

6s 8d

For the pension of the prior of Mendham

3s

For the pension of the prior of Gislingham

2s

TOTAL:

£580 13s 6d

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CORRECTIONS

NOTE: The following cases arose from the visitation of the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk by Mr Roger Church.

Fo. 75
1506.
CROMER

John Smyth alias Eccelyson, married, has impregnated Alice Barefoot, to whom he is related in the third and fourth degrees of affinity, and who has borne a child according to the jurors there; he is not of ill-repute except for this. On 3 July he appeared in the consistory court at Norwich and denied the charge. He was instructed to appear in person in the consistory on 11 July to purge himself with the help of four trustworthy men of the neighbourhood, each of them possessing goods to the value of ten marks. Afterwards he appeared in the residence of the commissary and admitted his guilt. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go before the cross in procession around the cathedral church of Norwich, barefoot, barelegged and bareheaded and clad in a short gown, with a candle worth 4d in his hand; and by the next feast of St James the Apostle he should pay Alice 20s as her dowry. If he fails in any of the above, he is to appear before the cardinal, wherever he may be in the province, or before his commissary or auditor to show any reason why he should not be condemned for perjury and punished for the same.

1507. SUTTON

Geoffrey Everard alias Bunde is denounced for his adultery with Margaret Waxton. He was cited and appeared on 23 July in consistory at Norwich cathedral, where he confessed his guilt. The commissary ordered that on the feast of St James he should go before the procession in Norwich cathedral, barefoot, barelegged and bareheaded, with a lighted candle in his hand, and during high mass before the offertory he should offer the candle to the celebrant. He is to certify that he has performed the penance on the following friday (26 July) in the same place, or else to appear on saturday to hear himself excommunicated. He performed the penance.

1508. CROMER

Alice Barestote is denounced for adultery with the foresaid John Smyth alias Eccelyson by whom she has borne a child. On 10 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich before the commissary and admitted her guilt. The commissary ordered that the following sunday at the time of high mass in the parish church of Cromer she should go before

the procession barefoot etc. and with her hair untied, a lighted candle in her hand to be offered after the offertory to the curate. Dominus John Smyth is to certify to the commissary on 15 July that she has performed the penance, otherwise she is to appear in person to hear herself excommunicated. John Smyth appeared on that day and certified that penance had been performed.

1509. RUNTON

Margaret Sawnders, natural daughter of Alice Brenton alias Breton, is denounced for the crime of incest with Henry Brenton alias Breton. Henry was married to Alice Brenton, the natural mother of Margaret, but rumour has it that she has borne children by him three times. On 11 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and admitted that she had borne twice by Henry, thus admitting incest, and that once she had borne a child by Thomas Percyvale, single, of Bodham in the deanery of Holt. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the parish church of Runton she should go before the cross, barefoot etc., and clad only in a linen shift, with her hair untied, bearing a candle in her right hand & a rod in her left, and offer the candle to the celebrant after the offertory; the following sunday she should do similar penance in the church of Cromer.

1510. TRUNCH

Alice Norfolke, widow, is denounced as a common fornicator with William White alias Stronge. On 11 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and admitted that William White had known her carnally on a single occasion. The commissary ordered that the following sunday during high mass in the parish church of Trunch she should kneel before the high altar with three lighted candles in her hands, and after mass should offer these to the principal image.

1511. BRANCASTER

William Calowe has married a certain Agnes Stone, to whom he is related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity. He was cited and appeared at Thornham on 4 July and there alleged that he had obtained a dispensation from James, late bishop of Norwich, which he was ordered to produce at the next court in the church of Tattersett on the vigil of the feast of St James the Apostle. On this day, viz. 23 July, he appeared in person, exhibited a legitimate dispensation, and therefore was dismissed by the Official.

1512. BRANCASTER

The same William Calowe was denounced for the crime of incest with

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Ethel^dreda Stone, his relative in the third degree of consanguinity and the natural sister of Agnes Stone. He appeared on 4 July at Thornham and alleged that he had been punished for this by the reverend father James, and had a letter of correction. As ordered, he produced at Tattersett on 23 July a letter of correction under the seal of bishop James, dated at his manor of Hoxne in 1498, which the commissary ratified, dismissing William.

Fo. 75v

1513. FAKENHAM

Richard Harewyn is denounced for adultery with Joan, wife of Robert Bochier. He appeared in person on 7 June in the church of Burnham Westgate and denied the charge, but admitted that such was the rumour. He was ordered to appear before the commissary on 14 June at Bawdeswell to purge himself with the help of four trustworthy neighbours each possessing goods worth at least 5 marks. He appeared there in person with Thomas Mason of Guist, John Robyns, John Newton and John Crowe, his compurgators, and legitimately purged himself.

1514. EAST RUDHAM

Richard Belle, married, was denounced for the crime of adultery with Marion White, also of East Rudham, who is pregnant. He appeared on 7 June in the church of Burnham Westgate and denied that he had committed this crime, therefore he was ordered to purge himself with the aid of four trustworthy neighbours at Coxford. On 8 July he appeared in person before the commissary in the conventual church of the canons of Coxford with Robert Susand, John Burnham, Robert Reynham and William Halle of East Rudham, his compurgators, and legitimately purged himself.

1515. EAST RUDHAM

Marion Whyte is denounced for adultery with Richard Belle, married. She appeared on 8 June in the conventual church of Coxford and admitted that she had committed adultery once with Richard Baker of Coxford and three times with the said Richard Belle, by whom she was now pregnant. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go barefoot, etc. before the cross in the procession in the parish church of East Rudham, with a lighted candle in her hand, and the following sunday she should perform similar penance at West Rudham.

1516. KETTLESTONE

Thomas Delahay, married, is denounced for adulterously keeping in his house a suspect woman who has borne children by him several times. On 23 July Thomas Antyngham, deputy dean, appeared at Tattersett and swore that Thomas Delahay was staying alone at Bury in Suffolk.

1517. BURNHAM

Agnes Gyet is denounced as a common prostitute. She appeared on 3 July in the church of South Creak, denied the charge and was ordered to purge herself with four compurgators at Thornham Episcopi the next day. On 4 July she appeared in person with Cedula Heyward, Alice Pert and Isabelle Mann, her compurgators, and legitimately purged herself

1518 .THORP

Margaret Percy is denounced for fostering immorality in her house between the foresaid persons (sic)¹. She appeared on 3 July at South Creak, denied the charge, and was ordered to purge herself with four compurgators in the church of Tattersett on the vigil of the feast of St James. Because she was a poor woman, the commissary allowed her to purge herself on her own oath.

1519. EAST BARSHAM

Joan, who is staying with the wife of Alexander Bowe, is denounced for adultery, because she is pregnant, but it is not known by whom. On 23 July Thomas Antyngham, deputy dean, appeared at Tattersett and certified on oath that Joan was lying in childbirth.

1520. WEST BARSHAM

Geoffrey Grene is denounced for impregnating a certain Joan, lately the servant of Reginald Grene of West Barsham, thus committing the crime of fornication. On 23 July the said dean (sic) appeared and certified that he had diligently sought Geoffrey to cite him, but had not been able to apprehend him, therefore the commissary ordered that he should be cited viis et modis.

1521. BURNHAM

Alice Bloy, married, is denounced as a common prostitute. She was cited but did not appear on 3 June at South Creak nor on 23 July at

1. The charges were probably abstracted from the full record of the visitation of the northern archdeacons.

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Tattersett, therefore the commissary excommunicated her for her contumacy in not appearing before him.

1522. LITTLE RYBURGH

Katherine Horne alias Colles is denounced for adultery with John Bowithe of Wood Norton in the deanery of Sparham. On 23 July Thomas Antyngham, deputy dean, appeared and swore that he had diligently sought her, but had been unable to find her as she had hidden to avoid citation, therefore the commissary ordered her to be cited viis et modis to appear at the next session.

1523. LITTLE SNORING

Mr John Burton does not reside in his benefice. On 7 June in the church of Burnham Westgate he was warned by the commissary that he should within 30 days effectually reside in his benefice, on pain of perpetual deprivation.

Fo. 76

1524. BURNHAM DEEPDALE

Thomas Beket, rector, does not reside in his benefice. On 7 July he appeared at Burnham Westgate and alleged that he was engaged in continual study at the university of Cambridge, and therefore the commissary granted him a license.

1525. UPWELL

Thomas Welbench, chaplain, is denounced for the crime of incontinence and incest with Joan Brandhouse, lately of Upwell, as according to rumour Joan twice bore children by him. On 6 July he appeared in the consistory court at Norwich and confessed his guilt. The commissary ordered penance as detailed below.

The same Thomas Welbench, chaplain, is denounced for incest with Alice Bateman, natural sister of Joan Brandhouse, whom rumour has it he previously kept as his mistress, moving her at his will with him from place to place and committing incest with her, for which transgression he had performed public penance assigned to him by Mr Simon Dryver. On 6 July he appeared in person in the consistory at Norwich and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday in Norwich cathedral he should go in penitential fashion before the procession, clad only in his shirt and with a lighted candle worth 4d in his hand, which he should offer to the celebrant after the offertory; the following sunday he should go before the procession in the cathedral

bareheaded, barefoot and barelegged in a short gown; on the third sunday he should go before the procession in the cathedral bareheaded and barefoot; on the fourth sunday he should go before the procession at Upwell clad only in his shirt; and on another feast day he should perform similar penance in the church of Hellington. If he does not perform this penance he is to appear in person, on 31 August, in the court of Audience before the archbishop or his auditor, wherever they may be in the province to hear himself excommunicated and ultimately to receive punishment for his delict and his perjury.

1526. DOWNHAM

John Mason is denounced for suspiciously keeping a certain suspect woman in his house and committing adultery with her. He appeared on 16 July, denied the charge and was granted a term to purge himself with four trustworthy compurgators. On the following Tuesday in the church of Stowe he did not appear, therefore the commissary suspended him from entry to church on account of his contumacy in not appearing.

1527. SOUTHERY

Matilda Suffolke is denounced for incontinence, in that she bore a child twenty weeks after her marriage. On 16 July she appeared and denied the charge, and was ordered to purge herself with four compurgators in the church of Stowe the following Tuesday, when she failed to appear, therefore the commissary suspended her from entry to church on account of her contumacy.

1528. Robert Taylour keeps a certain Agnes living with him as his wife, and it is not known where they were married. He was cited and appeared on 6 July, denied the charge and was ordered to purge himself with six compurgators at Stowe on tuesday following the feast of the Relics (16 July). He did not appear, and the commissary suspended him from entry to church on account of his contumacy.

1529. BEXWELL

Dominus William Salter suspiciously keeps a certain Joan living in his house. On 6 July he appeared in the consistory court at Norwich, denied the crime of incontinence, and was ordered to appear in the same place on thursday after the feast of the Relics with six compurgators, three clerks and three laymen of the neighbourhood. On that day he appeared with William Modrak, John Cowell and Simon Jelose, priests, and Richard Beywell generosus, Thomas Mellyn and John Poterell, trustworthy neighbours, and legitimately purged himself, and therefore was dismissed.

1530. RUNCTON

Marion White is denounced for adultery with Richard Pratt, bailiff of

Stowe, married, as from their coitus she is pregnant. She appeared on 16 July and denied the charge, and was ordered to purge herself with five compurgators at Stowe on the following tuesday. She did not appear there, and the commissary suspended her from entry to church on account of her contumacy.

1531. STOWE

Richard Pratt is denounced for adultery with Marion Wayte, single, whom he has impregnated. He appeared on 16 July and denied the charge, and was granted a term to purge himself with six compurgators. He appeared with six trustworthy neighbours and purged himself.

Fo. 76v

1532. OUTWELL

Isabelle, wife of Thomas Blake, is denounced for adultery with a certain Richard, lately servant to William Bocher of Outwell, who now lives with Norman Bocher of Bishop's Lynn. On 16 July she appeared, denied the charge and was ordered to purge herself with three compurgators in the church of Stowe on tuesday after the feast of the Relics, where she appeared and legitimately purged herself with trustworthy neighbours.

1533. WEST BRADENHAM

Catherine Gelyot, married, is denounced for adultery with Geoffrey Hurrou, tailor. On 6 July at Swaffham the foresaid dean swore that he had diligently sought Catherine to cite her, but had not found her, therefore the commissary ordered her to be cited to appear in the church of Swaffham on saturday after the feast of St James the Apostle (27 July) When summoned on that day she did not appear, therefore the commissary adjudged her contumacious and suspended her from entry to church.

1534. HALES

Andrew Wryght was denounced for relapse into the crime of adultery with Joan Awstyn, now deceased, whom he had previously held in adultery. On 6 July he appeared at Swaffham, denied the charge and was ordered to purge himself with five compurgators in the church of Swaffham on saturday after the feast of St James (27 July), when he appeared with trustworthy neighbours and legitimately purged himself.

1535. EAST DEREHAM

John Pynnes, single, is denounced for fornication with Agnes Redwell, his servant, whom he has impregnated. He was cited and on 10 July appeared before the commissary in consistory at Norwich. He admitted his transgression, and it was ordered that he should pay Agnes 4d a week for her maintenance until the birth, 8d a week from the birth until her purification, and that within three days of her purification he

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should pay Agnes 40s and should maintain the child from the time of its birth as he would were it legitimate. It was ordered also that next sunday in Norwich cathedral he should go in penitential fasion before the procession, barefoot, etc. and clad only in a short gown, with a candle in his hand which he should offer to the celebrant after the offertory, and that he should explain the reason for his penance in the procession; he should pay to the repair of the cathedral 5s, and should certify on the following monday that he had done this; he should also pay to the repair of the church of East Dereham 5s; and if he fails to perform this penance, he is to appear in person on 31 August in the court of Audience before the archbishop or his auditor, wherever they may be in the province, to answer for his perjury. On monday he appeared and certified that he had performed his penance thus far.

1536. EAST DEREHAM

John Pynnes, single, is denounced for fornication with Constance Fedyll, stepdaughter of his mother. On 10 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich and admitted the charge, but alleged that he had been punished by Mr Simon Dryver, Official of the archdeacon of Norfolk. He was ordered to exhibit letters of correction on the following monday, when he appeared and exhibited these letters under the seal of the Official, which the commissary ratified and admitted.

1537. EAST DEREHAM

Agnes Rodwell, lately servant to John Pynnes, is denounced for fornication with him. On 10 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the parish church of East Dereham she should go before the procession, barefoot, etc. with her hair untied, with a candle worth 1d in her hand which she should offer to the celebrant after the offertory, and she should certify that she had performed penance on monday 15 July, when she appeared and certified.

1538. REYMERSTON

John Richardson, rector, is denounced for adhering suspiciously to Agnes, wife of Thomas Grey of Reymerston, who is his spiritual daughter, and according to rumour he commits adultery with her. He was cited and on 23 June 1499 in consistory at Norwich he denied the charge; he was ordered to purge himself in consistory on 8 July with six compurgators, three priests and three laymen of the neighbourhood of good conversation and honest repute. He appeared then and failed in his purgation, whereupon the commissary, after mature deliberation, denied him a further term to purge himself and ordered him to appear before him at 9 a.m. to declare why he should not be convicted and submit to a canonical penance imposed by the commissary, unless he was to submit

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before the hour and accept penance. But then on the same day, 8 July, the rector came to the commissary in his usual residence in Norwich cathedral priory and humbly submitted to him, whereupon the commissary obtained from him a canonical oath upon the gospels to obey his mandates and injunctions concerning this crime and others with which he was charged by the commissary on that same day. He then ordered the following penance: he should abstain from celebration of mass for two months; further he should pay within three days to the commissary or his scribe 13s 4d to be distributed by them in pious uses for the redemption of his crimes, and before he left the monastery he should offer a candle before the image of the Holy Trinity in the cathedral, prostrating himself and devoutly reciting five Lord's Prayers, five Ave Marias and the Apostles' Creed. On 13 July he paid the commissary 13s 4d and certified that he had performed his penance thus far.

Fo. 77

1539. YAXHAM

Robert Heyde took Isabelle Brown as his wife while another wife was still living. On 23 July he appeared and alleged that he had been legitimately divorced by Mr Parker, commissary of the bishop of Lincoln. He was ordered to appear in person in the same place on saturday after the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (3 August) to prove this divorce by letters testimonial, and meanwhile he should abstain from consorting with his second wife; subsequently he was ordered to appear on the morrow of the feast of the Assumption (16 August) in the court of Audience before the cardinal or his auditor, wherever they might be in the province, for further proceedings in this matter.

1540. DUNSTON

Anne Abbott, wife of Edmund Abbott, is denounced for adultery with William Pepper of Lakenham, and further for adultery with various other suspect persons adhering to her. On 10 July she appeared in the consistory court at Norwich, acknowledged the rumour and asked for a copy of the charge, which the commissary instructed that she should have, ordering her to appear before him at 3.00 p.m. the same day. At this hour she appeared and denied the charge, whereupon she was ordered to appear before the commissary in consistory on friday after the feast of the Relics (19 July) to purge herself with eight honest women, two from the parish of Dunston, the others from neighbouring parishes, proclamation first having been made in the church of Dunston by the vicar or parochial chaplain. On 12 July Anne appeared in the residence of the commissary and admitted adultery with William Pepyr, for which she said she had been corrected by the Official of the manors of the

prior of Norwich, and she purged herself on her own oath of the charges concerning other persons, whereupon the commissary dismissed her.

1541. SWARDESTON

John Reyne, vicar, is denounced for incest with the foresaid (sic) Agnes Chapman, married, his spiritual daughter, and they were taken together suspiciously by William Inney, generosus. On 20 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich and denied the charge. He was ordered to purge himself in the cathedral on monday after the feast of St Thomas with seven compurgators, three priests and four laymen. Immediately he confessed that he had committed adultery with Agnes before his ordination as priest, but not as the charge against him stated, and on this he was ordered to purge himself. On that monday the vicar appeared before the commissary and purged himself with seven compurgators, John Clerk, rector of Carleton, Robert Dawtry, parochial chaplain of Eaton, William Eden, chaplain of Dunston, Thomas Tyginhale and Simon Webstere of Swardeston, and Thomas Berd and Thomas Ederyche of Mulbarton, proclamation having been made and no contradictor appearing. The commissary declared him to have legitimately purged himself, and for his adultery before ordination as priest he suspended him from the celebration of mass for one whole month.

1542. EATON

Thomas Parker is denounced for suspiciously adhering to Joan Wheke of Cringleford; rumour has it that he commits fornication with her, and he has often been detected of the same crime before. On saturday 10 July he appeared in consistory and denied the charge, whereupon he was ordered to purge himself on the following tuesday with six compurgators, three from Eaton and three from Cringleford, after proclamation had been made in the churches on sunday. On 20 July he was summoned but did not appear, and the commissary excommunicated him for his contumacy in not appearing.

1543. BRACON ASH

John Brychemor, chaplain, is denounced for the crime of incontinence with Marion Cockeho, lately of the same parish, who has borne a son by him. On 10 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich, denied the charge, and was ordered to appear on thursday after the feast of the Relics in the same place to purge himself with six compurgators, two priests and four laymen of the parish whose goods are valued at 5 marks at least. Afterwards he appeared there and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered him to abstain from the celebration of mass for one whole month from then, within eight days to pay the churchwardens of Bracon Ash 6s 8d for the use of the church, within twelve days to pay the same sum to the sacristan of the cathedral church, and within

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(to be disposed in pious uses for the remission of his sins. He was to certify twelve days to pay 6s 8d to the commissary or his scribe on the morrow of the feast of the Assumption, (16 August) and to hear himself excommunicated if he had not performed the penance.

Fo. 77v

1544. WYMONDHAM

Thomas Wedirby keeps a certain Agnes Langford as his concubine, committing with her the crime of fornication; he has long kept her thus, and has previously done penance for the same offence, as is obvious from his own confessions and from the acta of the late bishop James. On 17 July he appeared in the parish church of Wymondham and denied that he had committed the offence for which he had been punished by the bishop. The commissary ordered him to appear on tuesday after the feast of St Mary Magdalen (23 July) in the consistory court at Norwich to purge himself with six trustworthy men of the neighbourhood whose goods were valued at £20, and if he did not appear in consistory then, he should appear on the same day to hear himself excommunicated, and should finally appear before the archbishop or his auditor on 31 August in the parish church of Lambeth, in the diocese of Winchester, to purge himself of the above charge and to reply to articles concerning the correction of his soul which would be put to him when he came. When tuesday came he was summoned but did not appear, wherefore the commissary adjudged him contumacious and excommunicated him for his contumacy.

1545. QUIDENHAM

Margaret, living with Thomas Elsy, is denounced for adultery with John Bennes, butcher, lately of Attleburgh, by whom she bore a daughter. On 20 July she appeared at Buckenham, admitted the charge and submitted to the correction of the judge, swearing on the gospels to perform penance. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go in procession in the churchyard of the parish church of Quidenham, barefoot etc. with her hair untied, and during high mass after the offertory she was to offer a candle to the principal image; she was to certify at Norwich

1546. BILLINGFORD

Robert Prentise, parochial chaplain, is denounced for fornication with Margaret Pene, single, from 27 April 1499. He was cited, appeared in the parish church of Dickleburgh and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered him to appear in consistory at Norwich on 20 June to receive penance. He appeared then and submitted to correction, whereupon the commissary, because of manifest fornication committed with Margaret Perne every month from 1496 to 1499, as admitted in the church of Dickleburgh, suspended him from the celebration of mass until the feast

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of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8 September), ordered him by the feast of SS Peter and Paul to pay to him 20s to be distributed in pious uses for the health of his soul, and before he left the monastery to offer a candle worth 4d and 4d in money before the image of the Holy Trinity in the cathedral. If he failed in any part of this he was to appear in person on the third day after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or on the next subsequent judicial day, before the cardinal archbishop or his auditor to hear himself (excommunicated) for his manifest perjury and contumacy.

1547. WINFARTHING

Robert Jekson, rector, is denounced for the crime of incontinence with Margaret Stebbyng of the same parish, who has borne a child by him, so it is said. On 1 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich, denied the charge, and was ordered to appear before the commissary in the same place on tuesday after the feast of St Thomas the Martyr (9 July), to purge himself with six compurgators, two priests and four laymen of the parish with goods valued at 5 marks. The rector appeared then with his compurgators, John Wynter, vicar of Gissing, William Lyster, rector of Thorp, William Lewen, Robert Trust and James Calowe of Winfarthing and William Tybnam of Dickeburgh. Then the commissary examined Robert Jekson in secret, and he admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that one day in the following week he should come barefoot and barelegged from his hospice in Norwich to the cathedral, and during high mass should offer a candle worth 8d, reciting a psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary; he should abstain from the celebration of mass for seven consecutive days in the week before the feast of St James, and on each of those days he should recite a psalter of the Blessed Virgin Mary; within fourteen days he should pay to the sacrist of the cathedral church 5s, also 12d to the repair of the church of Winfarthing, ^{and} 5s to the commissary or his registrar to dispose in pious uses for the remission of his sins. He was to certify to the commissary within fifteen days, or on that fifteenth day . . .

Fo. 78

1548. NORWICH, ST GEORGE COLEGATE

Catherine Basse is denounced for adultery with Richard Hendry, lately of the same parish. On 15 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and confessed her crime. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the parish church of St George she should proceed in penitential fashion during high mass barefoot etc. with her hair untied and a lighted candle in her hand, which she should offer to the celebrant after the offertory. She is to certify that she has performed penance on the following monday.

1549. NORWICH, ST ETHELDREDA

Geoffrey Fremann is denounced for adultery with Marion Oldman. On 15 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich, denied the charge, and was ordered to appear before the commissary on tuesday after the feast of St Mary Magdalen (23 July) to purge himself with six honest men of the neighbourhood. On that day he appeared with William Swanton, Thomas Weston, John Wader, William Palling, Peter Symons and William Gyllis of the parish of St Ethel^Areda, and proclamation having been made he purged himself legitimately. The commissary issued letters testimonial.

1550. NORWICH, ST ETHELDREDA

Marion Oldman is denounced for adultery with Geoffrey Fremann. On 18 July she appeared in consistory, denied the charge and was ordered to appear before the commissary on tuesday after the feast of St Mary Magdalen (23 July) to purge herself with four compurgators. On that day she appeared with Blithe Swanton, Agnes Blandys, Joan Symon and Margaret Payne of the city of Norwich, and after proclamation had been made by Richard Roper, vice-bedell of the consistory, she purged herself legitimately, and at her request the commissary issued letters testimonial.

1551. NORWICH, ST EDMUND

Thomas Charles, tailor, married, has not received the sacrament of the Eucharist at Easter for two years, nor has he made confession to his parish priest at that time, as a Christian is bound to do. On 23 July he appeared in consistory at Norwich and replied that he had received communion from a canon in a church in London at Easter a year past, and last Easter he had taken communion at Witton in the deanery of Blofield. He said further that he had been a parishioner of St Edmund in Norwich for twelve years continuously, and had been married there. He was ordered to appear in person at 9.00 a.m. the next day, 24 July, to hear the opinion of the commissary, and further to appear in person before the cardinal archbishop on 1 August to reply in this case. But on 24 July Thomas Charles appeared and submitted to correction, whereupon the commissary adjourned proceedings until the next day.

1552. NORWICH, ST EDMUND

The same Thomas Charles, married, was denounced with Ethel^Areda Canwolda of the parish of St Swithun, whom he has long held in adultery. On 15 July he appeared and denied the charge. He was ordered to appear in person before the commissary on tuesday after the feast of St Mary Magdalen (23 July) to purge himself with six honest and reputable men of the neighbourhood. On that day he failed in his purgation, wherefore the commissary judged him guilty, and ordered him to appear at 9.00 a.m. next day to receive penance.

1553. NORWICH, ST STEPHEN

Thomas Tyrell, married, is denounced for public adultery with Elizabeth, wife of Henry Jonson of the same parish. On 16 July he appeared in consistory before the commissary in his residence in the monastery and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the cathedral church he should go before the procession barefoot etc. with a candle which he should offer to the celebrant after the offertory.

1554. NORWICH, ST STEPHEN

Elizabeth Jonson is denounced for adultery with Thomas Terell, married. On 16 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go before the procession in the parish church of St Stephen barefoot etc. with a candle to offer to the celebrant etc.

Fo. 78v

1555. ATTLEBURGH

John Myles, widower, impregnated a certain Ellen Cooke his servant in his house, who bore a child a little before Lent, and Ellen had borne a child before by a certain Sawnder, pedlar of Newmarket. On 28 April he appeared at Norwich and admitted the crime of fornication, and that Ellen had borne a child by him. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the cathedral church he should go before the cross in the procession, barefoot etc., with a lighted candle in his hand to be offered to the celebrant after the offertory, and the following sunday he should perform the same penance in the church of Attleburgh; further he was within a month to pay 10s to the sacristan for the repair of the cathedral church, and 10s to the churchwardens of Attleburgh for the repair of the parish church, and he was to certify within this period or immediately after. He appeared within this term and was dismissed.

1556. HEMSBY

Robert Thomson keeps a certain Isabelle in his house as his wife, committing with her the crime of adultery, since he has a wife living in the north. On 15 July he appeared before the commissary in his residence at Norwich and admitted the crime. The commissary ordered that next sunday in the parish church of Hemsby he should go before the cross in the procession barefoot etc., with a candle in his hand which he should offer to the celebrant after the offertory, and he should certify next monday that he had performed the penance.

1557. TOFTS

William Otle, vicar, is denounced for keeping suspiciously in his house a certain Joan Heylot who has borne five or six illegitimate children, and it is said that he commits adultery with her, notwithstanding the previous monition of the judge to avoid her company, as she is his

spiritual daughter. On 16 June he appeared in consistory at Norwich and denied the charge, and was ordered to purge himself on Friday following the feast of St John the Baptist (28 June) with eight compurgators, four priests and four laymen of honest life and conversation from the neighbourhood. On that day when summoned he did not appear, and therefore the commissary proclaimed him contumacious and as penalty suspended him from the celebration of mass.

1558. EAST BILNEY

Geoffrey Rudde, rector, is denounced for incontinence with a certain Helen Blythe, lately of East Bilney, now of East Dereham, over the past three years, and according to rumour she has borne by him. On 4 July he appeared at Litcham and produced letters of purgation made before Mr Henry Falk, corrector and commissary general of James bishop of Norwich, sealed with his seal and dated 6 June 1499, the purgation having been made in the parish church of East Dereham on 22 November 1497.

1559. CRINGLEFORD

Joan Wheke is denounced for adultery with the foresaid Thomas Parker of Eaton. On 10 July she appeared in consistory at Norwich and confessed the crime. The commissary ordered that next Sunday she should sit with three lighted candles in her hand to be offered to the principal image, that is St Peter of Cringleford. She was to certify to the commissary next Monday.

1560. WYMONDHAM

Thomas Lombe keeps a certain Margaret, daughter of Henry Dynne, committing with her the crime of fornication. On 6 July he appeared at Wymondham and denied the charge as it was brought against him because, he said, he had ^{not} known her carnally since he had been punished a year ago by Mr Simon Dryver, Official of the archdeacon of Norwich, nor had he communicated with her nor seen her in that time except once. On this he took a corporal oath on the gospels, and so purged himself on his own oath and was dismissed by the Official.

Fo. 79

1561. 11 March 1499, Norwich.

In the chapter house of the cathedral church, and in the presence of the prior and convent, Mr Roger Church delivered to Br Roger Framyngnam, S.T.P., monk of Norwich, letters of commission addressed to him by the archbishop. The commission was read by Mr William Potkyn, notary public, and was accepted by Br Framyngnam, from whom Mr Churche, by authority of the commission addressed to him by the archbishop, received a corporal oath on the Holy Gospels that he would exercise faithfully the office of commissary of the archbishop, according to the terms of the commission addressed to him.

1562. 5 March 1499, Lambeth.

The archbishop, to whom pertains all spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese of Norwich sede vacante, appoints Br Roger Framyngnam, S.T.P., as his commissary to visit, in person or by deputy, the prior, or in the absence of the prior or during the vacancy of the priory, the president and chapter of the cathedral church of Norwich, and all monasteries, abbeys, priories and other pious places, both religious houses and hospitals, and the clergy and people of the city and diocese of Norwich, to enquire into the crimes, excesses and defects which are detected, to correct and punish the same, and to grant absolution in foro penitentiali, personally or by penitentiaries whom he shall appoint, even in cases reserved to the bishop sede plena, and from sentences of excommunication or suspension in all cases where the archbishop might himself grant absolution. He is to levy and receive, either in person or by deputy, all procurations, issues, revenues and emoluments due by reason of the visitation or the jurisdiction exercised by reason of the visitation, to issue letters of acquittance and finally to account for these revenues, and to do all else which is expedient or necessary in this matter, with powers of ecclesiastical censure. He is to take an oath to fulfil faithfully, in person or by deputy, this commission, by which the archbishop does not intend to revoke another or other commission relating to visitation or jurisdiction within the said city and diocese.

1563. 5 March 1499, Lambeth.

Commission addressed by the archbishop to Mr Roger Church, guardian of the spirituality, to receive from Br Roger Framyngnam, S.T.P., a corporal oath to fulfil the office of commissary, as detailed in the commission directed to him.

Fo. 79v

1564. 11 March, Norwich.

After receipt of the letters of commission, Br Roger Framyngnam, because at the moment he was burdened by various arduous business and seemed likely to be so burdened in the future, so that he would be

unable to visit the prior and convent and the city and diocese and to fulfil the other tasks specified in the commission, presented letters of commission, sealed with the seal of the priory, to Mr Roger Church, begging him to accept these and to act according to their tenor. After these letters had been read by Mr William Potkyn, Mr Church, because of his reverence for the commissary, accepted the commission, and declared that proceedings would be conducted in accordance with its terms.

1565. 11 March 1499, Norwich.

Commission addressed by Br Roger Framyngham, S.T.P., to Mr Roger Church, Decr.D., and Mr John Vaghan, Ll.D., delegating to them all powers relating to the visitation of the city and diocese committed to him by the archbishop, (no, 1562).

VISITATIONS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Fo. 80

1566. 14 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Roger Church, commissary of the Visitor, to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 8 April. Sealed with the archbishop's seal ad causas

Received on 14 March. Certificate of prior William dated 6 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

The prior, John Metham, Roger Framyngham, Simon Lenne, Thomas Boure, Simon Folkard, Nicholas Berdeney, Simon Bylney, Simon Norwiche, William Salle, Thomas Swaffham, John Hempsted, John Attylburgh, William Bokonnesthorp, Nicholas Bedyngnam, Walter Burnham, John Sybly, John Lakenham, William Castelacre, Robert Yermuth, William Mannell, Robert Walsyngham, Thomas Moore, Reginald Boston, John Felmyngnam, William Bexwell, Robert Boys, Stephen Sutton, Robert Stalham, Robert Mutford, William London, Geoffrey Aylsham, George Hengham, Thomas Pellys, Ralph Sybly, Robert Catton, Henry Langrake, Richard Chatres, John Shelton, John Shrewisbury, Robert Watfeld, John Caumbrige, John Walsham, Hugh Norwiche, William Castilton, Thomas Holt, George Baret, John Martyn.

On monday 8 April Mr Church came to the chapter house and received the certificate, which was read out by Mr Potkyn; he then commenced his visitation. He ordered the prior to exhibit to him a written account and inventory on the vigil of the feast of St John the Baptist (23 June) or the next judicial day thereafter, wherever the commissary might be in the diocese. He then adjourned the visitation to the Feast of St Michael the Archangel, or whatever day before then seemed best to him for the reformation of matters which required reform.¹

1. All subsequent monastic visitations were adjourned in the same form.

Fo. 81

1567. 20 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Hickling, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on ~~fr~~idday 12 April. Sealed sub sigillo quo utimur in presenti.

Received on 1 April. Certificate of prior Thomas Griggs dated 12 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Richard Suffolk, Richard Sutton, Thomas Alderford, Robert Sutton, Edmund Norwiche, Nicholas Ingham, Robert Walsham, Nicholas Norwiche.

On friday 12 April Mr Church conducted his visitation. Details as for Norwich cathedral priory.

Fo. 81v

1568. 20 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Ingham, O.Trin., to submit to visitation on ~~fr~~idday 12 April.

Received on 1 April. Certificate of prior Thomas Catfeld dated 12 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Ludham, William Norwiche, John Saye, William Norwiche (sic), Nicholas Ingham, John Netisherd.

On friday 12 April Mr Church conducted his visitation. Details as for Norwich cathedral priory.

Fo. 82

1569. 20 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Church to the abbot and convent of St Benet Hulme, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 13 April.

Received on 1 April. Certificate of abbot Robert dated 12 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Robert Cubyte, abbot; John Baly, prior; Thomas Hemmysby, cellarer; John Jeckys, chamberlain; Roger Sparwelle, cellarer; Edmund Sharhawe, hosteler; William Whitfeld, sacristan; John Blakdham, subprior; William Forest, abbot's cellarer; John Ussher, precentor; John Rysyng, infirmarer; William Curteys, John Redyng, master of the cellar; Thomas Rose, succentor; Robert Caumbrigge, subcellarer; Robert Ormysby, subsacristan; John Caps, Master of the chapel of St Mary; Robert Couper, John Benet, William Skarlet, Robert Colchestyr, abbot's chaplain; John Takylleston, Thomas Feltwell, Robert Skothewe.

On saturday 13 April Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of legal penalties.

1570. 20 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Roger Church to the prior and convent of Weybourne, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on wednesday 17 April.

Received on 4 April. Certificate of prior Clement Styberd dated 17 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Clement Styberd, prior; Robert Coke, Thomas Williamson.

On wednesday 17 April Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the prior under pain of suspension from office for one year.

Fo. 82v

1571. 20 March 1499, Norwich.

Citation by Mr Roger Church to the prior and convent of Horsham St Faith, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on saturday 20 April.

Certificate of prior John Risle dated 12 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

John Rysle, prior; Robert Jelle, subprior; Thomas Anyell, Thomas Rendelisham, John Swenyngton, Thomas Norwiche, John Carter, William Atwood, William Fakenham.

On saturday 20 April Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by vigil of the feast of Holy Trinity, 25 May, on pain of major excommunication and £5 to be paid to Christchurch, Canterbury.

Fo. 83

1572. 12 April, 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the master and brethren of the hospital of St Giles, Norwich, to submit to visitation on wednesday 24 April.

Certificate of Mr Robert Godfrey, Decr.B., custos sive presidens dated 24 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Mr Robert Honywood, master; Mr Robert Godfrey, Decr.B.; domini John Dowe, John Dalle alias Hacker, George Vyrly, John Bretenham, confratres; Thomas Thornham, Thomas Smythe, John Gowishill, conducti.

On wednesday 24 April Mr Church conducted his visitation of the hospital. He ordered Mr Godfrey to exhibit the foundation of the hospital in his residence within the cathedral priory by 9.00 a.m. on the following friday. No account or inventory required.

1573. 28 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the master and fellows of the college of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich, to submit to visitation on tuesday 9 July.

Certificate of Mr Nicholas Gddwell, dean of the college, dated 8 July 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Mr Nicholas Goldwell, dean; Mr Ralph Danyell, precentor; Mr Robert Calton, treasurer; Mr Robert Pokyswell, prebendary of the high mass; Mr Edmund Briget, prebendary of the morning mass.

On tuesday 9 July Mr Church conducted his visitation. He commanded Mr Nicholas Goldwell to appear the next day at 4.00 p.m. to receive penance for his contumacy in not appearing before him in his general visitation of the diocese of Norwich. No account or inventory demanded.

Fo. 83v

1574. 4 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on thursday 2 May.

Certificate of prior Richard Forthe dated 1 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Richard Forthe, prior; Robert Moor, subprior; John Ippiswiche, William Vyntre, John Page, Thomas Smythe, Thomas Edgor, John Elys.

On thursday 2 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Apostle, 3 July, on pain of £4 payable to Christchurch, Canterbury.

1575. 4 April 1499

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of St Peter's, Ipswich, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on saturday 4 May.

Certificate of prior Thomas Goodwyn dated 4 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Thomas Goodwyn, prior; John Laurence, Nicholas Molett, Geoffrey Barnys.

On saturday 4 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of £4 payable to Christchurch, Canterbury.

Fo. 84

1576. 1 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Butley, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 6 May.

Certificate of prior Thomas Framyngnam dated 4 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Thomas Framyngnam, prior; William Woodbrigge, subprior; John Thrandeston, Robert Hotost, John Denston, precentor; Walter Bawdesey, sacrist; William Beverley, subcellarer; John Nedham, Laurence Greetingham, Robert Thetford, John Mendham, succentor; William Withersfeld, John Thetford, Richard Wylton, subsacristan.

On monday 6 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory

to be presented by the feast of Holy Trinity, 26 May, on pain of major excommunication and £10 payable to Christchurch, Canterbury.

Fo. 84v

1577. 4 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Buckenham, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 13 May.

Certificate of prior John Plattynge dated 13 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Plattynge, prior; Thomas Beverle, subprior; Thomas Fyncham, Richard Cley, Henry Lychefeld, John Bokenham, John Funhale, Thomas Broune, Richard Norfolk.

On monday 13 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of suspension of the prior from office for one year.

1578. 4 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Thetford, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on wednesday 15 May.

Certificate of the prior John Burnell dated 15 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Burnell, prior; William Brigges, William Emmeth, Nicholas Skeet, Richard Dubeney, Richard Norrys, John Aleyn.

On wednesday 15 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of suspension of the prior from office for one year.

Fo. 85

1579 1 April 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the abbot and convent of Wymondham, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 27 May.

Certificate of the abbot John Kyrtelyn dated 26 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

John Kyrtelyn, abbot; Henry Burnham, Robert Norwiche, William Bataly, John Bynham, James Wymondham, John Rychere, James Curson, John Warmall, Robert Bokenham.

On monday 27 May Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of major excommunication and 10 marks payable to Christchurch, Canterbury.

1580. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Westacre, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on 1 June.

Certificate of prior Richard Palle dated 28 May 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Richard Palle, prior; William Massyngham, subprior; John Damyan, Geoffrey Swaffham, John Pryce, precentor; Henry Tolle, Thomas Shuldham, sacristan; Geoffrey Blake, Thomas Panwirth, Thomas Walsyngham, Thomas Vykary, John Gerveys, Robert Caumbrigge, William Scympyr, William Dale, John Merton, John Meek, Thomas Palmer, William Dunham, John Halsted.

On 1 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 85 v

1581. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Pentney, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 3 June.

Certificate of prior John Woodbrigge dated 3 June 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Woodbrigge, prior; Simon Hillyngton, presidens; Robert Dallyng, Thomas Norwiche, John Wurmegay, John Lynn, Thomas Wurmegey, John Feltwell, John Orwelle, Robert Gayton, Roger Takylston, Thomas Powdiche, Richard Watton, John Cony, James Reynham, William Mateshale, John Ade.

On monday 3 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of legal penalties.

1582. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Churche to the abbot and convent of Creake, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on friday 7 June.

Certificate of abbot Robert Walsyngham dated 7 June 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers Robert Walsyngham, abbot; John Lynne, Henry Thornham, William Frend, John Grey, Thomas Walpoll.

On friday 7 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of payment of 46s 8d to Christchurch, Canterbury and sequestration of the fruits of the monastery.

Fo. 86

1583. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Coxford, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on saturday 8 June.

Certificate of prior Henry Mileham dated 6 June 1499, with a schedule

of the names of those cited:

Brothers Henry Mileham, prior; John Hervy, John Nytyngdale, Richard Creyke Thomas Norwiche, William Ketylston, John Lynne, John Mathew, John Frost.

On Saturday 8 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of £5 to be paid to the repair of Christchurch, Canterbury.

1584. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Walsingham, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on monday 10 June.

Certificate of prior John Farwell dated 10 June 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Farwell, prior; James Thornhegge, subprior; Robert Lyng, Alan Ailesham, Thomas Brynnyngham, Giles Sharyngton, Richard Watirden, Edmund Warham, Thomas Grymston, Thomas Bynham, John Walsyngham, Thomas Creyke, Nicholas Houghton, Christopher Barsham, Robert Parker, Thomas Styfkey, William Loth.

On monday 10 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of excommunication and sequestration of the fruits of the priory.

Fo. 86v

1585. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prior and convent of Hempton alias Fakenham, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on wednesday 12 June.

Certificate of the prior John Lexham dated 12 June 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Brothers John Lexham, prior; Richard Houghton, Richard Marsham, William Fakenham.

On wednesday 12 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of legal penalties.

1586. 12 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Church to the prioress and convent of St Mary of Carrow, Norwich, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 17 June.

Certificate of prioress Catherine Segryme dated 12 June 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Catherine Segryme, prioress; Cecily Ryall, Anne Martyn, Joan Grene, Mary Whyte, Agnes Sherman, Margery Carhow, Margery Wellys, Margaret Clerk, Margaret Styward, Margery Woodhows, Catherine Jerveys.

On monday 17 June Mr Church conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 8 July, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 87.

1587. 11 March 1499, Norwich.

Commission of Br Roger Framyngnam, S.T.P., Visitor sede vacante, to Mr Roger Church and Mr John Vaughan to act as his commissaries (cf. no. 1565).

Fo. 87v

1588. 20 March 1499.

Citation by Mr John Vaughan to the prioress and convent of Bungay, O.S.B., to submit to visitation on monday 8 April.

Certificate of the prioress Elizabeth Stevynson dated 6 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Elizabeth Stevynson, prioress; Margaret Dalenger, Elizabeth Clere, Agnes Parmasay, Catherine Bakton, Joan Moler, Anne Page, Margaret Belle, Mary Loveday, Elizabeth Befyld.

On monday 8 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. The certificate was read by Mr William Curtes, notary public. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of ^{the Nativity of} St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 88

1589. 27 March 1499.

Citation by Mr Vaughan to the prioress and convent of Flixton, O.S.A., to submit to visitation on tuesday 9 April.

Certificate of prioress Elizabeth dated 7 April 1499, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Isabel (sic) Vyrly, prioress; Helen Upgate, Matilda None.

On tuesday 9 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist¹, 24 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 88v

1590. 1 April 1499.

Certificate by Thomas Bagett, prior of St Olave's, Herringfleet, O.S.A., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on thursday 11 April, received on 1 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

1. MS: in crastino (vigili written above line) sancte Johannis.

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Thomas Bagett, prior; brothers John Aleyn, Robert Starys, John Rake, William Cok, William Sheryng.

On thursday 11 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the vigil of the feast of ^{the Nativity of} St John the Baptist, 23 June, on pain of legal penalties.

1591. 3 April 1499.

Certificate by John Brandon, prior of Blythburgh, O.S.A., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on saturday 13 April, received on 1 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

John Brandon, prior; William Hutton, John Gerard.

On saturday 13 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the morrow of the feast of ^{the Nativity of} St John the Baptist, 25 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 89

1592. 8 April 1499.

Certificate by Florence, prior of Snape, O.S.B., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on wednesday 17 April, received on 7 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Florence, prior; Robert Brown, Thomas Hale.

On wednesday 17 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 24 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 89v

1593. 8 April 1499.

Certificate by Margaret Hengham, prioress of Campsey Ash, O.S.A., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on wednesday 17 April, received on 7 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Margaret Hengham, prioress; Margaret Norwiche, subprioress; Mary Castelacre, sacristan; Isabelle Spylman, cellarer; Elizabeth Wylloughby, chamberlain; Barbara Jernyngham, precentress; Catherine Shuldham, third subprioress; Elizabeth Portlond, Anne Hassett, chaplain to the prioress; Margaret Fenerell, subsacristan; Ella Botry, subchamberlain; Alice Coke, Elizabeth Everard, Elizabeth Norwich, Margaret Blaksale.

On wednesday 17 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the vigil of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 23 June, on pain of legal penalties.

1594. 10 April 1499.

Certificate by John Haugh, prior of Woodbridge, O.S.A., ^{of the citation of Mr Vaughan} to submit to visitation on saturday 20 April, received 8 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

John Haugh, prior; Richard Bole, William Furton, cellarer; Thomas Coke.

On saturday 20 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented on the morrow of the feast of Corpus Christi, 31 May, on pain of legal penalties.

1595. 12 April 1499.

Certificate by Alice, prioress of Redlingfield, O.S.B., ^{of the citation of Mr Vaughan} to submit to visitation on friday 26 April, received 11 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Alice Legate, prioress; Cecily Asshefeld, subprioress; Margaret Upton, third prioress; Elizabeth Barnard, Joan Deane, Clementia Lampett, Joan Smyth, sacristan; Margery Cokerose, Margaret Lawler, Clare Porte.

On friday 26 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the festival immediately following the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, on pain of legal penalties

1596. 14 April 1499.

Certificate by Mr William Bagard, warden of the college of Wingfield, ^{of the citation of Mr Vaughan} to submit to visitation on saturday 27 April, received 12 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Mr William Bagard, warden; John Male, seneschal; Lewis Bradlee, sacristan; Henry Baldry, William Russheham.

On saturday 27 April Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the vigil of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 23 June, on pain of legal penalties.

1597. 17 April 1499.

Certificate by Richard Norwiche, prior of Eye, O.S.B., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on monday 6 May, received 16 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Richard Norwiche, prior; John Belynges, subprior; John Stoke, cantor; John Ey, subcantor; Richard Ey, sacristan; Richard Wylby, third prior;

Adam Rysyng, John Aleyn.

On monday 6 May Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the morrow of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 91v

1598. 24 April 1499.

Certificate by Godwin, prior of Ixworth, O.S.A., of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on monday 6 May, received 20 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Godwin Bury, prior; Clement the subprior, John Warwyk, precentor; Thomas Bande, subsacristan; Thomas Dyssaney, John Gyrston, cellarer; Matthew Chose, John Gerard, Ricard Aldryche, Robert Cosyn, Nicholas Wrygth, Br Cado Warwyk, deacon; Thomas Johnson, John Coler, subdeacons.

On monday 6 May Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented on the morrow of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 25 June, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 92

1599. 25 April 1499.

Certificate by Mr John Ednam, S.T.P., dean of the college of Stoke, of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on tuesday 14 May, received 24 April, with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Mr John Ednam, dean; John Turnour, prebendary of the third stall; Thomas Whytehede, prebendary of the second stall; Thomas Norysse, vicar and cantor; John Walbank, vicar; Mr John Webster, vicar; Robert Saham, vicar; Giles Rede, vicar; Robert Clavour, married clerk and tutor of the boys; Henry Turnour, married clerk; John Moreys, snr., William Caderyk, John Moreys, jnr., clerks; Hugh Turnour, verger.

On tuesday 14 May Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the vigil of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, on pain of legal penalties.

Fo. 92v

1600. 1 May 1499.

Citation by Mr Thomas Aleyn, warden of the college of Sudbury, of the citation of Mr Vaughan to submit to visitation on wednesday 15 May, received last day of May (sic), with a schedule of the names of those cited:

Mr Thomas Aleyn, warden; dominus Wayte, subwarden; dominus Kerver, Robert Parson, John Hutton, Robert Crasse, Thomas Warde, William Strale,

William Mey, fellows.

On wednesday 15 May Mr Vaughan conducted his visitation. Account and inventory to be presented by the morrow of the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 25 June, on pain of legal penalties.

VISITATION OF RURAL DEANERIES OF THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF SUFFOLK AND
SUDBURY

NOTE: In the majority of parishes, the clergy were noted to have appeared, sworn obedience to the archbishop, and exhibited their letters of ordination and, in the case of incumbents, of institution. Any variations from this formula are noted.

The parishioners summoned to appear before the visitor were described as inquisitores. This has been rendered as 'jurors'.

Fo. 93v

1601. 6 April 1499

Certificate by Mr Reginald Calle, Official of the archdeacon of Suffolk, of a mandate of Mr John Vaughan, Ll.D., commissary with Mr Roger Churche of Roger Framingham, S.T.P., visitor appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury, for the citation of the clergy and people of the archdeaconry to submit to visitation. Mandate dated 14 March 1499, and received 3 March (sic).

Fo. 94

1602. Tuesday 9 April 1499, Flixton.

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of South Elmham. John Pope took an oath as apparitor.

1603. Flixton

Prioress and convent of Flixton, prop., appeared by proctor.

William Hoddesson, V. appeared and swore obedience.

John Kneton, stip.

John Venyoun and Henry Brone, jurors, made deposition that John Braine, shoemaker, has absented himself from the parish church on sundays, plying his trade of selling shoes in other parishes at time of divine service. He was cited and appeared in the parish church of Bungay on 17 May, where he confessed and swore to perform the penance imposed. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should in penitential fashion offer a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to the principal image of the church during high mass, and he was warned on pain of the law to abstain in future from his trade on sundays. At the next court at Beccles he demonstrated that he had performed penance.

William Braine, similarly charged, was cited and appeared at Bungay on 17 May. He confessed and a similar penance was imposed, which at Beccles he demonstrated that he had performed.

1604. St Nicholas, South Elmham

William Knolles, R.

Richard Ruschmere and Bartholomew Knotte, jurors, made no deposition.

1605. Homersfield (St Mary, South Elmham)

William Sutton, R.

John Hare and John Skutte, jurors, stated that all was well.

1606. Sancroft St George (St Cross, South Elmham)

John Dykes, R., swore obedience and exhibited.

Thomas Sueteman and Robert Coly, jurors, made no deposition.

1607. St Margaret, South Elmham

William Thederich, R.

William Woodecok and John Syward, jurors, deposed that John Norton and Richard Well unjustly retained the goods of Andrew Norton, deceased of the parish. The testament was proved.

1608. St James, South Elmham

Robert Magnus, R.

Robert Pekke and Geoffrey Skerffe deposed that Thomas and Margaret Grene, executors, retained the goods of Richard Grene.

Robert Grene was noted for telling stories in church during divine service. He was cited and appeared at Bungay, where he confessed. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should offer a candle to the principal image during high mass, and should certify that he had performed penance. Penance performed.

1609. All Saints, South Elmham

John Peny, R.

James Galle, stip.

Thomas Sellyng and John Andrewe, jurors, deposed that dominus John Peny retained the goods of Catherine Bange, deceased.

1610. St Peter, South Elmham

Thomas Tubbyng, R.

William Swan and Simon Mannyng, jurors, made no deposition.

1611. St Michael, South Elmham.

Prior and convent of Rumburgh, prop., appeared by proctor.

John (blank), par. ch., did not appear.

Stephen Elmy and William Ridlond, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF WAYNFORD

1612. Wednesday 10 May 1499, Beccles

In the parish church, Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of

the deanery of Waynford.

John Turnour alias Lynde, perpetual dean, swore obedience and exhibited. John Leke took an oath as apparitor.

1613. Beccles

Mr Thomas Leke, R.

John Cok, par.ch.

Robert Grene, stip.

Robert Barker, stip.

William Payne, stip.

Edward Ryping, Robert Qwynte, Thomas Walker and Thomas Ayleward, jurors, deposed that William Dowe lived in adultery with a certain Alice (blank) while he had a lawful wife called Christine More still living. He was cited and appeared at Bungay on 17 May, and confessed. The commissary ordered that next sunday, barefoot and clad only in his shirt, and bearing in his hand a candle worth 1d, he should be beaten in solemn procession at Beccles, and after the procession should offer the candle to the principal image, and he was to certify that he had performed penance. He was warned on pain of the law to abstain from association with Alice until etc. Penance performed.

Edward Wastell, married, was denounced for adultery with Denise Brown. He was cited and appeared at Bungay, and denied the charge. He was instructed to purge himself and demonstrated his innocence with the aid of five of his neighbours on 14 July in the church of Beccles, where he failed in his compurgation, and the commissary adjudged him guilty, ordering that on the two following sundays he should be beaten in solemn procession in penitential fashion, bearing a candle worth 1d. Penance performed.

John Lenne was denounced for having first married Alice Prioure of Boxford, who was still living, and now having married Agnes Totyll of Hasketon. He was cited and appeared at Bungay on 16 May, and admitted the charge, saying that Alice had left him ten years ago. The commissary ordered him to abstain from intercourse and association with Agnes until the death of his first wife was proved by the time of the next court, where it was so proved, and the ban was removed.

Johh Brown, baker, was denounced for adultery with Alice Skett, a married woman. He appeared in the church of Beccles and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself at the next court with the aid of five neighbours. He appeared there with Robert Crowe, Richard Boteswell, William Burgasche and John Stoke, his compurgators, and when after proclamation had been made in accordance with the law none appeared to contest his compurgation, he legitimately purged himself

Fo. 95

1614. St Mary, Bungay

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop., appeared.

Thomas Leke, par. ch.

Thomas Sutton, stip.

Robert Brende, William Nesselyn and William Johnson, jurors, made no deposition. •

1615. Holy Trinity, Bungay.

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop.

Robert Nycollason, V.

William Dalyson and John Gyrlyng, jurors, deposed that John Holgey alias Bury, parchemynner, married, had abandoned the bed and company of his wife, who remained in the county of Yorkshire, and he was denounced for his adultery with Cecily Ruscheworth, wife of John Ruscheworth. He has fled.

1616. St John, Ilketshall

Robert Cosler, R.

John Erle, juror, made no deposition.

1617. St Laurence, Ilketshall

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop.

Br (blank) par.ch. did not appear.

John Swanton, juror, deposed that John Jaimes was absent from his parish church on sundays without reasonable cause. He was cited and appeared at Beccles and confessed. The commissary ordered him to offer a candle worth 1d next sunday, and to amend his behaviour. He appeared and certified that he had performed penance.

Fo. 95v

1618. St Margaret, Ilketshall

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop.

Leonard Goldebeter, V.

John Mannyng and John Wellys, jurors, deposed that Agnes Moore retained the goods of her husband William Moore without authority. She appeared in the church of Bungay and the testament was proved etc.

1619. St Andrew, Ilketshall

Priress and convent of Bungay, prop.

Robert Vyncent, V.

John Brakeman and Bartholomew Chevyr, jurors, made no deposition.

1620. Mettingham

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop.

Richard Umfrey, V.

William Whyte and William Somard, jurors, made no deposition.

1621. Endgate

Mr Robert Salwys, R., did not appear.

Thomas Edmond, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Moore and John Belenger, jurors, deposed that Robert Woode was absent from his parish church on various days. He has left.

Mr Robert Salwys did not reside, but remained in London performing annual service without license.¹

1622. Great Wurlingham

John Brown, R., did not appear.

John Knyton, par.ch.,

Robert Wasyn, stip., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Walter Prykyll and John Dully, jurors, deposed that William Mouse, thaxter, was absent from his parish church on various days, and especially on Easter day, so that he did not receive the Eucharist from his own priest. He has fled.

1623. Sotterley

Thomas Ayleward, R.

John Tompson and Thomas Baldewyn, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1624. Ellough

Thomas Byngle, R., did not appear.

John Hengham, par.ch., swore obedience.

John Maryse, stip.

Jurors did not appear.

Thomas Byngle, R., was not resident in his benefice but lived in London without license. John Hengham, professed Cistercian monk, was noted for wearing secular dress without apostolic dispensation, thus incurring the charge of apostasy. He appeared at Bungay on 17 May and admitted the charge. The commissary imposed penance and ordered him to wear the habit of his profession. At the next court at Beccles he appeared reformed and clad in the habit of his profession.

1625. Northcove

Thomas Herde, R.

James Warner and John Coryour, jurors, made no deposition.

1. In October 1492 he had been parochial chaplain of St Olave's, Southwark; cf. no. 829 supra.

1626. Weston

John Grene, R., did not appear

John Basse and Thomas Bakke, jurors, deposed that John Grene, R., did not reside but lived in Kent. He appeared at Bungay on 26 May and swore obedience, and the commissary adjourned this business to 2.00 p.m., but when summoned then he did not appear, and so left again without licence.

Fo. 96

1627. Barsham

Thomas Say, R.

Richard Caryour, juror, made no deposition.

1628. Shadingfield

Matthew Dorker, R.

John Hille and Robert Lees, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1629. Shipmeadow

William Bedyngfeld, R.

Br John Henstede, par.ch., did not appear.

Thomas Barker, juror, made no deposition.

1630. St Mary, Willingham

Edmund Hubberd, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Jurors did not appear.

Dominus Edmund Hubberd was noted for his contempt of the jurisdiction of the most reverend father, in that he publicly asserted in English before Mr Vaughan as he sat judicially: Ye may nother suspende nor acurse me and if ye may so do I defye all my feythe. He was cited to appear on monday 16 June in the cathedral church of Norwich to state any reasonable cause why he should not be excommunicated for this contempt, but on that day when summoned he did not appear, therefore the judge excommunicated him in writing and ordered execution of the sentence, but afterwards on 18 June in the parish church of Southwold he appeared and contritely sought forgiveness and absolution. After he had sworn to perform penance, the judge committed to Mr Thomas Beccles the power to absolve him, and ordered that next sunday during high mass in the parish church of Beccles he should from the pulpit publicly renounce his opinion, and the following sunday he should do the same at Pakefield, and in the meantime he suspended him from saying mass.

1631. Ringfield with Little Redisham

Richard Hilton, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Richard Moore and John Broke, jurors, deposed that Richard Hilton, R.,

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had been intermediary between Ralph Coly, lately rector of Barsham and Thomas Say the present rector there, and by his advice an agreement was made between them that Thomas Say should buy all the autumnal tithes of Barsham for one year for £20, but these tithes were not worth more than £5, and by this illicit covenant Ralph resigned his benefice and Thomas Say obtained it. He appeared at Beccles on 14 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself at Southwold. He appeared there and the judge adjourned the case to monday 1 July in the cathedral church, when he was summoned but did not appear. Therefore the commissary deemed him contumacious and as penalty for his contumacy suspended him in writing from the celebration of mass.

Richard Hylton was also denounced for wittingly fostering immorality between the said Ralph Colyn and Alice the wife of Robert Morse, who was Ralph's concubine, in that he removed Alice and Ralph from the neighbourhood, and it was said that they now lived as man and wife in remote parts.

1632. Redisham

Prioress and convent of Bungay, prop.

John Colman, canon, swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Leme, juror, made no deposition.

John Colman, canon, was noted for keeping in his house in a suspicious manner a certain Elizabeth, a suspect woman, contrary to clerical decency. He appeared at Beccles on 14 June and denied the charge, alleging that she was his sister. He was instructed to prove this at the next court at Southwold and was ordered meanwhile to remove her from his house, on pain of the law.

It was noted that the same John Colman had not for a long time made confession, and it was not known to whom he had confessed, and he had thus set a bad example. He alleged that he had confessed to dominus Robert Grene at Lent and to Br John Payne at Easter, and was instructed to prove this at the next court at Southwold, but when summoned there he did not appear, and as penalty for his contempt the commissary suspended him in writing from the celebration of mass.

DEANERY OF LOTHINGLAND

Fo. 96v

1633. Friday (sic) 11 April 1499, Lowestoft

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Lothingland.

John Turnour alias Lynde, perpetual dean, swore obedience and exhibited. John Leek took an oath as apparitor.

1634. Ashby

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William Beyham, R.

Peter Nabbe and Alexander Brygge, jurors, deposed that William Beyham had allowed his rectory to fall into a ruinous state of disrepair. He appeared at Pakefield on 27 April and was ordered to make repairs.

1635. Barnby

William Hoy, R., appeared, swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Br (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

Robert Woode and William Grene, jurors, deposed that William Hoy did not reside and had allowed the rectory and chancel to fall into disrepair. He appeared at Pakefield on 27 April and was ordered to make repairs before the next court at Beccles, where he was summoned but did not appear.

1636. Bradwell

Mr Ralph Danyel, R., swore obedience.

Br John Wryght, par.ch., did not swear obedience.

John Reynald and Geoffrey Wellys, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1637. Blundeston

Miles Kerynch, R., swore obedience.

Br Robert Dey, par.ch., did not appear. He has fled.

Thomas Clerk and Thomas Byrde, jurors, made no deposition.

1638. Belton

Mr John Manyngham, R., did not appear.

Richard Atkynson, par.ch., swore obedience

John Pope and John Uptide, jurors, made no deposition.

1639. Corton

Abbot and convent of Leiston, prop., appeared by proctor.

William Mawer, V.

Richard Everarde and Thomas Wylde, jurors, deposed that Catherine Yongis, married, was noted for the crime of incontinence with various men. She has fled.

1640. Burgh Castle

Robert Wrenne, R.

Br (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

William Boys and John Leverych, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Fo. 97

1641. Carlton

Prior and convent of Bromholm, prop. of one mediety, did not appear.

Richard Colman, R., of second mediety.

John Andrewe and John Kerman, jurors, deposed that Robert Dobsyn absented himself from church on sundays and other feast days, and especially on the feast of the dedication of the church. He appeared at Pakefield and admitted the charge, and was ordered to do condiga penance and to amend. Penance performed.

Nicholas Dobsen was denounced on the same charge, appeared and was ordered to perform penance and to amend, on pain of the law.

1642. Fritton

John Edon, R.

John Fayrweder and John Neve, jurors, made no deposition.

1643. Gunton

Robert Bradley, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Philippe, juror, deposed that Robert Bradley wore secular attire without dispensation, although he was a professed canon.

1644. Gorleston

Prior and convent of St Bartholomew, London, prop.

John Westland, V.

William Skevyn, par.ch.

Thomas Chapeleyn and Richard Fayrweder, jurors, made no deposition.

1645. Hopton

Prior and convent of Norwich, prop.

Robert Towrys, par. ch.

William Smyth and Charles Towrys, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1646. Gisleham

John Craford, R.

Br Nicholas Elmham, par.ch., swore obedience.

William Derham and Robert Shevot, jurors, deposed that Br Nicholas Elmham kept a suspect woman in his house. He appeared at Pakefield on 28 May, denied carnal intercourse and alleged that she was his sister. He was ordered to remove her from his house without delay and to certify this at the next court, where he appeared and demonstrated that she had left for distant parts, and also proved that she was his sister.

Br Nicholas Elmham was also denounced for celebrating the sacraments without licence. He appeared at Lowestoft and was forbidden to celebrate henceforth, and was ordered to reside in his priory by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist (24 June).

1647. Herringfleet

Prior and convent of St Olave, prop.

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Parochial chaplain did not appear.

John Joy and John Rankyns, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1648. Kessingland

Abbess and convent of the Minoreesses of London, prop., did not appear.

William Mate, V.

Richard (blank) stip., did not appear.

Thomas Persy, William Sokeler, Richard Jekkis, John Turnour, jurors, deposed that John Hewe was noted for telling stories in church during services. He appeared at Pakefield on 27 May, admitted the charge and swore to do penance. He was ordered to abstain from this crime on pain of 12d.

Fo. 97v

1649. Kirkley

Edward Jenney, R., did not swear obedience.

James Crawford, stip.

Robert Herbotell and Robert Hutton, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1650. Lowestoft.

Prior and convent of St Bartholomew, London, prop.

Mr Robert Tompson, V., swore obedience.

Thomas Draper, par.ch., swore obedience.

Robert Sutton, stip.

Robert Elene, stip.

William Jekson, stip., did not appear.

John Jetour, John Sparhewe and John Couper, jurors, deposed that Margaret Duglasse alias Reede, married, was noted for her adultery with a great many men who adhered suspiciously to her. She appeared at Southwold and admitted the charge as regarded a certain Roger Benet. The commissary ordered that next sunday, barefoot and clad only in her shift, and with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d in her hand, she should go from the font to the high altar and offer a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to the principal image. Penance performed.

William Wylton, single, was denounced for fornication with Margaret Stares, widow; he had the banns called three times in church, as was customary, before Lent, but now refused to have the marriage solemnised. He appeared at Southwold on 19 June and admitted carnal intercourse, but stated that he had contracted marriage against his will through fear of Nicholas Huson and William Wymond, but he did not convince the court that he had been pressurised by fear, and the judge ordered them to procure the solemnisation of their marriage by the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (1 August).

Mr Robert Tompson has allowed his vicarage to fall into ruinous disrepair, to the bad example of others.

1651. Lound

John Taliour, R., did not appear.

William Beyham, par.ch., swore obedience and exhibited.

William Primour and Richard Sawyer, jurors, deposed that John Taliour, R., did not reside and left his rectory in a ruinous state of disrepair.

1652. Mutford

Warden and fellows of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, prop.

Richard Toly, par.ch., did not appear.

Br William Typpeshede, stip., did not appear.

Richard Ryping and William Grey, jurors, made no deposition.

1653. Oulton

William Bedyngfeld, R..

Mr William Samson, stip.

John Fynston and Richard Kerynch, jurors, deposed that John Doraunt, married, was noted for incest with Isabelle, the daughter of his wife. He appeared at Pakefield on 27 May, admitted the charge and swore to do penance. The commissary ordered that next sunday, barefoot, barelegged and bareheaded, clad only in his shirt and with a candle worth 2d in his hand he should go in penitential fashion before the procession, and after the procession should wait at the steps of the altar until the beginning of high mass, and then offer the candle to the principal image; the following sunday he should do similar penance at Lowestoft and the third sunday at Pakefield, and he should certify that he had performed penance at Beccles, which he did and so was dismissed.

Robert Joly was noted for absenting himself from his parish church on sunday without reasonable cause. He appeared at Pakefield and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that he should go barefoot before the procession with a candle worth 1d, and should certify at Beccles, which he did.

Fo. 98

1654. Rushmere

John Hokyr, R.

Robert Browster and John Mawsay, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1655. Pakefield

Edward Jenney, R., of one moiety.

John Crowford, R., of other mediety.

John Fysche, stip.

John Capper, Matthew Lynsey and Peter Goos, jurors, deposed that

dominus John Fysche was noted for adultery with Beatrice (blank), married, lately of Yarmouth, and that they were taken together in the rectory. He has fled.

1656. Southtown

Prior and convent of St Bartholomew, London, prop., did not appear.

Richard Atkynson, V.

Br John Johnson did not appear.

William Cristemesse, juror, made no deposition.

1657. Somerleyton

Thomas Maister, R.

William Castelacre, stip.

John Candeler and Andrew Webster, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF DUNWICH

1658. Monday 15 April 1499, Dunwich

In the parish church of St Peter Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Dunwich.

Perpetual dean (blank).

Robert Tropynell took an oath as apparitor.

1659. Blythburgh

Prior and convent of Blythburgh, prop., appeared.

Mr John Ovy, par.ch., did not exhibit.

George Hawys, stip.

Robert Folkeyn, stip.

John Hervy, stip.

Richard Lamberd, Thomas Sadeler, John Kerver and Thomas Crowe, jurors, deposed that Alice Brown was noted for her adultery with Nicholas Holyngworth of Spexhall. She was cited but did not appear at Halesworth on 29 May.

Nicholas Holyngworth, lately of Spexhall, married, was noted for adultery with the said Alice Brown. He appeared at Halesworth on 29 May and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that the following two Sundays he should go in penitential fashion before the procession around the church with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the principal image, the first Sunday at Spexhall and the second at Halesworth, and should certify at Southwold, which he did on oath.

1660. Blyford

Prior and convent of Blythburgh, prop.

Robert Atkynson, par.ch.

William Foxe, Richard Grene and William Duxe, jurors, made no deposition.

1661. Buxlow

William Towneshend, R., did not appear.

Jurors did not appear.

1662. Brampton

Thomas Payne, R.

Geoffrey Salwis and Robert Pygott, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1663. Bramfield

Prior and convent of Blythburgh, prop.

William Wuley, V.

Robert Couper, William Mellys and William Rabett, jurors, made no deposition.

1664. Benacre

Mr Robert Prewet, R.

Nicholas Coryour and Robert Funke, jurors, deposed that Richard Horne, single, was noted for fornication with Marion Rede, lately of the same parish. He appeared at Southwold on 19 June, and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go before the procession in penitential fashion with a candle worth 1d, and the following sunday should do similar penance at Northales. Penance performed.

Marion Rede, lately of the same parish, was noted for fornication with Richard Horne. She has left.

Margaret Feke contracted marriage with John Heron of Benacre, who appeared at Beccles and denied this contract. The judge decreed that Margaret should be cited to state her interest in this matter at the next court at Southwold, but although she was legitimately cited she did not appear to state her case against John Heron, therefore in the absence of the plaintiff the judge at the request of John Heron dismissed the case.

1665. Cookley

John Lance, R.

John Saunderson and John Kempe, jurors, made no deposition.

1666. Chediston

Prior and convent of St Neots, prop., did not appear.

Thomas Grene, V.

John Grygge, par.ch. He has left.

Robert Skutte and John Watlyngton, jurors, made no deposition.

1667. Cratfield

Prior and convent of St Neots, prop.

John Chyrche, V.

John Rusale (? stip.)

Eliseus Webster (? stip.)

Robert Smyth and Simon Smyth, jurors, made no deposition.

1668. St Peter, Dunwich

John Trapynell, R., swore obedience

John Williamson, John Roper, William Jenengh and Richard Sparheele, jurors, deposed that Patrick Brown was noted for adultery with a certain Joan who was living with him, while he had a legitimately married wife still alive. He appeared at Southwold on 19 June, denied the charge and was instructed to purge himself at the next court. The judge issued a new monition.

Emma Luke was a common sower of discord among her neighbours and was quarrelsome in church on sundays during divine service. She appeared at Southwold on 19 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go from the font to the high altar with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify that she had performed penance, which she did.

Margaret More was noted for wittingly maintaining prostitution in her house. She was cited but did not appear at Halesworth, and because it was alleged that she was very sick the commissary delegated to the rector of Dunwich power to examine the case and to admonish her on pain of the law to cease maintaining prostitution.

Fo. 99

1669. St John, Dunwich

Thomas Emster, R.

William Gosmer, Matthew Bowbrok, Thomas Kelyng and Robert Bettes, jurors, made no deposition.

1670. All Saints, Dunwich

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

Edmund Langton, par.ch., swore obedience.

Arnarus Johnis (? stip)

Walter Pers and Robert Makon, jurors, made no deposition.

1671. Easton Bavents

Edmund Langton, R., swore obedience.

Walter Pers and Robert Hakon, jurors, deposed that John Coke, single, was noted for fornication with Marion Reynes, single. He appeared at Southwold and admitted the charge, but stated that he had taken her as his wife. The judge ordered that next sunday he should go barefoot from the font to the high altar and offer a candle to the principal image. Penance performed.

Marion Reynes, single, was noted for fornication with the foresaid John. She appeared at Southwold and admitted carnal intercourse, but she was now married to him. Similar penance was imposed.

James Tompson, single, was noted for fornication with Joan Hervy, single. He appeared at Halesworth and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself with the aid of four neighbours at the next court. Subsequently he was dismissed on his own oath, as he was accused from malice.

1672. Frostenden

Robert Wattesson, R.

William Godyer, par.ch., swore obedience and was instructed to exhibit, but did not appear at Halesworth.

William More and William Pays, jurors, deposed that Robert Wattesson did not reside in his benefice and allowed the rectory and chancel to fall into disrepair.¹

1673. Fordley

Richard Hawker, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Bakeler, juror, made no deposition.

1674. Darsham

Prior and convent of Thetford, O.S.B., prop ., appeared by proctor.

Br Rober Warner, V.

Thomas Draper, par.ch.

John Reve, John Molet and Robert Canell, jurors, made no deposition.

1675. Holton

Prior and convent of Rumburgh, prop.

John Plomer, par.ch.

William Chele and William Arnold, jurors, made no deposition.

1676. Halesworth

Mr Hammond Grave, R.

1. He served as parochial chaplain at Bedford, cf. no. 1844 infra.

William Dryver (? stip.)

John Walter (? stip.)

Thomas Towyr, Walter Payne, William Smyth and Thomas Payne, jurors,
made no deposition.

1677. Heveningham

Mr William Marpell, R.

Philip Ilend, stip.

William Gerard and William Blowboll, jurors, made no despoition.

Fo. 99v

1678. Huntingfield

Robert Barker, R.

John Cotewane and Thomas Freman, jurors, deposed that Isabelle Smyth, single, is noted for fornication with John Derowe of Saxmundham, single. She appeared at Saxmundham and admitted the charge, and that she had borne a child. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go in penitential fashion before the procession round the church of Saxmundham with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d in her hand, and should certify at the next court there, which she did on oath.

John Derowe, lately of Saxmundham, was noted for fornication with the said Isabelle Smyth. He appeared at Saxmundham and admitted carnal intercourse. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go before the procession there with a candle worth 1d in his hand, and the following sunday he should do likewise at Halesworth, and should certify at the next session at Eyke, which he did.

William Freston, monk, wore a secular habit without dispensation. He appeared at Lowestoft and the judge suspended him from the celebration of mass and ordered him to appear at the next court, but he did not appear.

1679. Leiston

Abbot and convent of Leiston, prop.

William Calle, par.ch., swore obedience.

William Grenewey, stip.

Robert Mann, Richard Everard and John Hardy, jurors, deposed that Robert Taliour, married, was noted for fornication with Joan Bulner of Middleton. He appeared at Halesworth and alleged that there was a contract of marriage between them, but they both denied carnal intercourse and were dismissed on their own oaths, but were instructed to obtain the solemnisation of their marriage by Michaelmas, on pain of the law.

1680. Great Linstead

William Clerk, par.ch.

James Warwyk, stip., did not appear.

William Curteys and Henry Gilberd, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1681. Little Linstead

Nicholas Depdale swore obedience and was instructed to exhibit, but did not appear.

William Dekon and Stephen Burchard, jurors, made no deposition.

1682. Knodishall

Robert Pepyn, R., did not appear.

Robert Duffard, par.ch.

John Langeton and Stephen Alcok, jurors, deposed that Alice Barefote the executrix of (blank) Barfote retained his goods without licence. She was cited but did not appear at Southwold.

1683. Henstead

Robert Herman, R.

The jurors deposed that William Freston, monk, wore a secular habit without dispensation. He appeared at Lowestoft and admitted the charge, and the judge prohibited him from further celebration until he had exhibited a dispensation for his irregularity, and he was to appear at the next court at Southwold, where it was certified to the judge that he had fled.

1684. Middleton

Philip Baker, ch., swore obedience.

Richard Huntaman, juror, made no deposition.

1685. Northales

Prior and convent of Wangford, prop.

Mr William Ewyn, V.

John Smyth, stip.

Thomas Langeton, stip.

John Bene jnr., William Kechyn and William Stone, jurors, deposed that Alice Deraunt, the wife of Henry Deraunt, was noted for the use of superstitious art, and said that she had the gift of prophesying the future. She was cited but did not appear at Southwold on 17 June.

John Senyour was noted as quarrelsome towards his neighbours and a sower of discord. He appeared at Halesworth and admitted the charge, and was ordered to offer one candle to the principal image, with an injunction that he should not henceforward behave in such a way.

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Prior and convent of Wangford, prop.

Mr John Hopton, V.

Robert Kegill and Robert Pery, jurors, made no deposition.

1687. Rumburgh

Prior and convent of Rumburgh, prop.

Richard Wade, par.ch.

John Laurens and Peter Cosyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1688. Sibton

Abbot and convent of Sibton, prop.

Richard Clerk, V.

William Chownes, stip.

Matthew Baker, juror, deposed that William Legent was noted for his adultery with Joan Mann, lately his maid. He appeared at Southwold and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go in penitential fashion before the procession in his parish church during high mass and should offer a candle, and similarly at the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist he should go barefoot from the font to the high altar and offer a candle worth 1d to the principal image, and should certify, which he did, swearing that he had performed public penance, and so he was dismissed.

William Pavy, jnr., was noted for adultery with Alice Browne, lately of Blythburgh. He was cited but did not appear at Southwold, and therefore was suspended.

1689. Peasenhall

Abbot and convent of Blythburgh, prop.

Nicholas Bone, par.ch.

John Mendham, stip., did not appear. He has fled.

John Gonell, juror, deposed that before he was in orders Nicholas Bonde had contracted marriage de facto and de iure with Margery Dowe of Beccles, single, and that the banns had been called three times.

1690. Southwold

Prior and convent of Wangford, prop.

Semanus Torald, par.ch.

Mr William Poley (? stip.) did not appear.

John Parkeid, stip.

John Clare, stip.

John Herbury, stip., did not appear.

Henry Joy, John Colman, Richard Bushop and Robert Josse, jurors, deposed that John Clare, perpetual vicar of Earlham, did not reside in his benefice. He appeared at Southwold and was admonished to keep continual

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residence on pain of the law.

Geoffrey Bocher alias Thurlewold was noted to have married his first wife in northern parts, to have married another wife at Colchester and now to have married Elizabeth, with whom he was living while the other wives were still alive. He was cited but did not appear at Southwold, and the judge proclaimed him contumacious and suspended him in writing. Afterwards it was stated that he had fled.

Fo. 100v

1691. Spexhall

Thomas Grey, R.

Thomas Fayrdedey and Richard Plowe, jurors, made no deposition.

1692. Southcove

Thomas Copyn, R., swore obedience.

William Barbour and Henry Childerhens, jurors, made no deposition.

1693. Sotherton

John Greveson, R.

John Chapman and Robert Lees, jurors, made no deposition.

1694. Theberton

Henry Evirton, R.

Thomas Symondson, stip.

John Baker and John Hunteman, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1695. Thorington

Robert Smyth, R.

John Milles and Reginald Andrews, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1696. Walberswick

Prior and convent of Blynburgh, prop.

Walter Fredesham, par.ch., swore obedience.

Philip Johnson, stip.

Charles Makmanyssa, stip.

William Savage, John Homward, Robert Byrd and Thomas Chyrch, jurors, deposed that John Wulrerd was noted as a common blasphemer by the body of Christ and His other limbs. He appeared at Halesworth and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go from his seat to the steps of the altar with a candle worth 4d, and stand there until the Gospel, when he should offer the burning candle to the honour of the body of Christ, and should certify, which he did.

The executors of John Michill retain his goods without licence or authority. The testament was proved.

1697. Westhale

Prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Norwich, prop.

Richard Baxster, V.

Edmund Camond, stip.

Robert Saly and Thomas Ottlowe, jurors, deposed that John Holbek was noted as a common story-teller in church during divine service. He was cited but did not appear at Blythburgh. He was suspended.

Robert Cane, noted for the same offence, did not appear.

1698. Walpole

Prioress and convent of Redlingfield, prop.

Richard Ray, par.ch.

William Fynne, stip., swore obedience.

John Hoo and John Young, jurors, made no deposition.

1699. Westleton

Abbot and convent of Sibton, prop.

George Steveley, V., did not appear.

John Wylkyns, par.ch.

John Herman and John Goche, jurors, made no deposition.

1700. Wenhaston

Prior and convent of Blythburgh, prop.

William Smyth, V.

John Shirwoode, stip.

Richard Bryce and William Pepyn, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1701. Wisset

Prior and convent of Rumburgh, prop.

Thomas Grene, par.ch.

Thomas Sevynpens and John Potter, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 101

1702. Wangford

Prior and convent of Wangford, prop.

Thomas Lane, par.ch.

John Bokenham and William Skete, jurors, deposed that Margaret Bene alias Kyngeshey was noted for having borne a child by a certain priest. She has fled.

1703. Wrentham

William Redenhale, R.

William Gerrard and John Barbour, jurors, deposed that Alice Bene was noted for having left the company of her husband. She has left.

William Pyke was noted for his absence from the parish church on sundays.
He did not appear and was suspended.

1704. Uggeshall

Mr John Oby, R.

Henry Vahaut, stip.

Thomas Baker and John Foole, jurors, deposed that Mr John Oby did
not reside in his benefice.¹

1705. Ubbeston

Prior and convent of St Neot's, prop.

Thomas Cowall, V.

John Champerneys, juror, made no deposition.

1706. Yoxford

Prior and convent of Thetford, O.S.B., prop.

John Newman, V.

Richard Payne and John Fokelyn, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF ORFORD

1707. Tuesday 16 April 1499, Snape

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the
deanery of Orford.

Perpetual dean did not appear.

Nicholas Reve took an oath as apparitor.

1708. Aldeburgh

Abbot and convent of St John Colchester appeared by their proctor Mr
William Longe.

Robert Alwethyr, V.

John Leyson, stip.

Thomas Benselyn, John Sothern, Robert Freman, and John Carter, jurors,
deposed that Joan Fale absented herself from the parish church on sundays.
She appeared at Ash and admitted the charge. She was admonished and
an injunction was issued, and she was thus dismissed, because she was
very poor.

John Fale was denounced for the same offence. He appeared and was
similarly dismissed in forma pauperis.

1709. Aldringham Thorpe²

1. He served as parochial chaplain at Blythburgh; cf. no. 1659 supra.

2. Aldringham Thorpe was a detached member of the deanery of Hoxne.

Abbot and convent of Leiston, prop.

John Yoxford, par.ch.

The canons of Leiston

Robert Wylde and Robert Gillerd, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1710. Blaxhall

Thomas Skerlet, R., appeared by his proctor.

Br Robert Gildern, par.ch., swore obedience and then departed.

John Flete and Reginald Osberne, jurors, made no deposition.

1711. Bruisyard

Abbess and convent of Bruisyard, prop.

Br (blank) Peyton, par.ch., did not appear.

Henry Bolles and John Sylvester, jurors, made no deposition.

1712. Benhall

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Alexander Redberd, par.ch.

Thomas Wulflete and John Dey, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Fo. 101v

1713. Carlton

John Heylok, R. swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Bumstede, master of the chantry.

John Love and John Caine, jurors, made no deposition.

1714. Chillesford

Brian Knyght, R.

William Norman and John Jenour, jurors, made no deposition.

1715. Cransford

Abbot and convent of Leiston, prop.

Richard Eyke did not appear.

Robert Hebbes and John Capon, jurors, made no deposition.

1716. Dunningworth

Br George Mate, R.

Jurors did not appear.

1717. Friston

Prior and convent of Snape, prop.

Thomas Emster, V.

William Towneshend, par.ch.

John Palmer, Robert Powlyn, Thomas Hille and John Palmer, jurors, made no deposition.

1718. Farnham

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Henry Thyrlowe, canon, swore obedience but did not exhibit. He has left.

Robert Wuley and John Gerrard, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1719. Little Glemham

Thomas Mannyng, R.

John Berney, monk.

John Bosset, John Gerrard and Augustine Wuley, jurors, deposed that the rector had allowed the rectory to fall into a state of ruin. He appeared at Saxmundham and was admonished to effect repairs by the feast of St Peter ad Vincula (1 August) on pain of 40s.

1720. Kelsale

William Smyth, R.

Richard Bery, stip.

William Halle, stip., did not appear.

William Bacheler, John Felerer, John Reynald and Ralph Ede, jurors, deposed that John Bakeler, single, was noted for fornication with Christine Carter, single, to the grave peril of his soul. He was cited and appeared at Saxmundham on 31 May and admitted carnal intercourse. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go in penitential fashion before the solemn procession in his parish church with a candle worth 1d, the following sunday he should go in processior at Aldeburgh, and the third sunday around the market place of Saxmundham, and should certify. Subsequently he appeared and certified that he had done penance one sunday at Kelsale, and stated that he would marry Christine, and for this reason the judge remitted the remainder of the penance.

Christine Carter was noted for fornication with the said John Bakeler. She appeared and admitted carnal intercourse, but there was a contract of marriage between them. The judge imposed public penance, which she performed.

1721. Iken

Robert Hattefeld, R.

Robert Calvas and John Moore, jurors, made no deposition.

1722. Snape

Prior and convent of Snape, prop.

John Meyr, par.ch.

John Cave, stip.

Thomas Fale, John Salman and John Broke, jurors, deposed that Henry Brewer, married, was noted for adultery with Denise Donkenges, lately

of the same parish, to the grave peril of his soul and setting a dangerous example to others. He appeared at Saxmundham on 31 May and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday during high mass he should go barefoot and bareheaded, clad only in his shirt from the font through the church to the high altar, where he should genuflect and offer a candle worth 1d to the principal image, and the following sunday should do the same, bareheaded but fully clad. He certified on oath that he had performed penance.

Fo. 102

1723. Sternfield

Lawrence Luneys, R.

Robert Howles and William Pane, jurors, made no deposition.

1724. Stratford St Andrew

Roger Notill, R., appeared, swore obedience, but did not exhibit and then retired.

Br William (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

1725. Sudbourne

Mr Richard Sukburne, R., did not appear.

John Plomer, par.ch.

Thomas Thidwarre, Thomas Batche, Augustine Wyseman and John Jay, jurors, made no deposition, but all was well.

1726. Orford

Mr Richard Sukburne, R.

Anthony Calver, par.ch.

John Brown, master of the chantry.

Peter Marly, stip.

John Dyxe, stip.

Thomas Bukhill, John Bukhill, Edward Gilberne, John Baxster, John Spilwatyr and Nicholas Dyxe, jurors, made no deposition.

Anthony Calver, R. of Dallinghoo, did not reside in his benefice, but served the cure of Orford without licence.

1727. Saxmundham

Henry Eyrton, R., did not appear because he was sick.

Henry Geffery, stip.

Peter Rydynges, stip.

John Cobbe, Thomas Norman, Robert Barker and Robert Frenche, jurors, deposed that the rector had allowed the rectory to fall into bad disrepair.

1728. Sweffling

John Walronde, R. and canon,

John Herman, stip.

Thomas Stannard and Geoffrey Dunche, jurors, deposed that Thomas Stanner was noted for violating or disturbing the liberty of the church, and thus committing sacrilege, in that he arrested or attached a horse from the churchyard without the rector's licence, and this horse was the mortuary of a certain John Hoddes. He appeared at Saxmundham and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should offer a candle worth 1d to the principal image there, and should within two days release the horse to the rector, on pain of excommunication, and should certify that he had done these things, which he did.

Margaret Syer, single, was noted for adultery with Robert Oldehale, married. She appeared at Ash and admitted carnal intercourse, and the judge imposed two beatings round the parish church in solemn procession, and ordered that she should offer a candle worth 1d to the principal image. Penance performed.

Robert Oldehale was noted for his adultery with the said Margaret Syer. He appeared at Ash and in Margaret's presence consistently denied the charge, and the judge instructed him to purge himself with the aid of seven neighbours, and issued a new warning to him.

Fo. 102v

1729. Parham

Prior and convent of Hickling, prop.

Thomas Wurlisch, V.

Thomas Wulward, William Lee, Robert Lyon and William Randolff, jurors, made no deposition.

1730. Rendham

Abbot and convent of Sibton, prop.

John Davies, V.

Thomas Palmer, John Ede and Ralph Thurston, jurors, made no deposition

1731. Tunstall

Hugh Asheton, R.

Reginald Herman and William Jeffrey, jurors, deposed that Anthony Reder absented himself from the parish church without reasonable cause. He appeared at Ash on 19 June and admitted the charge. The commissary admonished him to amend his behaviour on pain of two beatings around the church, and penance was imposed. Penance performed.

William Glover was noted for the same offence. He appeared at Ash on 19 June, admitted the charge, and penance was imposed.

1732. Wantisden

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

(blank), par.ch., did not appear

William Jay and William Sonne, jurors, made no deposition.

1733. Buxlow

William Touneshende, R.

Robert Braine and John Seman, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF WYLFORD AND LOOSE

1734. Thursday 18 April 1499, Wickham Market

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Wylford and Loose.

The perpetual dean did not appear.

Richard Wylly took an oath as apparitor.

1735. Alderton

Thomas Dokett, R. (? appearance).

William Woodebrig, par.ch., did not appear.

Edmund Hille, Hohn More, John Blomevild and Robert Blomevild, jurors, made no deposition.

1736. Campsey Ash

Mr Edmund Brygette, R. (? appearance).

Robert Freman, par.ch.

Robert Freman, John Hunteman and John Chetilbergh, jurors, made no deposition.

1737. Butley

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Walter Skynner, par.ch., did not appear.

Robert Blancheflour and Edmund Buk, jurors, made no deposition.

1738. Bawdsey

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Robert Chapman, V.

Thomas Pygott, jnr., and John Carewey, jurors, deposed that Thomas Spekke, a monk, celebrated there, and sometimes in the church of Alderton, and did not have licence or capacity. He has fled.

1739. Bromeswell

Robert Brown, R.

Robert Welond and William Byrtcham, jurors, made no deposition.

1740. Brandeston

Prior and convent of Woodbridge, prop.

William Metesharp, V.

Thomas Crapnell and John Goldyng, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 103.

1741. Bredfield

Prior and convent of Butley, prop. of one mediety.

Prioress and convent of Campsey Ash, prop. of other mediety.

William Basse, V.

Thomas Lelewys and Thomas Causton, jurors, deposed . . .

The executors of William Bovette. The testament was proved.

1742. Capel St Andrew

William Bevyrlle, par.ch., did not appear.

John Keryche and Richard Punde, jurors, made no deposition.

1743. Creetingham

Prior and convent of St Peter, Ipswich, prop.

William Howorth, V.

Robert Gildensleve, stip.

John Reydon and William Syrlyng, jurors, made no deposition.

1744. Gedgrave

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

1745. Charsfield

Prior and convent of Letheringham, prop.

William Smyth, par.ch., did not appear.

Robert Foxe and John Hamond, jurors, made no deposition.

1746. Dallinghoo

Anthony Calver, R.

John Stoney, par.ch.

David Grifwyth, John Byrle and William Haveby, jurors, deposed that Anthony Calver did not reside, but kept a cure in another place.¹

1747. Eyke

John Swyer, R.

Thomas Parke, par.ch.

Richard Smyth, stip.

Thomas Cowper, stip.

1. He served as parochial chaplain of Orford; cf. no. 1726 supra.

John Reve and Robert Swyft, jurors, deposed that John Swyer did not reside in his benefice, but absented himself without licence.

1748. Easten

Richard Coppyng, R.

John Corbald and Thomas Bedon, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Framlingham

Mr John Nettelton, R., did not appear.

Nicholas Lawys, par.ch.

Thomas Cade, stip.

John Fulmerston, Robert Magges, John Say and Robert Smyth, jurors, deposed that Thomas Hille, single, was noted for fornication with Agnes Lownde of the same parish. He was not cited because he had fled. Agnes Lownde was noted for the same offence. She was cited, but did not appear. She was suspended.

1750. Hoo

Prior and convent of Letheringham, prop.

George Bristowe, par.ch., did not swear obedience or exhibit.

John Frawys and William Reynald, jurors, made no deposition.

1751. Hollesley

John Thrussh, R.

William Page and Richard Braby, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 103v

1752. Hacheston

Prior and convent of Hickling, prop.

Roger Umfrey, V.

John Salom, stip., did not appear.

Edward Haskett, stip.

Stephen Hakon and Henry Helmham, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1753. Kenton

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Geoffrey Turnour, V.

Laurence Woode and Nicholas Wade, jurors, made no deposition.

1754. Kettleburgh

Mr John Bradeshawe, R., did not appear.

Thomas Grevesson, par.ch.

Thomas Kynge and Roger Coole, jurors, deposed that Mr John Bradeshawe did not maintain continual residence.

1755. Letheringham

Prior and convent of Letheringham, prop., appeared in person.

The prior served the cure.

Thomas Foxe and John Goldyng, jurors, made no deposition.

1756. Melton

Mr William Baly, R.

Simon Teryngton, stip.

Roger Smyth and Thomas Myles, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1757. Marlesford

Richard Bekbyng, R.

Richard Coppyng and Richard Lyvyons, jurors, deposed that Matilda, lately the maid of Reginald Herman, had borne a child, by whom it was not known. She has taken flight.

1758. Monewden

John Sale, R.

Thomas Styward and John Malster, jurors, made no deposition.

1759. Pettistree

Prioress and convent of Campsey Ash, prop.

John Elmham, par.ch.

Walter Grome and Thomas Starke, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1760. Ramsholt

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

John Bery, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Blok and Thomas Cawsey, jurors, deposed that the prior had allowed the chancel to fall into ruin, so that the rain fell upon the altar. The prior appeared and an injunction was made.

1761. Rendlesham

Mr Henry Wyngefeld, R.

Christopher Crosby, par.ch., did not appear.

John Lee and Robert Rendelsham, jurors, made no deposition.

1762. Ufford

John Bushop, R.

Mr Thomas Duffeld, stip., swore obedience.

William Gros and John Chetilbergh, jurors, deposed that Isabelle Richard, single, was noted for adultery with Stephen Arnald. She appeared at Ash and admitted carnal copulation. The commissary ordered that the following two sundays she should go in penitential fashion before the procession in the parish church, and should certify at

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Eyke. There it was discovered that she had fled.

Stephen Arnald was noted for adultery with Isabelle Richard. He has left.

Fo. 104

1763. Wickham Market

Prioress and convent of Campsey Ash, prop.

Mr Reginald Calle, V. (? appearance).

John Adlyngton, par.ch., swore obedience.

Reginald Grene, stip.

Richard Faryngton, stip.

William Ascheton, stip.

Richard Brigges, Robert Gerlyng, Godfrey Lawler and Thomas Elmham, jurors, deposed that John Skotte wittingly fostered immorality in his house between various persons, that is, between beggars. He appeared at Eyke on 1 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go barefoot before the procession with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify at Ash. There it was discovered that he had fled the locality, and although summoned he did not appear.

Joan his wife appeared at Eyke and admitted the same charge. A similar penance was imposed and she appeared at Eyke and certified that she had performed penance.

Richard Bedwell was denounced for wittingly sustaining immorality in his house between beggars. He appeared at Eyke and admitted the charge. Similar penance was imposed, and at Eyke he certified that he had performed penance.

1764. Sutton

Abbess and convent of Bruisyard, prop.

Edmund Buckby, V.

Thomas Mersche and John Hudde, jurors, made no deposition.

1765. Shottisham

John Aleyn, R.

Robert Burne, and William Whyte, jurors, made no deposition.

1766. Earl Soham

Mr William Brigges, R.

William Layfeld, par.ch.

John Albryte, William More, Robert Dele and Robert Thrower, jurors, deposed that James Wardeyn was noted for fornication with Margaret Woodward of Framsdan, who was pregnant. He was cited but did not appear at Woolpit. He was suspended.

1767. Woodbridge

Prior and convent of Woodbridge, prop.

Richard Boole, stip., did not appear.

Thomas Maister, stip.

William Basse, stip.

William Beele, Robert Pollard, William Bryan and Robert Curteys, jurors, deposed that Robert Walpoll had not confessed to his curate at Lent or at Easter in 1499. He has fled.

Richard Cuttyng was denounced on the same charge. He has fled.

The executors of Robert Partrych, deceased. The testament was proved.

Fo. 104v

1768. Boulge with Debach

William Robynson, R.

John Todde, juror, made no deposition.

1769. Boyton

William Lynsey, R.

Thomas Mergett and Thomas (blank), jurors, made no deposition.

1770. Lowdham

Mr William Chele, master of the chantry of Campsey.

Robert Bryan, John Walsham, William Godfrey, William Mason, fellows.

DEANERY OF CARLEFORD AND COLNEYS

1771. Monday 22 April, Nacton

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Carleford and Colneys.

The perpetual dean did not appear.

William Ovy took an oath as apparitor.

1772. Felixstowe

Prior and convent of Felixstowe, prop.

Roger Stoché alias Stodard, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Mersland and John Flynte, jurors, made no deposition.

1773. Trimley St Mary

Nicholas Tompson, R.

Thomas Bryan and John Goldyngham, jurors, made no deposition.

1774. Trimley St Martin

John Aldous, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Hendy and John Bryan, jurors, made no deposition.

1775. Walton

Prior and convent of Felixstowe, prop.

Thomas Slynke, V.

Roger Maskale and William Cretyng, jurors, deposed that John Clerk, single, was noted for fornication with Joan Markland, single. He appeared at Bucklesham on 3 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday, barefoot and bareheaded and clad only in his shirt he should go in penitential fashion before the solem procession in his parish church with a candle worth 8d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify. He certified at Ipswich that he had performed penance.

Joan Markland, single, was noted for fornication with John Clerk, and was pregnant. She appeared at Felixstowe and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that she should perform penance on four sundays after her purification, until after which the case was adjourned.

1776. Nacton

Robert Stapeler, R.

Thomas Paccard, stip.

Thurston Sherwode, Richard Ropken and Robert Ropkyn, jurors, deposed that Alice Hunlane, single, was noted for adultery with William Benet, married, a mariner. She appeared in the church of St Mary by the Tower at Ipswich on 21 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that she should perform penance on three sundays after her purification.

Fo. 105.

1777. Kirton

John Bolton, R.

John Flynte and Alexander Ropkyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1778. Bucklesham

Thomas Boteler, R.

Thomas Symond and Richard Neve, jurors, made no deposition.

1779. Falkenham

Prior and convent of Dodnash, prop.

Alexander Bowle, V.

Thomas Hode and William Couper, jurors, deposed that Thomas Hakon absented himself from his parish church on sundays during Lent. He appeared at Bucklesham and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that he should offer a candle in penitential fashion during high mass.

1780. Hemley

George Dunstable, R.

Richard Fenne and Robert Rendell, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1781. Levington

Prioress and convent of Redlingfield, prop.

Christopher Crosby, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Thomas Furtyn and Thomas Taliour, jurors, made no deposition.

1782. Martlesham

Robert Bonde, R., did not appear.

John Purpynt, par.ch.

William Lawsweyn, John Dawson and Peter Martyndale, jurors, deposed that Robert Bonde did not reside in his benefice.

1783. Foxhall

John Ippeswich, par.ch. (? appearance).

William Boys and Nicholas Lysse, jurors, made no deposition.

1784. Brightwell

The church is vacant because of poverty.

Ralph Danyell, par.ch.

1785. Kesgrave

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Br William Becclys, par.ch., did not appear.

John Smyth and Thomas Goodewyn, jurors, deposed that ...

Thomas Goodewyn, executor of the testament of Thomas Petkrewe, deceased.
The testament was proved.

1786. Otley

Peter Fletcher, R.

John Clodde (? stip.)

William Gerlyng and William Haugh, jurors, deposed that William Clodde had absented himself from the parish church on sundays for half a year. He has left.

1787. Hasketon

William Hasand, R.

John Belcheford, stip.

Thomas Awsen and Richard Alfeld, jurors, made no deposition.

1788. Clopton

Robert Davy, R.

William Fosedyk and John Pelso, jurors, made no deposition, but all was well.

1789. Grundisburgh

Mr Richard Neleson, R., did not appear.

Mr William Grewson, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Henry Balyes, stip.

Robert Witton, Thomas Sylborn and John Heyward, jurors, deposed that Robert Born absented himself from his parish church on sundays and other feastdays. He appeared at Bucklesham on 3 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that on two sundays he should in penitential fashion offer a candle to the principal image, and should certify, which he did.

1790. Witlesham

Edward Brews, R., swore obedience.

1791. Great Bealings

John Jacob, R.

Simon Thoxton, stip.

Alexander Joly and William Knotte, jurors, deposed that William Herwer, jnr., absented himself from the parish church on sundays, lying in bed at the time of services. He appeared at Bucklesham and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should during mass offer a candle worth 1d to the principal image, and should certify. Penance performed.

1792. Little Bealings

Geoffrey Parysche, R.

Richard Sterne and Thomas Fynne, jurors, deposed that Alice Fynne was noted for the use of magical art, in that when Andrew Fynne died, he had publicly asserted that Alice used such superstitious art from which he died, to the peril of her soul. She appeared at the church of St Mary by the Tower, Ipswich and denied the charge. The judge instructed her to purge herself at Bucklesham on 3 June, when she appeared with Alice Dameron, Matilda Goodewyn, Isabelle Petegrewe and Agnes Berne, her compurgators, and as none appeared to contradict, she canonically purged herself.

1793. Burgh

Thomas Paccard, R.

Thomas Shawe (? stip.)

Robert Jowry and Nicholas Stale, jurors, deposed that Thomas Paccard did not reside in his benefice, as he was bound by law, but celebrated at Nacton.

1794. Newbourn

Clement Goode, R., swore obedience.

John Purpote and Thomas Kymbill, jurors, made no deposition but all was well.

1795. Playford

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

John Dethe, par.ch., did not appear.

Richard Paskall and Andrew Clerk, jurors, made no deposition.

1796. Tuddenham

Prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, prop.

William Chalmer, V.

John Irdon and John Neve, jurors, made no deposition.

1797. Rushmere St Andrew (appropriated to prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich)

Robert Bramford, V., did not appear.

Jurors did not appear.

1798. Culpho

Abbot and convent of Leiston, prop.

John Hampnale, canon, swore obedience.

Roger More and Nicholas Milles, jurors, made no deposition.

1799. Waldingfield

William Mariot, R.

Robert Herte and John Warner, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF BOSMERE AND CLEYDON

Fo. 106

1800. Wednesday 21 April 1499, Needham Market

In the chapel of St John, Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Bosmere and Cleydon.

Perpetual dean (blank).

William Kymbill took an oath as apparitor.

1801. Barking with Pormondeston

Mr John Grey, R., swore obedience.

Thomas Clerk, par.ch.

Walter Sandholme, stip.

Thomas Sewet, William Tapyr, Edmund Hunne and Robert Gardyner, jurors, deposed that Richard Whytop, married, was noted for adultery with Anne (blank) lately the maid of William Styroppe, who bore a child by him. He appeared in the church of St Mary by the Tower, Ipswich, on

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23 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that the two following sundays he should go bareheaded and clad only in his shirt in penitential fashion before the procession with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify at Woolpit, which he did.

Anne (blank) lately maid of William Styroppe was noted for adultery with Richard Whytop. She has left.

1802. Creeting St Olave

Thurstan Howton, R., swore obedience.

Richard Evenot, juror, made no deposition.

1803. Creeting St Mary

William Smyth, R.

John Alyver and John Partrysch, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1804. Akenham

Thomas Clerk, R.

Richard Whyteman and William Roose, jurors, made no deposition.

1805. Badley

John Skyrwyth, R.

John Ostlis, par.ch.

John Tanner, juror, made no deposition.

1806. Ashfield

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Simon Helyngton, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Jenour and John Threwer, jurors, deposed that the prior did not make sufficient repairs to the chancel.

1807. Bramford

Abbot and convent of Butley, prop., did not appear.

Mr William Knyght, V., did not appear.

Thomas Caldewell, par.ch.

John Walle, John Bakon, John Sorell and John Smyth, jurors, deposed that John Woode absented himself from his parish church on sundays. He appeared at Bramford and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that barefoot and in penitential fashion he should next sunday during high mass offer a candle worth 1¹/₂d to the principal image, and should certify. Penance performed.

1808. Baylham

Mr John Gybson, R.

John Sparke and Thomas Smyth, jurors, deposed that John Ferre was noted for adultery with Joan Chatesham, with whom he consorted suspiciously. He appeared at Ipswich on 21 June and constantly denied the charge. The judge instructed him to purge himself with the aid of five neighbours, and issued a new monition. The case was adjourned.

Fo. 106v

1809. Thurleston

Prior and convent of St Peter, Ipswich, prop.

Geoffrey Barnes, stip., did not swear obedience.

Nicholas Manne and John Mekilfeld, jurors, made no deposition.

1810. Barham

John Lockton, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Beall, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Richard Feer, John Monger, John Pycard and Edmund Hille, jurors, deposed that Margery Baker was noted for the use of superstitious art, against the determination of the church, that is metying with a yerde for fevers. She was cited but did not appear at the church of St Mary by the Tower, Ipswich on 21 June. She was suspended.

1811. Little Blakenham

Thomas Wenteworth, R.

Thomas Woodward and John Sorell, jurors, made no deposition.

1812. Thorpe

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

John Aragon, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Palmer, jurors, made no deposition.

1813. Blakenham super aquas

Rector (blank).

Nicholas Lolter and Thomas Baryngton, jurors, made no deposition.

1814. Swilland

Br William Kymberle, R.

Richard Kyrkeman and Robert Sterlyng, jurors, made no deposition.

1815. Great Bricett

Warden of King's College, Cambridge, prop., did not appear.

Thomas Norman, par.ch.

John Teryngton and John Lyes, jurors, made no deposition.

1816. Little Bricett

Thomas Heket, R.

Robert Wade, juror, made no deposition.

1817. Battisford (appropriated to bishop of Norwich)

David Manypen, V., did not swear obedience or exhibit.

Mr Robert Hawle (? stip.) did not appear.

William Hutton and John Jamys, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1818. Coddensham

Prior and convent of Royston, prop.

The bishop of Clogher, V.¹ (? appearance).

William Redham, par.ch.

William Haliday, stip.

John Frenche, John Hunne, John Reynald and William Coke, jurors, made no deposition.

1819. Claydon

Edward Brewys, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Sorell, Richard Hille, Hugh Carter and John Cruet, jurors, deposed that Alice Matywade had deserted her husband who lived in South Elmham, and has continued thus for ten years without being brought to judgement. She was cited but did not appear at the church of St Mary by the Tower, Ipswich, on 21 June, and therefore the judge adjudged her contumacious, and suspended her.

1820. Whitton

John Dawson, R.

John Instecliff, par.ch.

John Colvyll and John Tailiour, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 107

1821. Crowfield

Thomas Hodgesson (? chaplain).

John Duke and Robert Cooke, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1822. Hemingstone

John Grace, R.

William Berton, stip.

William Leveson and John Stile, jurors, made no deposition.

1823. Offton

Prior and convent of Thetford, O.S.B., prop.

Robert Alysandyrson, V.

Richard Bacon and John Cole, jurors, made no deposition.

1. Florence Woolley, O.S.B., monk of Abingdon.

1824. Ringshall

William Baker, R., did not appear but afterwards exhibited.

William Fischeburne, par.ch., did not appear.

Gilbert (blank), stip., did not appear.

Ralph Cuttyng and John Skotte, jurors, deposed that John Naler absented himself from his parish church on sundays, especially on Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday. He appeared at the church of St Mary by the Tower, Ipswich, and admitted that he had been absent on Easter Sunday, without legitimate cause. The commissary ordered that barefoot and in penitential fashion he should offer a candle to the principal image, and should certify. Penance performed.

1825. Gosbeck

Robert Pilbergh, R.

John Garon and Thomas Stode, jurors, made no deposition.

1826. Flowton

John Norwich, R.

William Canon and Richard Frend, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1827. Willisham

William Vyntres, par.ch., swore obedience.

Mr John Cattysby, stip., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Heward and Robert Grene, jurors, made no deposition.

1828. Mickfield

John Benne, R.

Alexander (blank), a Scots chaplain, did not appear.

Thomas Benet and Robert Rowte, jurors, deposed that John Benne, R., did not reside in his benefice but celebrated in other places.

1829. Ash Bocking

Prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, prop.

Edmund Swyer, V., did not appear.

Geoffrey Hille and Geoffrey Stile, jurors, deposed that the vicar did not keep residence and left the church unserved on sundays.

1830. Winston

Mr Robert Love, V.

William Belconger, par.ch.

John Moyse and William Byrd, jurors, made no deposition.

1831. Henley

Prior and convent of Norwich, prop.

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Mr John Stanton, V., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Deve and John Fer, jurors, made no deposition.

1832. Westerfield

Mr Reginald Calle, R. (? appearance).

John (blank) (? par.ch.) did not appear.

Thomas Stevene and John Medue, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1833. Nettlestead

William Lincoln, R., exhibited.

Nicholas Atcok, par.ch.

Thomas Frende and Robert Brydges, jurors, made no deposition.

1834. Framsdén

Abbess of the Minoresses outside Aldgate, London, prop., did not appear.

Mr Richard Barker, V.

Robert Wright and William Mallyng, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 107v

1835. Pettaugh

John Springe alias Drydon, R.

Thomas Mowse and John Tentwynk, jurors, deposed that John Springe, R., had been excommunicated in the archbishop's court of Arches at the instance of John Moyse of Winston, and had been publicly excommunicated for more than two years, but in the meantime he had celebrated mass, thus incurring the penalties of irregularity. He appeared at Bramford on 4 June and admitted the charge, and the judge inhibited him from administration of the sacraments until he could demonstrate that he had been absolved.

John Springe kept a certain suspect woman in the rectory. He appeared as above and the judge admonished him to remove her within two days, on pain of the law.

John Springe was noted for publishing abroad the confessions of his parishioners, and thus setting a bad example. He appeared as above and denied the charge, as it was put to him.

John Springe was reputed in the area to be incapable of serving the cure of his church. He appeared as above and the judge examined him on the substantial words of the consecration of the body of Christ and other matters necessary for the cure of souls, to which questions he failed to reply satisfactorily. The judge therefore inhibited him from the administration of the sacraments until he should learn those things pertaining to the cure of souls.

1836. Somersham

Richard Agastre, R.

John Sparhewe and William Spencer, jurors, made no deposition.

1837. Little Stonham

Thomas Blomevild, R. (? appearance).

Robert Hunne and Thomas Shipperd, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1838. Stonham Aspall

Mr John Leyget, R.

Thomas Hegett, par.ch..

Thomas Stode, Thomas Skott, Robert Campe and John Colthchepoll, jurors, made no deposition.

1839. Earl Stonham

Mr John Stanton, R., swore obedience.

William Caine, par.ch.

Thomas Turnour, William Webber, John Morgan and Thomas Whistilcroft, jurors, made no deposition.

1840. Debenham

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Mr Robert Love, V.

Thomas Longe, stip.

William Fader, Richard Burton and John Nicoll, jurors, made no deposition.

1841. Helmingham

Mr John Playford, R. (? appearance).

Robert Slater, par.ch., swore obedience.

John Leeds (? stip.).

Jerome Clyfford (? stip.).

Thomas Bakon, William Martyn, John Wythe, and Robert Burgh, jurors, deposed that Robert Slater, parochial chaplain, was ordained while a minor without dispensation. He appeared in the chapel of St John, Needham Market, on 24 April and was examined on this charge and about his age. He said that he was thirty, and exhibited his letters of ordination to the priesthood ten years before. The judge inhibited him from the celebration of mass until he could show that he had been dispensed from this irregularity.

Fo. 108

DEANERY OF HOXNE

1842. Monday 19 April, Stradbroke

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Hoxne.

John Kente, perpetual dean (4 appearance).

Robert Cley took an oath as apparitor.

1843. Athelington

John Carter, R.

Hugh Haworth, stip.

John Umfrey and John Hayle, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1844. Bedfield

William Hasildale, R., did not appear.

William Watson, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Mayoure and John Heyward, jurors, deposed that William Watson, rector of Frostenden, did not reside in his benefice but served the church of Bedfield without licence. He was cited and appeared at Stradbroke, and was ordered to appear in person in the cathedral church, where, when summoned, he did not appear.

1845. Bedingfield

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

John Lynes, V.

Thomas Drane and Henry Brown, jurors, made no deposition.

1846. Denham¹

Richard Woodell, R., did not appear.

Robert Kerver, canon, swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Wette, stip.

Nicholas Hardy, stip.

William Praty and John Selle, jurors, deposed that Richard Woodell, R., did not keep residence in his benefice, as he was bound by law, but lived in another place without licence.

1847. Badingham

Mr John Smyth, R., did not appear.

Thomas Benche, par.ch.

James Charnok, stip.

John Rooke and William Manfeld, jurors, made no deposition.

1848. Dennington

Mr John Colette, R., did not appear, but the judge excused him.

Thomas Eyer, par.ch.

Thomas Bernage, master of St Mary's chantry.

Edmund Peyntour alias Luton, master of the old chantry, swore

1. Both Taxatio, p. 116 and Valor Ecclesiasticus, iii, 409, describe Denham as appropriated to the prior and convent of Norwich; cf. no. 1363 supra.

obedience but did not exhibit the documents concerning the foundation of his chantry.

Robert Cony, chantry chaplain.

Robert Baron, chantry chaplain.

Richard Cotbold, John Wright, Thomas Warner and Robert Borehed, jurors, made no deposition.

Thomas Eyer, R. of Ashby, did not reside in his benefice, but served the cure of the church of Dennington without licence.

1849. Fressingfield.

Dean of the college of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich, prop.

John Smyth, V.

John Fyske (? stip.).

Nicholas Calver (? stip.).

Nicholas Godbald, Robert Cotwayn, John Barbour and Henry Neele, jurors, made no deposition.

1850. Horham

John Sterlyng, R.

John London, stip.

John Kente and Edward Horham, jurors, made no deposition.

1851. Hoxne

Mr John Audele, V.

Edmund Gaunte, par.ch.

Henry Pollard, stip.

Robert Fuller, Henry Skynner, Thomas Lawler and John Banyard, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 108v

1852. Laxfield

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

Mr Thomas Seman, V.

Alexander Dryghburgh, stip.

Edward Jon (? stip.).

John Berward, John Crispe, John Bocher and Robert Dowsyng, jurors, deposed that William Smyth had left the company of his wife without judgement. He was cited and appeared at Stradbroke on 13 June and denied the charge. The judge ordered that Alice his wife should be cited before the next court.

Robert Markaunt, smith, was noted for adultery with Isabelle Treman, married. He appeared at Stradbroke on 13 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that on the next two sundays he should go in penitential fashion before the solemn procession with a candle worth 2d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify, and he

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was admonished to abstain from Isabelle's company. Penance performed.
Isabelle Treman, married, was noted for the same offence. She was not cited as she had fled the neighbourhood.

1853. Mendham

Prior of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, prop. of one moiety, exhibited.

Prior and convent of Mendham, prop. of other moiety, exhibited.

Mr Robert Leeke, V.

John (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

Edmund Dokett and John Niche, jurors, deposed that Robert Lanse, married, was noted for adultery with Margaret Smyth, single. He was cited and appeared at Woolpit on 27 June and denied the charge. He was instructed to purge himself with the aid of five neighbours, and was admonished to abstain meanwhile from her company, on pain of the law.

Margaret Smyth, single, was noted for adultery with William Lanse. She was not cited because she had left the neighbourhood.

1854. Syleham

Master and fellows of the college of Wingfield, prop.

John Male, par.ch.

John Penteney, stip., did not appear.

Robert Pulham and Robert Kysse, jurors, made no deposition.

1855. Monk Soham

Mr William Bradshawe, R.

Robert Warner, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Wythe and John Broke, jurors, made no deposition.

1856. Stradbroke

Master and fellows of the college of Wingfield, prop.

Mr William Clerk, V., did not appear.

Thomas Roose, par.ch.

Robert Barle, stip.

Humphrey Marthelond, stip.

William Holond, Robert Hervy, Richard Rycheman and Nicholas Furmage, jurors, deposed that Robert Branche, single, butcher, was noted for adultery with Alice the wife of Robert Brenwode. He appeared at Stradbroke on 13 June and admitted carnal copulation. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should go barefoot before the solemn procession during high mass and should offer one candle to the principal image, and the following sunday he should do similar penance at Wingfield with a candle worth 1d and should certify. Penance performed.

1857. Saxstead

Mr John Nettleton, R., did not appear.

Thomas Shafton (? par.ch.) swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Warner, stip., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Grymbill and John Boton, jurors, made no deposition.

1858. Tannington

Bishop of Rochester, prop.

William Holme, V.

Philip Crane and John Markaunt, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1859. Brundish

John Coppyng, V.

Mr John Jenney, master of the chantry.

Stephen Pydde, stip.

William Markaunt and Stephen Jurdon, jurors, made no deposition, but all was well.

1860. Weybread

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Edward Shirloker, V.

Thomas Godbald and William Brabon, jurors, made no deposition.

1861. Wingfield

Master and fellows of the college of Wingfield, prop.

Lewis Bradle, par.ch.

Thomas Chambyr, stip.

Robert Warner and Robert Base, jurors, made no deposition.

1862. Wilby

John Treve, R.

Robert Stanton and John Shepe, jurors, made no deposition.

1863. Worlingworth

Mr Robert Gryme, R., did not appear.

Thomas Grene, par.ch.

John Fale, stip.

Henry Roberds, stip.

James Clerk and William Sewall, jurors, made no deposition.

1864. Withersdale

Thomas Morton, R.

John Foxe, juror, made no deposition.

1865. Metfield

Richard Herte, par.ch.

Alexander Panter, stip., did not appear.

Thomas Grene and John Cove, jurors, deposed that Marion Edwards was noted as a common gossip in church during services, to the peril of her soul. She appeared at Stradbroke and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should in penitential fashion offer one candle to the principal image, and should certify.

Penance performed.

Elizabeth Mappys was noted for the same offence. She appeared at Stradbroke and admitted the charge, and a similar penance was imposed. Penance performed.

1866. Southolt

John Burton, par.ch.

George Pulham and Rudland Grene, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Fo. 109v

1867. 10 April 1499

Certificate by John Irvy, Official of the archdeacon of Sudbury, of a mandate of Mr John Vaughan, Ll.D., commissary with Mr Roger Church of dominus Roger Framingham, S.T.P., visitor appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury, for the citation of the clergy and people of the archdeaconry to submit to visitation. Mandate dated 14 March and received 20 March.

Fo. 110

DEANERY OF HARTISMERE

1868. 2 May 1499, Eye.

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Hartismere.

John Bedfield, perpetual dean, appeared, swore obedience and exhibited. Thomas Bramys took an oath as apparitor.

1869. Aspoll

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Peter Bradshawe, par.ch.

Peter Sherman and Robert Lyes, jurors, made no deposition.

1870. Occold

Christopher Dalton, R.

Nicholas Coo and Walter Doraunt, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1871. Braiseworth

Mr Thomas Fyncham, R., did not appear.

1872. Burgate

Mr William Keele, R.

John Underwoode and Thomas Grene, jurors, made no deposition.

1873. Brome

Thomas Daywell, R.

John Rothwell, par.ch.

Geoffrey Rewe and John Heyward, jurors, deposed that Thomas Daywell did not reside in his benefice, but lived at Norwich, serving a cure there without licence.

1874. Bacton

Mr Edmund Brygette, R. (? appearance)

Thomas Rose, par.ch.

Robert Goche (? stip.).

Peter Trylle, stip.

Robert Reyneberd, Thomas Symond, Robert Garnour and John Symond, jurors, deposed that Joan Ramploy, married, was noted for adultery with a certain Thomas Weston, chaplain, who had recently taken flight. She was cited and appeared at Eye on 12 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that on the two following Sundays she should go barefoot and clad only in a shift in penitential fashion before the solemn procession in the church of Bacton, carrying a candle worth 1d, which she should offer at the steps of the high altar, praying devoutly and should certify at Rickinghall. When summoned there she did not appear. Penance performed.

Thomas Weston, chaplain, was noted for incontinence with Joan Ramploy. He has fled.

1875. Cotton

Mr Robert Stevyns, R.

John Colby and Thomas Coke, jurors, made no deposition.

1876. Finningham

Thomas Barker, R.

John Clerk and Richard Howes, jurors, deposed that Thomas Goslyn of Gislingham laboured at servile work on the feast of the dedication of the church, setting a bad example to others, and still he had not been cited.

1877. Eye.

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

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Thomas Goldyng, V.

John Porter, stip.

Robert Prime, stip.

Robert Taliour, Thomas Polette, Thomas Saxey and Robert Barker, jurors, deposed that Felicia Chapell was noted for incontinence with several men who suspiciously kept company with her. She was cited but did not appear at Eye on 12 June, therefore the judge suspended her.

Robert Chapell was noted for wittingly maintaining fornication between Felicia and other men. He was cited but did not appear at Eye on 12 June, therefore the judge suspended him.

Margaret his wife was noted on a similar charge. She was cited but did not appear at Eye on 12 June, therefore the judge suspended her.

Fo. 110v

1878. Gislingham

Mr Simon Dryver, R., appeared by proctor.

Br Thomas Stokes, par.ch.

William Wylkyn, John Gerrard, John Edyore and John Garrard, jurors, made no deposition.

1879. Mellis

William Harald, R.

Stephen Hanyngton, stip.

John Gregory (? stip.) swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Meryll and John Reyneberd, jurors, deposed that Agnes Pevet the maid of John Waller of Burgate had borne by Richard Tompson. She was cited and appeared at Eye on 12 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that on the next two sundays she should go in penitential fashion before the procession with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify at the next court at Rickinghall, which she did.

John Waller of Burgate was noted with the foresaid Agnes. He was cited but did not appear at Eye. He has taken flight.

1880. Mendlesham

Dean and chapter of the collegiate church of (blank) prop. did not appear.¹

William Betcham, V.

Thomas Royse, stip.

William Cake, Richard Anys, Thomas Legode and John Story, jurors, made no deposition.

1. Mendlesham was appropriated by the dean and chapter of Chichester Cathedral.

1881. Oakley Magna
John Deynes, R.

Robert Page and Robert Brydges, jurors, made no deposition.

1882. Palgrave

Mr William Smyth, R.

Robert Coke, stip.

John Payne and William Gilles, jurors, made no deposition.

1883. Rishangles

William Turnour, R.

William Nycoll and Arnold Fandorne, jurors, made no deposition.

1884. Rickinghall Inferior

Mr Richard Grene, R., did not appear.

John Maister, par.ch.

Thomas Bonde and Thomas Ferroure, jurors, deposed that Mr Richard Grene had absented himself from his benefice for several years.

1885. Redgrave with Botesdale

Mr Robert Hamelyn, R.

Robert Howlet, stip.

Robert Hubberd, Henry Dewe, William Barbour and William Wykes, jurors, deposed that Joan Burgeys retained the goods of her husband John Burgeys without authority. The testament was proved.

Fo. 111

1886. Stuston

John Horal, R., did not appear because sick.

Henry Cage and Robert Popy, jurors, made no deposition.

1887. Stoke Ash

Thomas Goldyng, R.

James Smyth (? par.ch.)

Christopher Grene and Robert Lownde, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1888. Thorndon

The reverend Humphrey de la Poll, R. (? appearance)

Robert Clare, par.ch., did not appear.

John Culleham and William Rolffe, jurors, made no deposition.

1889. Thrandestone

Mr John Styward, R., senile.

Edmund (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

John Dey, stip.

John Crowe and James Prime, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1890. Thornham Parva

Robert Crane, monk, R.

Robert Crane wears a secular habit without dispensation.

1891. Thornham Magna

Henry Vyrsey, R.

Andrew Albryn, stip.

Thomas Clerk, Thomas Reynham, John Tryppe and Richard Goodelard, jurors, deposed that the rector did not reside in his benefice, but absented himself without licence.

1892. Thwaite

William Kerman, R.

Robert Bas and Thomas Wylkyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1893. Wyverstone

Thomas Dybney, R.

John Thorne, par.ch.

Robert Holme and Robert Talbot, jurors, deposed that Thomas Dybney did not reside in his benefice.

1894. Wetheringsett

Mr William Robynson, R. (? appearance).

William Johnson, par.ch.

Richard Mathewe, stip.

Robert Kempe, stip.

John Veyle, stip., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Thomas Baxster, Richard Cobbe, Robert Tonyll and Thomas Falkewoode, jurors, deposed that Isabelle Folkard had borne twice, by whom was not known. She had now fled.

1895. Westhorpe

John Nonne, R., did not appear.

Thomas Clerk, par.ch.

Thomas Tippeshede and Robert Freman, jurors, made no deposition.

1896. Wickham Skeith

Abbot and convent of St John Colchester, prop., did not appear.

Robert Shepe, V.

John Grene, John Rycheman, Edward Braine and Edward Holme, jurors, made no deposition.

1897. Wortham

John Lorymer, R. of one mediety.

John Jentilman, R., of other mediety.

Alexander Byrlek, stip.

Walter Crane, Simon Bokenham, Thomas Clerk and William Rede, jurors, deposed that John Jentilman had allowed the rectory to fall into a ruinous state.

Fo. 111v

1898. Redlingfield

Prioress and convent of Redlingfield, prop.

Henry Couper, stip.

William Hardehede (? stip.)

George Pulham and Rudland Grene, jurors, made no deposition.

1899. Yaxley

Prior and convent of Eye, prop.

Thomas Dunne, V.

John Botell and John Crosse, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF BLACKBOURNE

1900. Saturday 4 May 1499, Ixworth.

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Blackbourne.

John Gifford, perpetual dean, appeared and exhibited.

Thomas Wadlok took an oath as apparitor.

1901. Ashfield

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

William Person, par.ch.

Thomas Bekon, William Smyth, John Page and Richard Wytlok, jurors, made no deposition.

1902. Badwell Ash

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

William Doo, par.ch.

John Fyncham, Richard Smyth, Robert Markaunt and Richard Ferroure, jurors, made no deposition, but all was well.

1903. Bardwell

Prior and convent of Bromholm, prop.

Mr John Boteler, V.

John Wyndeout, stip.

John Sefrey, John Barleston, Henry Otley and John Chenyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1904. Barnham St Martin

Richard Smyth, R.

Edmund Madam and Henry Borne, jurors, deposed that John Wagge absented himself from his parish church on sundays without reasonable care. He appeared at Barningham and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that he should be beaten around the church in penitential fashion, and admonished him for the future on pain of 20d payable to the use of the church. Penance performed.

1905. Barnham St Gregory

Mr John Larke, R.

John Nonne and William Bybill, jurors, made no deposition.

1906. Barningham

Mr William Bradley, R.

Robert Fuller and John Broke, jurors, deposed that Joan Agas was pregnant, by whom was not known, and because of this she had fled.

1907. Coney Weston

Mr Robert Helperby, R.

Thomas Howes, Simon Perkyn and Robert Sybles, jurors, made no deposition.

1908. Culford

Richard Mawdesley, R.

John Wynter and Walter Longe, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1909. Euston

Mr John Fotoure, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Thomas Gente and Thomas Key, jurors, made no deposition.

1910. Elmswell

William Mawnebild, R.

Robert Ottele, William Wethyr and John Herte, jurors, made no deposition.

William Mawnesbild, R., examined on the administration of the seven sacraments, did not reply directly, therefore the judge suspended him from the administration of the fruits of his church, and ordered him to procure another suitable chaplain to serve the cure by the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist (24 June). Meanwhile he should study to learn what was most necessary to any curate.

Fo. 112

1911. Fakenham Magna

Roger Adamson, R., did not appear.

Edmund Drury, par.ch.

Hugh Walter, John Penyall, Robert Skott and John Dekon, jurors, deposed

that Roger Adamson, R., did not reside in his benefice.

1912. Fakenham Parva

Dominus (blank), R., did not appear.

1913. Knettishall

John Page, R., did not appear because he was blind.

Robert Sherecroft, par.ch.

Reginald Elrede and Nicholas Fynne, jurors, made no deposition.

1914. Hindercley

John Dyer, R.

John Brown, John Lynge and William Lorde, jurors, made no deposition.

1915. Hopton

John Brown, R.

John Baxster, John Grager and Thomas Warner, jurors, made no deposition.

1916. Honington

Andrew Playce, R.

Simon Maister, Edmund Sponer and Robert Haverlond, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1917. Hepworth

William Atkynson, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Clere, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Roose and John Trapes, jurors, deposed that William Atkynson, R., did not reside in his benefice.

1918. Hunston

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

Richard Alderich, par.ch.

Robert Wanton, John Denby, John Mayhew and John Norse, jurors, made no deposition.

1919. Ingham

Mr William Cokeshale, R.

John Cley, stip.

Robert Angill, William Bery, Henry Poudyr and Robert Hendegrave, jurors, made no deposition.

1920. Little Livermere

John Lacy, R.

John Paman, Robert Hurry and John Bele, jurors, made no deposition.

1921. Langham

Thomas Panter, R.

Robert Coke and William Joly, jurors, made no deposition.

1922. Norton

Mr John Irby, R.

Nicholas Kynge, stip.

John Clerk, Robert Cave, Robert Munyng and Thomas Fyer, jurors, deposed that Anges Gardyner and John Gardyner the executors of Robert Gardyner retained his goods without authority. They appeared and submitted his testament, which was proved.

George Northwold, executor of his father, detained the exhibition of one chaplain who was to celebrate for his father's soul in the church of Norton, and so impeded the last will of the deceased. He was cited but did not appear at Barningham on 11 June, therefore the judge suspended him.

Fo. 112v

1923. Rickinghall Superior¹

Daniel Gates, R., appeared by proctor.

John Preston, Robert Baker, Thomas Chapman and Richard Bertram, jurors, deposed that Daniel Gates, R., did not maintain continuous residence in his benefice.

1924. Stowlangtoft

Nicholas Ippeswich, R.

John Fysche, William Skott and Robert Lyster, jurors, made no deposition.

1925. Sapiston

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

John Gerrard, par.ch., did not appear.

John Parmenter and John Stevynson, jurors, made no deposition.

1926. Stanton St John

Robert Bataly, R.

Simon Weche and Thomas Fyfe, jurors, made no deposition.

1927. Stanton All Saints

Robert Reve, R.

Geoffrey Wellys and Robert Skotte, jurors, made no deposition.

1928. Throston

Mr John Sygoo, R.

1. MS. Inferior, but cf., no. 1884. Rickinghall Superior lies in Blackbourne hundred.

John Playford and Peter Martyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1929. Thelnetham

Mr William Fyncham, R.

Mr John Hardy, stip.

John Caldewell, Thomas Hardy and Edmund Jamys, jurors, made no deposition.

The executors of Mr William Fyncham, R. The testament was proved.

1930. Ixworth Thorpe

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

John Cristyn, canon, par.ch. (? appearance).

Geoffrey Gilberd and Thomas Emmys, jurors, made no deposition.

1931. Walsham le Willows

Prior and convent of Ixworth, prop.

William Mollehous, par.ch.

John Robson, stip.

John Kaa, stip.

John Shipperd, John Smyth and John Ramploy, jurors, made no deposition.

1932. Wordwell

Prior and convent of (blank) (sic).

Henry Redley, R.

John Plesance and John Shelyng, jurors, made no deposition.

1933. Wattisfield

William Mustarder, R.

William Mollehous, par.ch. (? appearance).

Robert Osberne and Simon Martyn, jurors, deposed that William Mustarder, R., did not reside in his benefice but served the cure of Walsham without licence.

1934. Market Weston

Thomas Perkyn, R.

John Moryell, stip.

Thomas Onge, Robert Hare and Robert Bridgeham, jurors, deposed that all was well.

Fo. 113

1935. Ashfield

Marion Clerk, daughter of John and Agnes Clerk, was noted for the use of superstitious art, against the determination of the church, in that, it was asserted, she had the art of healing people of various diseases, of prophesying future events and declaring what misfortunes would befall those who came to her, and revealing the whereabouts of hidden treasures.

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To this charge she replied that she did have this ability. The judge asked her where and from whom she had learnt this art, and she replied that she had it from God and the Blessed Virgin and from the gracious fairies. The judge asked her what they might be, and Marion replied that they were little people who gave her information whenever she wanted it. The judge asked her whether these little people believed in the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and she replied that they believed only in the Father Almighty. He asked her if she had ever been in heaven, and she said that she had. He asked her if she had seen God in heaven, and she said that she had, and He was wearing a golden mantle. She also said that by the power of the gracious fairies she had talked with the Archangel Gabriel and St Stephen. She said that there was hidden treasure in a place in Bury called Moises Halle and that the Jews had custody of this treasure. Asked what the Jews believed, she replied that they believed in the Father Almighty. The judge asked her if she had been to Canterbury through the power of the fairies and she said yes, and asked where was the tomb of the blessed martyr Thomas, she said it was in the churchyard.

Agnes Clerk, her mother, was noted for the use of superstitious art, in that she asserted that when she was young she had often had conversations with the elves, to such an extent that for a while her head and neck were twisted around backwards, but an old man had come to her father's house and blessed her, restoring her to health. This old man had told Agnes that she would have a daughter who would be very knowledgeable and holy and would perform many miracles, so that the whole neighbourhood would marvel at her knowledge and holiness. She had been told this three or four times before she was married.

The same Agnes said that during the week before last Palm Sunday she had brought a stick of holly to the curate of Ashfield to be blessed among the branches, and she had done this in the name of John Clerk her husband, herself and her daughter Marion. When the curate asked her why she wanted this done, she replied that with a stick so blessed she would without doubt find hidden treasures, to wit a very valuable silver cross, a chalice and gold in great quantities. Questioned by the commissary, she admitted the charge, but said in exoneration that her daughter Marion had this stick from the gracious fairies, and it was at her daughter's wish that she had gone to the curate.

Furthermore, Agnes said, when her daughter Marion was not yet two years old she had sickened with the pestilence and was so near death that its signs could be seen, then a white dove flew into the house and hovered around her bed, and Marion straightaway told her parents that it was St John's dove, and within a short space of time she was restored to health. The dove did not leave the house and garden for the next two days.

As for the profit she had received through her daughter Marion, she said that she had received 2s from various people, but no more.

John Clerk, Marion's father, confirmed what his wife and daughter had said in all particulars, and said that as far as the white dove was concerned, it was true, because he had seen it, and he swore that this was true.

When these persons had been examined in the cathedral church of Norwich on 17 June before Mr Vaughan and had made their confessions, detailed above, the judge declared all such arts to be superstitious and to lead to suspicion of heretical pravity, and gave them an interval until 3.00 p.m. to show any reasonable cause why they should not be declared guilty of heretical pravity, unless they voluntarily recanted their opinions. At 3.00 p.m. Marion, John and Agnes Clerk appeared in court and publicly revoked their opinions and abjured such superstitious arts, and Marion and her parents were warned that they should not in future use such arts. They swore to perform penance and the judge ordered that barefoot and clad only in shifts they should be beaten as they went before the general procession in the city of Norwich on the following wednesday, each carrying in their hand a candle worth 1d, and then they should go to the cathedral church and praying on bended knee should offer their candles to the high altar to the praise of God; the following sunday they should go in similar manner around the church of Ashfield and offer their candles to the principal image, on monday they should go around the market place of Bury and offer their candles to St Edmund, and the sunday after that they should go before the procession at Woolpit and offer their candle to the image of St Mary in the chapel in the churchyard, to the glory of God. They should certify in Norwich cathedral on the monday after the feast of SS Peter and Paul (1 July). It was there certified that they had performed penance.

Fo. 113v

DEANERY OF THINGO AND THEDWASTRE

1936. Wednesday 10 May, Fornham St Martin

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Thingo and Thedwastre.

Perpetual dean of Thingo did not appear.

John Bette took an oath as apparitor.

1937. Barrow

Mr Thomas Wentworth, R., did not appear.

William Taliour, par.ch.

Robert Brette, Thomas Calowe and William Miller, jurors, deposed that Ethelreda Nyxon, wife of William Nyxon, lately of Barrow, used superstitious art, or at least the art of divination, contrary to the

determination of the church, in that she called to John Lathe, servant of Margaret Layston of Barrow, when he was riding near William Nyxon's house on his way to Bury on his mistress's business, and told him to beware, since the horse on which he was riding would be stolen within three days. When he returned to Margaret's house he told her of this, and she came to Ethelreda's house and asked her who was going to steal the horse. Ethelreda would not tell her the names, but said that she would teach her an art whereby the horse would not be stolen, because if Margaret gave the horse holy bread and holy water it would not be stolen.

She was also denounced for the use of superstitious art in that she publicly stated that if any person had been despoiled of their goods she would recover them, provided they gave her 3d of every 12d worth of goods lost or stolen. She was cited and appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and denied the charge. The judge admonished her and ordered her to appear before him in the cathedral church of Norwich on 17 June to reply to these charges and others concerning the correction of her soul, and she replied that she would not appear. On 17 June at Norwich he ordered her to be summoned, but she did not appear, therefore the judge adjudged her manifestly rebellious and excommunicated her in writing.

1938. Brockley

Edmund Turnour, R.

John Galt and John Bucler, jurors, made no deposition.

1939. Chevington

Mr Robert Paman, R.

Thomas Mildenhale, stip.

Thomas Cok and Thomas Wetyng, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 114

1940. Fornham All Saints

Mr William Wright, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Cuttyng and Richard Willott, jurors, made no deposition.

1941. Flempton

Nicholas Litilton, R.

John Tofts and Robert Plesaunce, jurors, made no deposition.

1942. Hargrave

Richard Gevyn, R.

Thomas Lynge and John Rodger, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1943. Horningsheath

Mr Thomas Coote, R.

Thomas Turnour and John Bokenham, jurors, deposed that Mr Thomas Coote did not maintain hospitality, but ate at Bury.

1944. Little Horningsheath

Mr Robert Faundern, R., did not appear.

Thomas Rodyng, juror, deposed that Mr Robert, R., did not reside in his benefice but performed annual service in various places.

1945. Hengrave

The rector did not appear.

John Lyes, par.ch.

William Mosse and John Foxe, jurors, deposed that the rector did not reside in his benefice.

1946. Hawstead

Mr Thomas Cote, R., ut supra,¹ appeared.

Egremendus Brown, par.ch.

William Wysen and John Colyn, jurors, made no deposition.

1947. Ickworth

Mr Robert Paman, R.

Robert Bucle, canon, ch., did not appear.

Richard Langhley and Thomas Huske, jurors, made no deposition.

1948. Lackford

Mr Robert Kente, R., did not appear.

John (blank), par.ch.

Edmund Amys and John Sherecroft, jurors, deposed that Mr Robert Kente did not reside in his benefice.

1949. Nowton

William Tiler, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit and left without licence.

Thomas Hamond and Thomas Parker, jurors, did not appear.

1950. Risby

Ralph Beele, R.

Andrew Grene and Edmund Garden, jurors, made no deposition.

1. This probably indicates that he was also R. of Hengrave.

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1951. Rede

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

John Downyng, V.

John Kynge, stip.

William Wiseman and Henry Mayhewe, jurors, made no deposition

1952. Great Saxham

William Reve, R.

Nicholas Fyscher, Ralph Bray and Richard Snode, jurors, made no deposition

1953. Little Saxham

Thomas Church, R., did not appear.

Edmund Sygoo, par.ch.

Thomas Sparke and Ralph Peyton, jurors, deposed that Thomas Church did not reside in his benefice.

1954. Whepstead

Mr Walter Hoo, R.

Thomas Carwode, stip.

William Kille, John Hille and John Bofard, jurors, made no deposition.

1955. Westley

Mr Andrew Godfrey, R.

Richard Nobill and William Helbett, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 114v

DEANERY OF THEDWASTRE

1956. Robert Smyth, perpetual dean of Thedwastre, appeared and exhibited
John Herne took an oath as apparitor.

1957. Great Barton

Abbot and convent of Bury, prop.

John Chapman, V.

John Bryan, Thomas Bilner, Nicholas Thorne and Roger Bradfeld, jurors,
made no deposition.

1958. Bradfield Monachorum

Mr John Cornelyfe, R.

Henry Skottes, Henry Parson and Benedict Hoo, jurors, deposed that John Canon, married, was noted for keeping a woman living with him under the pretence of marriage while he had another wife living. He has taken flight.

1959. Bradfield St Clare

John Legatte, R., did not appear.

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John Chilton, par.ch.

Robert Bailey and Robert Heyward, jurors, deposed that the rector did not reside in his benefice, but lived at Colchester in Essex without licence.

1960. Bradfield Combusta

Walter Alwyn, R.

John Mannyng, Geoffrey Ladyman and Thomas Hempston, jurors, made no deposition.

1961. Beyton

John Neve, R., did not appear.

Nicholas Couper, Walter Wylton and Thomas Seriaunt, jurors, made no deposition.

1962. Drinkstone

Mr Philip Josselyn, R., did not appear.

Walter Bryston, par.ch.

William Synger, William Halle and Thomas Joly, jurors, deposed that Mr Philip Josselyn, R., did not keep residence in his benefice.¹

1963. Felsham

Robert Storour, R.

William Moore and Robert Nonne, jurors, made no deposition.

1964. Fornham St Martin

Henry Regeman, R.

John Hedge and Thomas Baker, jurors, deposed that Nicholas Moore absented himself from his parish church on sundays during divine service. He was cited but did not appear at Fornham St Martin.

1965. Fornham St Genevieve

John Brown, R.

John Barbour and Edmund Wryght, jurors, deposed that dominus John Brown left the rectory in a ruinous state of repair.

Robert Gerrard was noted for fouling the churchyard with his horse. He appeared at Fornham St Martin and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should offer a candle to the principal image in penitential fashion, and should certify.

1966. Gedding

The church is vacant.

Jyrrors there (blank).

1. He was a scholar of Cambridge University from 1493 to 1500, BRUC, p333.

1967. Hessest

Robert Craske, R.

Roger Bragstrete, John Gilly and John Brown, jurors, made no deposition.

1968. Great Livermere

Richard Florence, R.

John Fatour and Robert Foster, jurors, made no deposition.

1969. Little Whelnetham

Mr Thomas Hedge, R.

John Helperby, Robert Chirche and Thomas Balley, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 115

1970. Great Whelnetham

Mr John Irby, R.

Richard More, par.ch.

William Mannyng and John Bende, jurors, deposed that all was well.

1971. Pakenham

Abbot and convent of Bury, prop.

John Godson, V., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

The jurors made no deposition.

1972. Rushbrook

William Lenton, R., did not appear because he was sick.

Nicholas Churche, Edward Swanton and Thomas Clerk, jurors, deposed that William Cokyshege was noted for heretical pravity in that he publicly asserted that he had promised the Devil such promises that he would never be saved. He is dead.

1973. Rougham

Mr William Duffeld (? appearance).

Mr Thomas Hedge, par.ch., swore obedience.

Roger Stanton, John Tillot, John Herne and Robert Nunne, jurors, deposed that Mr Thomas Hedge, R. of Little Whelnetham, did not reside in his benefice but served the cure of Rougham without licence.

1974. Rattlesden

Henry Norton, R.

Thomas Parker, par.ch.

Henry Teryngton, stip.

Thomas Rushebroke, Robert Rogeron and Richard Teryngton, jurors, deposed that Agnes Munnyng had not tithed the milk of two cows and did not pay the tithe of hay. She was cited but did not appear at Fornham St Martin

on 10 June.

Agnes Laneman retained the goods of her husband without authority. The testament was proved.

The same Agnes Munnyng retained the goods of her deceased husband without authority. She did not appear at Woolpit.

1975. Stanningfield

Clement Heythe, R., did not appear because he was sick.

Richard Saxby, John Smyth and John Gardyner, jurors, deposed that Clement the rector was a professed religious, but wore secular dress without dispensation.

1976. Tostock

Martin Watts, R.

John Scarpe and Thomas Warde, jurors, made no deposition.

1977. Thurston

Abbot and convent of Bury, prop.

Robert Gery, V.

George Tyso, stip.

Thomas Parson, Robert Dunmesse and Robert Grouge, jurors, deposed that Margaret Agas had deserted the company of her husband. She was cited and appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and it was decreed that her husband should be cited to the next court at Woolpit. When she was summoned there she did not appear.

1978. Timworth

Robert Redesdale, R.

Geoffrey Talbot and Alan Chenery, jurors, made no deposition.

1979. Woolpit

Henry Pavys, R., appeared in the person of Mr Thomas Edon

William Howys, par.ch.

William Abry, John Andrewe and John Coke, jurors, deposed that the rector did not reside in his benefice, but remained with the Earl of Oxford.

1980. West Stow

George Smyth, R., did not reside in his benefice.

John Lucas, Nicholas Philippe and John Taberd, jurors, made no deposition.

1981. Ampton

John Payne, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Valentine Stabeler, stip.

Edmund Cleres and John Paman, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 115v

DEANERY OF FORDHAM

1982. Saturday 11 May 1499, Mildenhall

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Fordham.

Perpetual dean (blank).

John Truste took an oath as apparitor.

1983. Ashley

Church vacant by death.

The jurors did not appear.

1984. Silverley

Prior and convent of Hatfield, prop.

Nicholas Honyscott, V. (? appearance).

The jurors did not appear.

1985. Burwell St Andrew

Prior and convent of Fordham, prop.

William Couper, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Paul Prykke, John Wilken and Richard Howlett, jurors, made no deposition

1986. Burwell St Mary

Mr John Raveyn, R., did not appear.

Bartholomew Radele, par.ch.

Thomas Exham, stip.

Richard Hannok, Henry Chapman, William Canford and Thomas Roger, jurors, made no deposition.

1987. Brandon Ferry

Mr William Norman, R.

William Gerrard (? par.ch.)

Richard Bocher, stip.

Robert Shipperd, stip.

Hugh Parker and John Pyges, jurors, deposed that Mr William Norman, R., did not maintain residence.

Richard Bocher, V. of Ketteringham, Nf., did not reside. He appeared at Mildenhall on 11 May and was admonished to reside within a week, on pain of the law.

Agnes, the maid of John Elise, was noted as pregnant, by whom it was not known. She was cited but did not appear at Fordham.

1988. Barton

John Brygge, par.ch.

Thomas Jervise, William Porter, John Gerves and William Gathercold, jurors, deposed that John Dobson was noted as a common gossip in the parish church during services. He appeared at Fordham on 8 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday he should after the gospel offer a candle to the principal image in penitential fashion.

Robert Harlowe was noted for the same offence. He appeared at Fordham on 8 June and a similar penance was imposed. Penance performed.

1989. Chevely

Mr John Caproun, R.

William Everard, John Wurdewell and John Maryet, jurors, made no deposition.

1990. Chippenham

Abbot and convent of Waldon, prop., did not appear.

Mr John Warde, V.

William Skarburgh, stip., did not appear.

James Wilson, stip., did not appear.

John Norman, Henry Chelley, Richard Morise and William Helde, jurors, made no deposition.

1991. Cavenham

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

John Kente, V., did not appear.

William Pyper, William Peyntour and Richard Cappe, jurors, made no deposition.

1992. Downham

Godwin Bury, R. (? appearance)

John Welburne, canon, swore obedience but did not exhibit.

John Yonge, Thomas Norse, and William Odeham, jurors, made no deposition

Fo. 116

1993. Wood Ditton

Prior and convent of monks of Thetford, prop.

Robert Sweyn, V.

John Colyn, John Leche, John Coke and John Grygges, jurors, made no deposition.

1994. Eriswell

Mr Thomas Hillyng, R., swore obedience.

William Levy, master of the chantry, (? appearance).

John Puttok, stip., (? appearance).

John Whytehande, Robert Horne and Thomas Chiston, jurors, made no deposition.

1995. Elveden

Mr Simon Burgeyn, R.

William Dobbes, par.ch.,(? appearance).

Richard Penry, William Fraunceys and John Watts, jurors, made no deposition.

1996. Fordham

Prior and convent of Sempringham, prop.

Mr John Caproun, V.,(? appearance)

William Payfote (? stip.)

William Banburgh (? stip.)

William Porter, Thomas Fryer, Robert Byrd and William Body, jurors, deposed that John Luneys, single, was noted for fornication with Catherine Sawyer of the same parish. He appeared at Fordham on 8 June and admitted carnal copulation a year ago. The commissary ordered that on the next two sundays he should go in penitential fashion before the solemn procession with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify at Landwade, which he did.

Catherine Sawyer was noted for fornication with the said John Luneys. She appeared at Fordham on 8 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that on the next two sundays she should go barefoot before the procession with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to be offered to the principal image. Penance performed.

Marion Clerk, wife of Thomas Clerk, was noted for adultery with Robert Gryme, single. She appeared at Fordham on 8 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge herself with the aid of five neighbours at Icklingham on 26 June, but when summoned there she did not appear, therefore the judge deemed her contumacious and suspended her in writing.

1997. Herringswell

Mr Thomas Hornecastell, R., did not appear.

William Tydde, par.ch.

Thomas Burghwell, John Aylmer and John Playford, jurors, deposed that Mr Thomas Hornecastell, R., did not reside in his benefice, but left his rectory in a ruinous state.

1998. Exning

Abbot and convent of Battle, prop.

Mr Pa^ul Geyton, V.,(? appearance)

William Rudman, par.ch.

Richard Tailiour, John Amener, John Byrd and William Thompson, jurors, made no deposition.

1999. Icklingham All Saints

William Warde, R.

Nicholas Engolt, William Parker and John Fuller, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2000. Icklingham St James

John Smyth, R., did not appear.

William Watson, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Thomas Gerard, John Warde and John Harre, jurors, made no deposition.

2001. Kennet

Mr John Kynge, R.

John Reve, Richard Brown, Robert Kent and Simon Fyson, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2002. Kirtling

The rector did not appear.

Thomas Williamson, par.ch., did not appear.

The jurors did not appear.

Fo. 116v

2003. Mildenhall

Abbot and convent of Bury, prop.

Mr Paul Geyton, V.

George Canteney, par.ch.

Thomas Wenge, chaplain of the chantry, did not exhibit.

Thomas Powle, John Brockton, John Wooderyse and William Potchy, jurors, deposed that John Pachet, carpenter, married, was noted for adultery with Margaret (blank), lately his maid, who had borne by him. He did not appear at Icklingham on 26 June and therefore was suspended.

2004. Lakenheath

Prior and convent of Ely, prop.

William Walker, par.ch.

Robert Taliour, stip.

John Rudston, stip.

William Noryse, Robert Holyngworth, John Bright and Henry Jurdon, jurors, made no deposition.

2005. Newmarket All Saints

William Walker, par.ch.

Robert Taliour, stip.

Robert Herde, Thomas Piges and Nicholas Hamond, jurors, made no deposition.

2006. Newmarket St Mary

Mr William Layfeld, R. (? appearance).

Mr William Wyne, par.ch., did not exhibit.

William George, William Aylewyn, William Couper and William Cherche, jurors, deposed that Matilda Tapst at the Greyhound was noted as a common prostitute. She was cited but did not appear. She has fled.

Joan Tapst at the Griffin was noted as a common prostitute. She was cited but did not appear as she had immediately left the neighbourhood.

Alice Jakson was noted to be pregnant, by whom was not known. She was cited but did not appear at Fordham on 8 June. She was suspended.

Isabelle, who was staying with the parish clerk, was pregnant, by whom was not known. She did not appear at Fordham on 8 June and was suspended.

John Lorde fostered immorality wittingly in his house. He did not appear at Fordham on 8 June and was suspended.

2007. Snailwell

Mr John Warde, R.

John Braunch and Thomas Bryteman, jurors, made no deposition.

2008. Soham

Master and fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, prop.

Mr Richard Sukburne, V.

William Calcote (? par.ch)

Richard Cara alias Lungrynd, canon, did not appear.

Thomas Besteney and Thomas (blank), jurors, made no deposition.

2009. Tuddenham

Robert Hone, R., did not appear.

John Chambyr, par.ch.

William Hardegrey, John Gathercold, Robert Partrich and Edmund Herry, jurors, deposed that the rector did not reside in his benefice.

2010. Worlington

Mr John Mownteyn, R. .

Mr Richard Prykke, par.ch.

John Deynes, Simon Page and John Webbe, jurors, made no deposition.

John Cley, married, was noted for adultery with Catherine Denham, lately of Denham. He appeared at Fordham on 8 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself with the aid of five neighbours at Icklingham, where he did not appear.

2011. Wicken

Prior and convent of Ely, prop.

Thomas Smyth (? V.) did not appear.

John Ingeram (? stip.) did not appear.

John Parson, George Watyr, William Preston and John Fyscher, jurors, made no deposition.

2012. Wangford

Thomas Ferroure, R.

John Denton and Nicholas Elyet, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 117

DEANERY OF CLARE

2013. Monday 13 May 1499, Clare

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Clare.

Perpetual dean (blank).

John Clerk took an oath as apparitor.

2014. Clare

Dean of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

Mr Thomas Sutton, V., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Mr Thomas Smyth (? par.ch.) swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Clerk (? stip.)

William Betesson (? stip.)

William Snette, John Wright, John Hogge and Thomas Colyn, jurors, deposed that Thomas Horald had the fruits of the church of Poslingford. He appeared at Stoke on 14 May and stated that he had the demesne lands (terras dominicas) at farm for five years, paying £5 per annum and discharging other burdens. He was instructed to exhibit his indenture and the appropriation of the church at Haverhill on 7 June, but when summoned he did not appear. He appeared at Stradishall and was not willing to be discharged from office, and so he left unlicensed. He was suspended.

2015. Barnardiston

Thomas Garnett, R.

William Chapeleyn and Thomas Teobald, jurors, made no deposition.

2016. Great Bradley

Mr Richard Broksby, R., appeared by proctor and was instructed to exhibit in person, but he did not exhibit.

Robert Symson, par.ch.

William Hallys and John Heyward, jurors, made no deposition.

2017. Little Bradley

John Calvard, R.

John Meyer and Thomas Parkynson, jurors, made no deposition.

2018. Cowlinge

Magister collegii cant', prop.¹

Robert Ferne, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Cleydon and Robert Broun, jurors, made no deposition.

2019. Chedburgh

John Kyrby, R., did not appear.

Robert Sparheche, juror, made no deposition.

The rector did not reside in his benefice.

2020. Dalham

John Trevemant, R.

John Hanyngton, par.ch.

Robert Madour, John Wymarkesen and Roger Bergh, jurors, made no deposition.

2021. Denham

Abbot and convent of St Osyth, prop.

Robert Mathewe, par.ch.

William Goddard and Adam Pye, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2022. Depden

John Wyse, R.

John Dyster and John Tunour, jurors, made no deposition.

2023. Denston

Prior and convent of Tonbridge, prop.

John Robynson, par.ch., did not appear.

Mr John Downson, master of the college, swore obedience but did not exhibit documents concerning the foundation.

William Woode (? priest of the college).

Richard Strette (? priest of the college) swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Tomson, par.ch.

Richard Tiler and John Brigge, jurors, made no deposition.

2024. Gazeley

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

Vicarage vacant by death.

John Baxster, par.ch., (? appearance).

Robert Crane and John Hubberd, jurors, deposed that Robert Burgeant,

layman, held the fruits of the church at farm. He was cited but did not

1. This probably refers to the master of Denston college, which was also a chantry. Cowlinge does not appear in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

appear at Icklingham.

Fo. 117v

2025. Hundon

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

Mr Robert Fabian, V.

William Theobald, John Haleswoode and William Wheler, jurors, made no deposition.

2026. Hawkedon

Robert Shekele, R.

Robert Pekke (? par.ch),

Stephen Reason and Thomas Fyrmyn, jurors, made no deposition.

2027. Upper and Lower Haverhill

Prior and convent of Castleacre, prop.

John Turnour, V.

William Jakman (? stip.)

William Byrd (? stip.)

William Lefeld, William Dyxson, William Drury and John Ravene, jurors, deposed that Agnes Rawson was noted as a common reviler of her neighbours. She appeared at Haverhill and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge herself with the aid of four neighbours at the next court at Stradishall. There she failed in her compurgation, therefore the judge deemed her guilty and ordered her to seek the forgiveness of her neighbours and to offer two candles, etc. Penance performed.

2028. Kentford

The church was vacant.

John Stuntele, par.ch.

The jurors did not appear.

2029. Kedlington

Mr John Bernadeston, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Andrew Melioun and Thomas French, jurors, made no deposition.

2030. Lidgate

George Newton, R., did not appear.

Edmund Wynchester, par.ch.

Thomas Taliour, Walter Dersley, John Meyer and Adam Webbe, jurors, deposed that Isabelle Laurence associated suspiciously with Edmund Wynchester, parochial chaplain. She appeared at Stradishall and denied the charge, and took an oath single handed that she was accused from pure malice.

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Edmund Wynchester, par.ch., was examined concerning the sacraments, and the judge deemed him unsuitable to serve a cure, and admonished him no longer to serve any cure, but to offer his services as a stipendiary.

2031. Ousden

John Billern, R.

John Osteler and John Bower, jurors, made no deposition.

2032. Stansfield

Mr William Kynge, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Nicholas Kynge, par.ch (? appearance).

John Sparhewe and Thomas Smyth, jurors, made no deposition.

2033. Stoke

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

Mr John Halyman, par.ch.

John Papyngton, Thomas Bocher, Thomas Myskesop and John Vynne, jurors, made no deposition.

2034. Stradishall

Simon Halle, R.

John Wyllot and John Dobyn, jurors, made no deposition.

2035. Great Thurlow

Mr Thomas Warde, R., did not appear.

Alexander Synderby, par.ch.

William Hamelyn, Richard Gerroure and William Lombard, jurors, made no deposition.

2036. Little Thurlow

Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, prop.

John Foxe, V., swore obedience.

William Lombard, Richard Royse and Edmund Heylok, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 118

2037. Wickhambrook

Abbot and convent of Pipewell, prop.

William Reson, V.

Richard Smythesson, par.ch.

Robert Motte, John Bradbrok and William Ballard, jurors, made no deposition.

2038. Great Wratting

Peter Garnon, R., did not appear because decrepid.

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Robert Dykeman and Richard Miller, jurors, made no deposition.

2039. Little Wratting

John Turnour, R., (? appearance).

Dominus (blank), par.ch., (? appearance).

Robert Ketill and John Sandell, jurors, made no deposition.

2040. Withersfield

Mr Nicholas Silvester, R., exhibited.

William Norton, par.ch.

John Seyr and Thomas Wright, jurors, deposed that John Page detained from the church and vicar of Haverhill the tithes of wood from one virgate lying in Haverhill, the value of which was 6s 8d. He was cited and appeared at Haverhill, and alleged that peace had been made between the parties.

2041. Wixoe

Mr John Burton, R., did not appear.

Br (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

The jurors did not appear.

2042. Poslingford

Prior and convent of Dunmow, prop., exhibited the appropriation.

Richard Skynner, V.

Edmund Blandon and William Goldyng, jurors, made no deposition.

DEANERY OF SUDBURY

2043. Tuesday 16 May 1499, Lavenham.

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Sudbury.

Thomas Fogge, perpetual dean.

John Gebelon took an oath as apparitor.

2044. Assington

Prior and convent of Hatfield, prop.

Edmund Taseburgh, V.

William Potter and John Potter, jurors, made no deposition.

2045. Acton

Prior and convent of Hatfield, prop.

Henry Morlond, V.

Richard Morell, chantry ch.

John Jernagoo, stip.

Robert Partriche and John Partriche, jurors, made no deposition.

2046. Aldham

Peter Norman, R.

Robert Dedham and John Sterlyng, jurors, made no deposition.

2047. Alpheton

Mr Thomas Appilton, R., did not appear.

John Coke (? par.ch)

John Grose and John Feste, jurors, made no deposition.

2048. Brettenham

William Deveron, R.

John Kynge and Richard Mannyng, jurors, made no deposition.

2049. Bildeston

Mr William Coke, R. (? appearance).

Mr John Hedge, par.ch.(? appearance).

Simon Coke, Thomas Hynde and Robert Taliour, jurors, deposed that Mr William Coke did not reside in his benefice.

2050. Bures

Dean and fellows of the college of Stoke by Clare, prop.

Mr John Burton, V., did not appear.

John Careles, John Bonyvaunte and John West, jurors, made no deposition.

2051. Chelsworth

John Smyth, R.

John Newton and John Powly, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 118v

2052. Great Cornard

Abbess and convent of Malling, prop.

John Fawkenor, V.

John Gosse and John Abbott, jurors, made no deposition.

2053. Glemsforth

William Lymsey, R.

John Waleyse, par.ch., did not appear.

John Fylner, stip., did not appear.

Thomas Selhyng, stip., did not appear.

Richard Warde, John Bumstede, John Bigge and Thomas Everarde, jurors, deposed that Thomas Rogill, married, was noted for adultery with Joan West, wife of William Weste of the same parish. He appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself with the aid of five neighbours at Bildeston on 22 June. He appeared there and failed in his purgation, and advanced no good cause

why he should not be adjudged guilty. The commissary ordered that on the two following sundays he should go in penitential fashion before the procession with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify. Penance performed.

Joan Weste, wife of William Weste was noted for adultery with Thomas Rogill. She appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge herself at Bildeston with the aid of five neighbours. She failed in her compurgation, and a similar penance was imposed. Penance performed.

Thomas Holden, smith, was noted for adultery with Alice Brown, wife of William Brown of the same parish. He appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself at Bildeston with the aid of four neighbours. He failed in his compurgation and penance was imposed.

Alice Brown was noted for adultery with Thomas Holden. She appeared at Fornham St Martin on 10 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge herself at Bildeston with the aid of four neighbours. She failed in her compurgation and the commissary ordered that next sunday she should go before the procession and offer a candle worth 1d to the altar. Penance performed.

2054. Little Cornard .

John Taliour, R.

Richard Storour and Richard Maskall, jurors, made no deposition.

2055. Cockfield

Mr Thomas Campe, R.

Richard Capell, par.ch.

John Chenery and John Abbot, jurors, deposed that Mr Thomas Campe did not reside in his benefice.

2056. Cavendish

Mr John Argentyn, R., did not appear.

John (blank), par.ch., did not appear.

John Tompson (? stip.) when summoned, swore obedience and exhibited.

Leonard Skotte, (? stip.)

John Smyth and William Moreys, jurors, deposed that the rector did not keep residence.

2057. Elmsett

Thomas Dolett, R.

William Snellyng, John Grene and Thomas Patron, jurors, made no deposition

2058. Edwardeston¹

Prior and convent of Colne, prop..

Thomas Tylwyth, V.

John Doket and William Bokeys, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 119

2059. Chilton

John Potager, R.

The jurors did not appear.

2060. Groton

Roger Wylkyns, R., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Mene, par.ch.,(? appearance).

John Wright and William Bonde, jurors, made no deposition.

Richard Croftes was noted for absenting himself from the parish church on sundays. He appeared at Stoke on 5 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that henceforth he should not behave thus, on pain of the law, and that he should during high mass offer a candle to his curate and should certify.

2061. Boxford

Mr John Reynald, R.

John Wulner (? par.ch.)

Richard Goldyng, stip., did not appear.

John Kynge and John Coswold, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2062. Hitcham

Mr Thomas Fyscher, R.,(? appearance).

John Houghton (? par.ch.)

Thomas Umfrey, Walter Brown, Edmund Dey and William Cole, jurors, made no deposition.

2063. Hartest, with chapel of Boxsted

Mr Richard Preston, R., did not appear.

Robert Symond, par.ch.

Henry Derby, par.ch. of Boxsted, did not appear, but afterwards swore obedience and exhibited.

Henry Frost, John Strutte and John Capyn, jurors, deposed that

Mr Richard Frost (sic), R., did not reside, but farmed the fruits to a layman.

2064. Brent Elleigh

1. Entry repeated at top of fo. 119.

Abbot and convent of St Osyth, prop.

John Joynte, V.

John Mendham and John Brygges, jurors, deposed that Margaret Heyward was noted for adultery with John Roe of Monks' Elleigh, smith, married. She appeared at Bildeston on 22 June and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that next sunday she should go barefoot in penitential fashion and offer a candle worth 1d to the high altar, and similarly on the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist she should go barefoot from the font to the high altar and offer the candle, and should certify. Penance performed.

2065. Lavenham

Mr Thomas Appilton, R., did not appear.

Richard Parysche, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Robert Smyth (? stip.)

Geoffrey Brown (? stip.)

John Warsop (? stip.)

Walter Bray (? stip.)

John Trewe, Edmund Clokke, Richard Prykke and John Newton, jurors, made no deposition.

2066. Kersey

Master and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, prop.

William Bone, par.ch.

William Penyngton (? stip.)

John Nytyngale, John Halle and John Colcestre, jurors, made no deposition

2067. Lindsey

Master and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, prop.

John Nytyngale, par.ch.

Mr William Samson, ch. of St James' chapel, did not appear.

John Turnour and John Grene, jurors, made no deposition.

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2068. Layham

Mr Thomas Laxston, R., did not appear.

Elias Holt, par.ch.

Robert Gardyner, John Dunnyng and Henry Geddyng, jurors, made no deposition.

2069. Kettlebaston

Geoffrey Wrenne, R., did not appear.

Thomas Wright, par.ch.

Roger Turnour and John Cabowe, jurors, deposed that the rector did not maintain residence.

2070. Milden

Robert Couper, R., made his excuse by Mr W. Baker.

John Nytyngdale, par.ch.

Robert Havell and Richard Baron, jurors, made no deposition.

2071. Long Melford

Mr Thomas Kerver, R., (? appearance).

William Hoodson, par.ch.

Robert Carter, stip.

Mr Roger Smyth, stip.

Mr John Fiske, stip.

James Hewer, stip.

Romaldus Walde, stip.

Robert Gilbarne, stip.

Thomas Howe, Thomas Sheldrake, Robert Reder and Robert Pylcreke, jurors, deposed that Roger Gurnard was noted for fostering immorality between William Lopham and Agnes Rysby and between other persons. He appeared on 6 June and denied the charge, and was instructed to purge himself with the aid of four neighbours at the next court. He appeared and produced Robert Smyth and Robert Howes as his compurgators, and when after proclamation had been made no contradictors appeared, he legitimately purged himself.

William Blome absented himself from his parish church. He was cited but did not appear at Bildeston.

2072. Nedging

John Hakedon, R., did not appear because he was senile.

Thomas Grunneward, Richard Fuller, John Rase and William Goldyng, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2073. Newton by Sudbury

Hugh (blank), R., did not appear.

Richard Partryk, par.ch.

John Cawys and Richard Roose, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2074. Naughton

John Carleton, R.

John Boole and Nicholas Lacy, jurors, made no deposition.

2075. Polstead

Mr Philip Mannok, R.

Thomas Bawdewyn, John Baker, Thomas Nele and Edmund Blaksalte, jurors, made no deposition.

2076. Preston

Prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, prop.

William Walle, V., was decrepid.

Henry Jannyn and John Warenne, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2077. Stoke by Nayland

Prior and convent of Pritwell, prop.

Mr Thomas Sweyn, V., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

Thomas Baker, par.ch.

John Gyrling, John Dwyte and Richard Ingelond, jurors, deposed that Rose Arnald, single, had borne by Edmund Johnson, baker. She appeared and admitted the charge. The commissary ordered that the two following sundays she should go in penitential fashion before the procession with a candle worth $\frac{1}{2}$ d to be offered to the principal image, and should certify. Penance performed.

Rose Bucke was noted for the use of superstitious art against the determination of the church, that is metyng of nete and other sick beasts. She appeared at Stoke on 6 June and admitted the charge, adding that she was confident that cows and other animals were always cured of disease by this means. The judge forbade her in future to use such superstitious art, and ordered that next sunday, barefoot and clad in a shift, she should go before the procession with a bunch of herbs in one hand and a candle worth 1d in the other, and going to the high altar should stand there until the gospel and should then offer the candle to the principal image, and the following sunday she should do similar penance clad in her gown, and she should certify at Bildeston. Penance performed.

Fo. 120

2078. Semer

Richard Hattefeld, R., did not appear.

John Sharpe, par.ch.

John Parker, Henry Munnyng, Robert Lorde and Robert Downyng, jurors, made no deposition.

2079. Shimpling

Mr Thomas Dykkes, R., did not appear.

Christopher Wynder, par.ch., swore obedience but did not exhibit.

William Cok and John Roberd, jurors, made no deposition.

Mr Thomas Dykkes, R., did not reside in his benefice.

2080. Stanstead

Robert Dean, R.

John Pantry and William Jannyn, jurors, deposed that the rector did not

reside in his benefice.

John Meryell, single, was noted for fornication with Catherine Galaunt of the same parish, who was pregnant. He appeared at Melford on 6 June and admitted carnal copulation, but he had not contracted marriage with her, as she said. The commissary ordered that he should be beaten once around the parish church of Melford, once around the parish church of Stanstead and once around the market place of Sudbury in penitential fashion, and should certify at Bildeston. He appeared there, and because he had not performed penance the judge excommunicated him.

2081. Somerton

John Grome, R., (? appearance).

William Fuller and Ralph Grome, jurors, made no deposition.

2082. Sudbury St Gregory

Master and brethren of the college of Sudbury, prop.

John Wayte, par.ch.

John Sprotte, stip.

Hugh Sygyrre and John Grey, jurors, made no deposition.

2083. Sudbury All Saints

Abbot and convent of St Albans, prop.

John Morell, V.

Mr William Levyng, stip., did not exhibit.

William Russell and John Plomer, jurors, made no deposition.

2084. Sudbury St Peter

Master and brethren of the college of Sudbury, prop.

Thomas Kerver, par.ch.

John Basse, stip.

Thomas Lovelische (? stip.)

William Lamotte, stip.

Hugh Rokett and Peter Furbuschour, jurors, made no deposition.

2085. Whatfield

Thomas Dobson, R.

John Levell and Thomas Pope, jurors, made no deposition.

2086. Thorpe Morieux

Mr William Lamyn, R.

Robert Bocher and Richard Oby, jurors, made no deposition.

2087. Wiston

William Beveys, R., was excused.

Richard Spore, juror.

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2088. Wattisham

King's College, Cambridge, prop.

Robert Coke, canon, par.ch.,(? appearance).

Robert Elmyrn and John Wynaeres, jurors, deposed that Robert Reyner, single, was noted for fornication with Catherine Fennyng, lately his maid. He appeared at Woolpit on 26 June and admitted carnal copulation. The judge asked if he wished to marry her, and he replied that he did not. The judge then ordered that on the feast of SS Peter and Paul (29 June) barefoot and clad only in his shirt he should go from the font to the steps of the high altar of his parish church during high mass with a candle worth 8d, and he should do similar penance the following sunday in the church of Bildeston. Afterwards, before witnesses, Robert promised that he would within a year pay Catherine 40d for her dowry, because he did not wish to marry her, and the judge then modified his penance, ordering that next sunday during high mass he should go from the font to the altar steps of his parish church with a candle worth 1d to be offered to the praise of God.

2089. Great Waldingfield

Mr David Clune, R., did not appear.

John Halys, par.ch.

William Wilson, stip.

James Wright, canon, did not appear.

Robert Bonde and John Thorgorre, jurors, made no deposition.

2090. Little Waldingfield

Richard Grome, R.

William Lyon and James Rutland, jurors, made no deposition.

2091. Nayland

Mr Thomas Sweyn, R.

William Lyster (? stip.)

Henry Bushop (? stip.)

John Whyte (? stip.)

John Granerey (? stip.)

Richard Davys, Thomas Hamme, John Smyth and John Chedam, jurors, deposed that Thomas Waller, single, was noted for adultery with Colette, wife of Edmund Gaunte of Wiston. He appeared at Bildeston on 22 June and admitted carnal copulation. The judge ordered that next sunday he should go barefoot and clad in his shirt before the solem procession with a candle worth 2d and should certify at the next court. Penance performed.

2092. Boxsted

Henry Derby, par.ch., did not appear.

John Baxster and Richard Ilond, jurors, made no deposition.

2093. Lawshall

John Colyns, R.

William Causton and Robert Flower, jurors, made no deposition.

Fo. 121

DEANERY OF STOW

2094. Friday 17 May 1499, Stow

In the parish church Mr John Vaughan visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Stow.

Perpetual dean (blank).

John Byfeld took an oath as apparitor.

2095. Combs

William Ayleine, R.

John Thurmode and Edmund Edgore, jurors, made no deposition.

2096. Creeting St Peter

William Danyell, R.

Thomas Chapman, par.ch.

John Bore and Thomas Jenyour, jurors, made no deposition.

2097. Creeting All Saints

John Barker, R.

William Baker, William Armyger and William Coke, jurors, made no deposition.

2098. Buxhall

Mr William Chapman, R.

John Goodewyn and William Turbolle, jurors, made no deposition.

2099. Little Finborough

The church was vacant.

Hugh Wright and John Bakke, jurors, deposed that all was well.

2100. Great Finborough

Prior and convent of Butley, prop.

Adam Hesilden, V.

William Treker, Robert Smyth and Robert Reve, jurors, made no deposition.

2101. Harleston, Shelland and Onehouse

John Ragge, R.

Geoffrey Crosse, Hugh Halverton, Robert Heris and John Bettes, jurors,

made no deposition.

2102. Gipping

John Blake, par.ch.

2103. Haughley

Abbot and convent of Hailes, prop., did not exhibit.

John Bucke, V.

Thomas Shepey and John Belle, jurors, made no deposition.

2104. Old Newton

Abbot and convent of St Osyth, prop., did not exhibit.

William Sherman, V.

John Baker and John Belle, jurors, made no deposition.

2105. Stow St Peter

Abbot and convent of St Osyth, prop., did not exhibit.

Mr Henry Goodewyn, V.

John Draper, stip.

Robert Stowe, canon.

John Randolph, stip.

Thomas Cowle, Henry Cooke, Thomas Barker, John Kevill, Robert Kevill and William Gerrard, jurors, made no deposition.

2106. Stow St Mary

Abbot and convent of St Osyth, prop.

John Bende, V.

John Smyth, John Goslyn, Robert Gosselyn and Thomas Rycheman, jurors, deposed that Thomas Burgh alias Beele was noted for wittingly fostering immorality in his house between Hawisa his daughter and men who adhered to her. He appeared at Woolpit and denied the charge, and the commissary instructed him to purge himself with the aid of four neighbours, issuing a new warning.

Hawisa Beele alias Burgh was noted for incontinence with several men who suspiciously adhered to her. She appeared at Woolpit and denied the charge, and the commissary instructed her to purge herself with the aid of five neighbours at the next court.

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